

HISTORY OF DENTAL SURGERY

CONTRIBUTIONS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS

EDITED BY

CHARLES R. E. KOCH, D. D. S.

SECRETARY AND LECTURER ON DENTAL ECONOMICS OF NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY DENTAL SCHOOL

IN THREE VOLUMES

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Dental Laws and Legislation, Dental Societies
and Dental Jurisprudence

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Dental Laws and Legislation

SAMUEL JOHNSON defined law as the best result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public. Webster defined it as a rule of order or conduct established by authority. Kent says law defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations (or individuals) in their intercourse with each other. Blackstone says it may mean the rule of human conduct. These definitions carry with them a conviction of the necessity for law.

This chapter is written with reference to the enactments of laws concerning especially practitioners of dentistry. These laws define the manner of obtaining the right to practice, what constitutes acts of violation of their provisions and the penalties which are thereby incurred.

Much has been said and written in criticism of these laws, and especially in a fault finding way with reference to the laxity of their enforcement. Experience has taught that the dental laws of the United States have greatly contributed to the elevation of the profession and its individual members. Experience has also taught that the public needed education with reference to these laws, and when we use the term public, we include and consider the general body of the profession at large as well.

It is a well known maxim in this country that "public opinion is the supreme law." In order, therefore, that the statutory law shall be respected and obeyed, it is essential to have an approving public sentiment. In order to obtain this approval, which at this time is pretty nearly universal, laws have had to be enforced with a great deal of circumspection. The people had to be shown that prosecutions of offenders aimed to secure the best interests of the public good, and not at the benefit of selfish, malicious or vindictive prosecuting individuals.

Boards of dental examiners have frequently been severely criticized because more prosecutions and convictions were not obtained. Carping critics were impatient because prosecutors did not act, when these knew that the necessary evidence for a conviction could not be gathered. These long ago learned to

desist from prosecuting complaints without having assurance of ample evidence to convict.

Much satisfaction ought to be drawn from the fact that, considering laws regulating dental practice have practically been in force only a generation, the education of the masses, with reference to them, has progressed far enough to insure their enforcement quite as well as laws that have been on the statute books for ages.

Human nature and human sympathies become as evident when any one is accused of a violation of the provisions of the law regulating the practice of dentistry as they are when the violators of other laws are called before tribunals of justice. Friends usually come to the rescue of the accused with proffered help, and there seems to be no special reason why severe censure should fall upon dental examining boards for failing to secure conviction and punishment in every case, in view of the fact that in many cases, in which the crime is much greater, the law does not always become vindicated by the punishment of the offender. Few dental examining boards are by law charged with the duty of prosecuting offenders against the state dental statute. Most of these laws constitute these offences misdemeanors, punishable under their general statutes, which it is the duty of the states' attorneys of counties to prosecute. The difficulties of securing vigorous prosecutions have been enhanced by the fact that in densely settled communities where most of the violations of dental laws occur, the constituted guardians of the law have their time so much engrossed with greater offenders that dental misdemeanors are many times neglected because there is no time to look after them.

THEORY AND ENFORCEMENT OF DENTAL LEGISLATION.

In October, 1901, there was delivered at Rochester, N. Y., at the meeting of the sixth, seventh and eighth district dental societies, an address by Mr. W. A. Purrington, a distinguished jurist of New York state, which was published in the "Dental Cosmos" for that year. The following extracts made from that address seem to give a most excellent picture of what difficulties dental boards meet and what obstacles they had to overcome in the effort to evolve from the various enactments under which they acted a beneficence to mankind and an uplifting of the self esteem, and aspiration of the dental profession. Mr. Purrington said:

The only thing that seems to some easier than hitting a teed-up golf ball is convicting a violator of laws that restrict the pursuit of business, whether that business be the practice of medicine, of its department, dentistry, the sale of liquor, the importation of dutiable goods, the management of a railroad, or any other occupation whereby man

seeks gain. Even in sparsely settled localities, where prohibitionists dominate public sentiment, the thirsty soul may find unlawful comfort. And of late the attempted strict enforcement of the Sunday law in the metropolis did not close side doors, but did relegate to the background the reform element that a popular uprising against gross civic corruption had swept into power. In our own state, (New York), the vehemence with which regular physicians sought to apply the medical license law to the extirpation of the homeopathic schism brought about, in 1848, a general repeal of these provisions of the statute that seemed to work to that end. It is ancient wisdom that the best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it rigorously, but it is equally true that injudicious enforcement of laws that are in the main good may bring about their repeal also. * * * A strictly logical district attorney, acting upon the theory that every law should be strictly enforced in all cases, would be one of the most dangerous men in a community.

These laws are passed under the so-called police power of the state—that elastic and vaguely determined principle whereunder legislatures provide for the general welfare, prohibiting acts and practices offensive to good morals, subversive of the peace and comfort and dangerous to the health of the individuals who make up the community at large. In every instance wherein courts have declared medical legislation constitutional, and in this regard dentistry is treated as a branch of medicine, the decision has been rested expressly upon the ground that the practice of medicine, in any of its departments, requires knowledge and skill, and since it concerns intimately the public health, should not, for that reason, be permitted to the ignorant, the untrained and unskillful.

It is never to be lost sight of, in enforcing the dental law, that its chief value is in educating the public to appreciate what dentistry really is. It is a truism to say that no law can for long be enforced which is very far ahead or very far behind the public sentiment of the locality wherein it operates, or, if it deals with the regulation of business, against the opinion of enlightened practitioners of that business. The public must perceive that in the main it subserves the general welfare. Those who follow the profession, trade, or calling affected must be satisfied that the statute makes for the honor of their class, and does not unduly hamper business. If the preponderating opinion either of the laity or of those whose business is concerned is that the statute is unduly harsh or inadequate, it must fail of good results. History is full of such teachings. * * * While it was as great a crime to poach as to murder, the poacher murdered the game-keeper, knowing that he enhanced his chance of escape, but did not enhance the penalty of his crime; and thus the law stimulated rather than repressed the graver offenses.

What the dental profession desires, apart from the public protection, is to secure not only educated, skilled and trained, but respectable and honorable men in its ranks. In order to do this the public has to be taught that only such men are fitted to practice dentistry. It is idle to shut one's eyes to the fact that a contrary opinion has existed, the efforts of which still linger. Nor are we to forget that, although in theory the principles of our law are accepted, whenever it comes to the enforcement of the statute public sympathy is apt to be (and often most unreasonably) with the individual prosecuted.

You hear that Jones, whom you know to be unlicensed, is practicing dentistry. You are sure of it; he has an office, you see him in it; perhaps you see him at a chair in which is a patient; possibly you receive a letter from the cowardly creature who writes anonymously when he dares not strike openly. And yet, morally convinced as you are,

you may have no legal proof of the fact; the accused has a right to have an office and to employ dentists in it and to frequent it, so long as he does not personally practice.

And he is a very foolish and unscientific person who argues that a law is ineffective that does not catch in its net all who violate its precepts. The Ten Commandments are broken every day, but no one denies that they are pretty good laws.

Indeed, it often happens in emergencies that a layman may be summoned to assist a surgeon in great operations, and to prosecute him would be a perversion of the law from its true intent. You cannot prosecute upon inference alone. Patients are generally unwilling witnesses, often friendly to the accused, especially if they believe him to be, although unlicensed, competent to perform the work he undertakes. Even when, as often happens, they are indignant to think that they have been in the hands of an unlicensed and incompetent person, and willing to make complaint, still their enthusiasm dies out under the annoyance and loss of time incident to the delays which the defense constantly seeks in order to tire out the prosecution. They may be also unwilling to appear in the role of "informers," and if friendly and unscrupulous they forget dates, fail to identify the accused, and resort to other evasions of a nature to defeat prosecution—the commonest of which is to pretend that the accused was not acting independently, but under a preceptor's instruction.* But even when the case is made clear to demonstrations there are still difficulties in the way of prosecution. Juries, grand and petit, and even magistrates, at times substitute their ideas of "rough justice" for their sworn duty under the law.

Of course where juries refuse to find according to the clear evidence there are only two explanations of their action; they are either too stupid to understand evidence, or, what is more likely, they substitute their sympathies and prejudices, either as to the persons involved or the law itself, for the conclusion of their minds.

In speaking of an unsuccessful prosecution of an illegal practitioner, the author concluded:

Simply this, Barnes was a popular man. The prosecution against him originated upon the information of a local dentist who had been the expert on the other side in the assault case to which I have referred; the informant was unpopular, and the juries and newspapers took sides. What, after all, is a little thing like the constitution between friends.

A decision rendered in Indiana is as follows:

"The Act of March 7, 1887, to regulate the practice of dentistry prescribing what qualifications a person who enters upon the practice of the profession shall possess, and providing for the issuing of certificates to applicants by a board of examiners, is constitutional and valid. The court will take judicial knowledge that the dental profession is one requiring skill, and that an unskilled person may injure one who employs him, and this being so, the legislature may prescribe the qualifications of those permitted to practice the profession.

Legislative Power—The legislature having plenary power over the whole subject,

*This would under present laws be a good defence only in some of the states of the American nation.—EDITOR.

it alone must be the judge as to what is wise and expedient, both as to qualifications required and as to the method of ascertaining those qualifications, and so long as it keeps within the constitution, the courts can exercise no supervisory power.

Corporation—The provision delegating to the Indiana Dental Association the naked power to name three members of the board of examiners provided for in said act, is not a grant of corporate power, and hence is not a violation of the constitutional provision forbidding the creation of a corporation by special act.

Board of Examiners—While the board of examiners in some degree acts judicially, it performs no judicial duty within the meaning of the constitution, and, therefore, the act is not invalid, because it does not make such provisions as would be necessary if the examiners constituted a judicial tribunal.

The court confirmed the decision of the court below and sustained the constitutionality of the act regulating the practice of dentistry. The case involved a person who failed to register under the law which went into effect August 1, 1887, and who pleaded the possession of a diploma from the Wisconsin Dental College, located at Delavan in that state, which the board of examiners had refused to accept because they did not recognize that school as reputable. The court further said:

There is entire harmony in the adjudged cases upon the question of the power of the legislature to enact laws prescribing what qualifications a person shall possess, who enters upon the practice of a profession requiring professional skill and learning. From the earliest years of the common law, men who engaged in the practice of the professions of law and medicine were required to possess skill and learning, and to obtain evidence of their qualification from the sources designated by law. A long and unwavering line of cases, extending from those early years of the law to the present, sustain this doctrine.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DENTAL LAWS, LIABILITY FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A DIPLOMA OR LICENSE.

In this chapter, especially devoted to dental laws and their administration by dental boards, a synopsis of the requirements in each state have been given, and in a number of cases sketches of legal decisions will also be found. The constitutionality of the laws regulating the practice of dentistry has been attacked in a number of cases. Dr. Rehfuess says:

It has been decided by decisions in the supreme court, that, in the exercise of the right, the legislature may make such enactments which may require as a condition of the right to practice, that the person shall obtain a license; it may also provide for the appointment of, or designate some officer or board, to issue the license or determine whether the applicant possesses the qualifications necessary to entitle him to it, and may prescribe the qualifications required, and how the possession of them by the applicant can be entertained. In relation to this subject the opinion and decision of the supreme court of Minnesota that sustained the Minnesota law governing the practice of dentistry in that state, in the case of *State vs. Geert A. Vandersluis*, appellant, may be quoted.

In New Hampshire, in 1889, a contrary decision was rendered by the supreme court of that state which declared the law requiring a license from dentists and physicians unconstitutional. Dr. Rehfuess observes:

There is no question but that this decision, contrary to the decisions of the supreme courts of other states, is unjust and illegal, and inconsistent with the objects of the constitution of the United States. If the cases are appealed to the United States courts, I firmly believe the decision will be reversed.*

The lessons of all this are obvious and simple. Cases should be prosecuted in the first instance wherein the facts are so clear and so well established, that honest men upon juries will be compelled to convict. The efforts of the accused to arouse local sympathy by raising the false cry of persecution must be met by demonstrating the falsity of their statements.

AUTHORITY AND LEGALITY OF STATE BOARDS.

Numerous decisions confirming the right of the state to regulate the practice of dentistry have been rendered by the courts. Among these is a decision rendered by the supreme court of the United States on January 14, 1889, in the case of Frank M. Dent against the state of West Virginia. Dent was convicted of unlawful engagement in the practice of medicine without a diploma in violation of a statute, etc. The supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Fields, says:

It is undoubtedly the right of every citizen of the United States to follow any lawful calling he may choose, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of like age, sex and condition. This right may, in many respects, be considered as a distinguishing feature of our republican institutions. Here all vocations are open to every one on like conditions.

The right to continue the practice of professions is often of great value, and cannot be arbitrarily taken away any more than real or personal property can; but there is no arbitrary deprivation of such rights where its exercise is not permitted because of a failure to comply with conditions imposed by the state for the protection of society. The power of the state to provide for the general welfare of its people, authorizes it to prescribe all such regulations as may be necessary to secure the people against the consequences of ignorance and incapacity, as well as of deception and fraud.

The nature and extent of the qualifications required must depend primarily on the judgment of the state as to their necessity. If they are appropriate to the calling or profession, and attainable by reasonable study and application, no objection to this validity can be raised because of their stringency or difficulty.

It is only when they have no relation to such calling or profession or are unattainable by reasonable study and application that they can operate to deprive one of his right to pursue a lawful vocation.

*For this decision see sketch of New Hampshire Laws in this chapter.—EDITOR.

In Illinois 110, page 180, the supreme court uses this language:

The plaintiff in this case presented a diploma from a college which the state board decided was not reputable, as they were given power by the statute to do, and upon being refused he brings this action, to test whether the statute was constitutional and the supreme court held that it was.

The petitioner, I. N. Sheppard, had attended the Indiana Dental College, an institution duly organized under the laws of the state of Indiana, located in Indianapolis. He alleged that he attended the college as a student for two full terms, had completed the course and graduated, receiving a diploma signed by the faculty of said college and officers thereof.

He presented this diploma to the State Board of Dental Examiners of Illinois, and tendered the required fee, and that said board refused to issue him a license, and prays for a writ of mandamus to compel the said board to issue him a license.

The contention of relator, Sheppard, was that the board has not the power to determine what is or what is not a "reputable dental college," that the law has itself defined what is a "reputable college" in providing that it shall be "duly authorized by the laws of this state or by the laws of some other of the United States or some foreign country, in which college, there was at the time of the issue of such diploma, annually delivered a full course of lectures and courses of instruction in dental surgery."

But the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Schofield, held that this contention was wrong.

That the word "reputable" must be held to express its ordinary meaning in the statute. That when the statute provided that the applicant must be a graduate of some "reputable dental college" it must by the plainest and most necessary implication have submitted to the decision of the board the question of fact as to the reputability of dental schools.

The action of the board is to be predicated upon the existence of the requisite facts, and no other tribunal is authorized to investigate them, they of necessity must do so.

The writ of mandamus to compel the board to issue a license to the relator was refused, thus establishing the power of the board to pass upon the reputability of the colleges from which applicants before it graduated.

In Illinois 123, page 227 (1887), the supreme court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Magruder, held:

When a graduate of a dental school applies to the state board of examiners for a license, it is for the board to examine whether or not the college is reputable.

And whether a college is reputable is to be determined as a matter of fact.

It is left to the discretion of the state board of examiners to determine whether a school is reputable or not, but a mandamus will be issued to control the abuse of this discretion by the board.

In the same case (Illinois 20), the appellate court used this language:

The discretion invested in the state board of dental examiners cannot be exercised

arbitrarily for the gratification of feelings of malevolence and for the attainment of mere personal selfish ends.

In the case of Iowa Medical College vs. the State Board of Medical Examiners, decided by the state supreme court in May, 1893, the question came up as to the power of the board to decide whether the school was reputable and in good standing. The board had at a previous time decided that the plaintiff school was one of repute, but upon receiving a communication from a stranger that the instruction given in the plaintiff school was not up to the requirements of the state board, rescinded that decision.

The dean of the school appeared before the board and testified, also others, and the board decided that the instruction given in the school in question did not meet the minimum requirements of the state board and passed a resolution refusing to license any of the graduates of said school.

This action of the board was carried to the supreme court where it was decided that under the law of Iowa the board had the power to declare the school not reputable, even though it had at a previous time admitted the same school in good standing. And while the board in doing this may have acted on evidence which would have been deemed by this court insufficient, yet the matter was within the board's discretion and could not be reversed or set aside by the supreme court.

This is the case of a medical school, but of course the same principle would apply to a dental school, as both the state board of medical examiners and dental examiners are created by statute and given the same power in determining as to whether a school is reputable or not.

The report of the case of Funn vs. the State of Indiana, Ind. 151, page 247 (1898), says the defendant in the court below, Funn, was convicted of practicing dentistry illegally. The evidence tended to show that the defendant leased and occupied rooms for several months for the declared purpose of practicing dentistry, that he had done dental work for three or more persons, and that he was engaged in filling teeth at times, and at other times at work on the bench.

On this evidence he was convicted in the lower court, and the appeal was taken on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the conviction.

The supreme court held the evidence sufficient and sustained the conviction.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATE OR LOCAL LICENSE.

Under the code (section 700), giving cities and towns power to license "itinerant doctors, itinerant physicians and surgeons," a city has no power to

require a "dental surgeon" to procure a license. (*City of Cherokee vs. Perkins*, 92 N. Vt. 68.)

In Georgia, in a trial of an accusation for the illegal practice of dentistry, the state proved that the accused practiced dentistry as charged in the accusation. The court decided the burden of proof is on the accused to show that he has authority under the law to practice. (43 S. E. 368. *Morris vs. the State*.)

State vs. Chittenden, 88 N. W. 1902, a Wisconsin case.*—This was an action for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Dental Examiners of Wisconsin to grant a license to the complainant. The school from which the complainant graduated had been declared by the board to be not reputable.

It appeared in the evidence that the board had made a thorough examination of the school in question before coming to that conclusion.

The court decided that since the law does not define the method by which the board shall proceed to determine the reputability of a school, when that is material to its official action, such board may perform its duty in regard to that matter in any reasonable way it may deem proper, and candidates for licenses to practice dentistry must submit to its judgments as long as they are within the boundaries of reason and common sense.

The state board, having examined a dental school and determined its character within all reasonable limits, when and how it shall be examined rests wholly within the discretion of the board.

When a graduate of a dental school applies for a license to practice, the burden of proof is on him to prove that the school from which he is a graduate is reputable.

The word reputable, when applied to a dental school, has its ordinary meaning, *i. e.*, worthy of repute or distinction, honorable, praiseworthy.

The state board of dental examiners proceeding reasonably is the sole tribunal under the statute to determine the question of fact to be solved precedent to the licensing of a person to practice dentistry.

State vs. Reed, 68 Arkansas, 331.—For practicing without a license as provided by law except for services for which no charge is made.

The defendant, a dental student who performed services and received pay therefor, was adjudged guilty, although the work was done under the direction of a licensed dentist.

In *Williams vs. Dental Examiners* (93 Tennessee, page 619) the supreme court of the state decided that:

*Note: See history of the Dental Department of Marquette University, Milwaukee, in this volume, page 583.

By the Act of 1891, regulating the practice of dentistry in this state, the state board of examiners therein created, has power to refuse an application for license to practice dentistry based solely upon the diploma of a dental college; if the board shall deem that the college is not reputable, the decision of the board cannot be coerced or reversed by the courts, in the absence of arbitrary and oppressive conduct on the part of the board.

Robinson vs. People (23 Colorado, page 123, also 46 Pac., page 676).—The statute prohibiting the practice of dentistry without a license from the board of dental examiners, makes it unlawful for any one "to engage in the practice of dentistry or to receive a license from the board of dental examiners, unless in addition to the other qualifications prescribed by the board, such person has received a diploma from the faculty of a reputable chartered institution where this specialty is taught, or shall have received a license from the diploma or license from a board in another state.

It was held that a license from the board of dental examiners of Colorado is not necessary to entitle a person to practice dentistry who has the required diploma or license from a board in another state.

The defendant, Robinson, had a diploma from a reputable school and the court decided that under the statute as it then stood, it was not necessary for the defendant to have a license from the Colorado board if he had the "other qualifications" as required by statute.

The Illinois supreme court, on April 17th, 1906, handed down a unanimous decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Dental Act of Illinois, adopted in 1905.

It was rendered in an appeal from the county court of Will county, in the case of the People of the State of Illinois vs. Charles H. Kettles, who was convicted of the illegal practice of dentistry. The information in the case charged him with unlawfully practicing dentistry on the first day of October, 1905. The proof showed that he performed dental work in August and September, 1905, and it was urged that this difference in dates was fatal, and that the lower court should have instructed the jury to find the defendant not guilty.

The Supreme Court ruled:

When the time of the commission of the offense is within the period of limitation, it need not be precisely laid * * * Proof that the offense was committed on any day within the period of limitation and before the information was filed, was sufficient.

The court further ruled that where one is accused of practicing dentistry illegally, without a license, and this fact lies within the knowledge of the defendant, the accusation, unless disproved by the defendant will be taken as true.

It was insisted that the act of July, 1905, is contrary to Section 1 and 2 of

Article II, and Section 22 of Article IV of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The court says that "the law says legislation prescribing regulations for securing the admission of qualified persons to professions and callings, demanding special skill, is within the valid exercise of the police power of the state," is not a mooted question, and, "that the practice of dental surgery requires special skill and training, will not be denied by any one. The requirement of the statute that an applicant take the state dental examination, shall produce a diploma from some dental college, school or dental department of a reputable university, or shall be a graduate of and have a diploma from some reputable medical college, with the exception in favor of all applicants who have been engaged in the 'actual legal and lawful practice of dentistry or dental surgery in some other state or country for five consecutive years just prior to application,' does not render the act obnoxious to the objection that it violates Section 22 of Article IV of the constitution. The legislature had the power to prescribe what qualifications would be required of those desiring to practice dentistry in this state and in what manner those qualifications should be determined.

"The provision allowing persons who had been engaged in the legal practice of dentistry for five consecutive years in another state or country to become applicants for permission to practice in this state, is only a qualification prescribed by the legislature as a prerequisite to practice in this state, and one which they regarded as sufficient and no doubt equivalent to the qualifications placed on the other applicants of producing a diploma of some reputable dental school or college."

Section IV of the dental law of 1905 was assailed on the ground that it confers on the state board of dental examiners the unlimited right to determine the reputability of dental schools from which a diploma will be accepted; that it grants them arbitrary powers and that the board may establish unreasonable rules and regulations.

The Supreme Court says:

This section confers on the board of examiners the right to make such reasonable rules and regulations as in their judgment and discretion are deemed necessary, and a like discretion to determine what is a reputable dental college or school by reference to the standard of educational requirements, adopted by the board. No arbitrary powers are granted. The enactment requires the rules to be reasonable. Whether the rules and regulations of the dental board are uniform and reasonable and in accordance with the law, is a question the court will decide when that question is presented to them. We cannot presume that the powers granted by said Section 4 will be abused or the law disobeyed. If the discretionary powers granted by said Section 4 are exercised, unreasonably, or with manifest injustice, as the plaintiff in error contends they will be, the person aggrieved has recourse to the courts.

The provision in Section V of the dental act, which permits legally licensed physicians or surgeons to extract teeth, and students in dental schools to perform dental operations under the supervision of competent instructors within

such school was also assailed. The Supreme Court says, with reference to the physicians:

"The reason for the exception is obvious, and that it is not class legislation is too clear to require serious consideration." And, with reference to the dental students says:

"The purpose of this provision of the law is apparent. It is to permit not only actual bona fide students the benefit of practical work under an instructor, but to prevent evasions of the law by persons practicing the profession under the pretense of being students. The act very properly provides who shall be students within the class, allowing them to perform operations or parts of operations. It is open to every student to bring himself within the definition.

With reference to Section 7 of the act of 1905, which refers to the revocation of licenses, the Supreme Court says:

The defendant in the case has no grievance in this respect. He has not had any certificate revoked; has never received a certificate or been licensed to practice, and, if in this particular, the act could be regarded as unconstitutional, we would not hold the entire act for that reason to be void or to be so in so far as it bears upon this case.

It was also claimed that under Section 11 of the act of 1905, the county court had no power to commit the plaintiff in error to jail, there to remain until the fine and costs are fully paid. The Supreme Court says:

The Supreme Court says: "All fines imposed and collected under the act shall be paid to the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners for its use. Section 14, division 14 of the Criminal Code is as follows: "When a fine is inflicted, the court may order as a part of the judgment, that the offender be committed to jail, there to remain until fine and costs are fully paid over, and he is discharged according to law." This is a general statutory provision and applies to the convictions under the statute here under consideration. Judgment must be and is affirmed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

BY CHARLES A. MEEKER, D. D. S., NEWARK, N. J.

The first conference for the organization of the National Association of Dental Examiners was held in Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Geo. H. Cushing, of Chicago, was made the secretary of the conference. At this meeting they sent out notices of a meeting to be held in the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on August 6th, 1883, at 2 p. m., asking of all the State Boards of Dental Examiners to meet for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a National Association of Dental Examiners.

At the first meeting held at Niagara Falls the following states were repre-

sented by the men most prominent in the organization of the association: Iowa by W. P. Dickinson; Vermont by James Lewis and G. H. Swift; Indiana by P. G. C. Hunt, M. H. Chappell and Seneca B. Brown; Ohio by H. A. Smith, C. R. Butler, I. Williams, J. Taft and F. H. Rehwinkel; Michigan by G. R. Thomas and J. A. Robinson; Illinois by George H. Cushing and A. W. Harlan; Georgia by J. H. Coyle and G. W. McElhaney.

Dr. Taft, chairman of the meeting, called the conference to order and made a brief statement of the objects and work of the conference.

Dr. Smith then nominated Dr. Taft, and he was elected temporary president of the conference, and Dr. Geo. H. Cushing temporary secretary.

Drs. Cushing, Pierce and Smith were appointed a committee on permanent organization and instructed to prepare a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which were to be submitted to the meeting.

The object of the association was to secure through the various state boards co-operation and a higher standard of education, a uniform standard of qualification for dental practitioners and, so far as practicable, uniformity of methods in the working of these boards and of legislation in forming them. The members of this association were to consist of the Boards of Examiners of the various states.

During the years of the existence of the National Examiners' Association there have been mistakes made in the policy, on educational matters as would be expected, and at many times there was antagonism between the association of Faculties and the Examiners, due to an exaggeration of the powers each thought they possessed. This was fostered by men of not too conservative tendencies.

Of late years a more conciliatory spirit has been exhibited by the majority of members of both associations, this was in a measure due to the fact that the colleges have come to realize that the laws enacted in nearly every state have been sustained by the Supreme Court's decisions.

The dental laws and dental boards have come to stay and will probably be enforced, and aid the existence and prosperity of the worthy colleges. Both associations are doing a good work in the cause of dental education.

Probably the two most notable achievements that emanated from the association are, first, the efforts for interchange of license between the state boards, now regulated by mutual agreement of the examiners in eight states, that in time will become general throughout the country; second, the system of tabulation of examiners of every state board, of all their examinations, of every graduate appearing before them, giving his percentage in Anatomy, Physiology, etc. The results of examinations of 10,000 graduates will enable the associa-

tion to see clearly the colleges whose graduates show a grade in passing examination of from 80 to 100 per cent, and the colleges whose students fall below 60 per cent in passing such examinations, indicating that these colleges are doing poor work in the education of students and that their diplomas should not be recognized by the boards of the several states.

Following are the officers of the association from its organization:

| PRESIDENTS. | | | L L | |
|---|--|---|-----|--|
| J. Taft (1883-86) Cincinnati, O. | L. Ashley Faught (1895) Philadelphia, Pa. | John F. Dowsley (1902) Boston, Mass. | | |
| T. S. Waters (1888-90) Baltimore, Md. | J. T. Abbott (1896-97) Manchester, Iowa. | Charles A. Meeker (1903) Newark, N. J. | | |
| C. R. E. Koch (1891) Chicago, Ill. | C. G. Edwards (1898) Louisville, Ky. | B. L. Thorpe (1904) St. Louis, Mo. | | |
| L. D. Sheppard (1892) Boston, Mass. | George L. Parmele (1899) Hartford, Conn. | (J. G. Reid served in place.) | | |
| W. E. Magill (1893) Erie, Pa. | C. C. Chittenden (1900) Madison, Wis. | Thomas J. Barrett (1905) Worcester, Mass. | | |
| | | H. W. Campbell (1906) Suffolk, Va. | | |
| J. S. Hurlbut (1894) Springfield, Mass. | V. E. Turner (1901) Raleigh, N. C. | George H. Mitchell (1907) Haverhill, Mass. | | |
| VICE-PRESIDENTS. | | | L L | |
| G. W. McElhaney (1883-84) Columbus, Ga. | H. B. Noble (1896-97) Washington, D. C. | Tenny J. Barker (East) (1904) Wallingford, Conn. | | |
| T. A. Waters (1885) Baltimore, Md. | George L. Parmele (1898) Hartford, Conn. | T. P. Whitby (South) (1904) | | |
| H. A. Smith (1886-87) Cincinnati, O. | A. C. McCurdy (1899-00) Towson, Md. | Frank J. Moody (West) (1905) Minneapolis, Minn. | | |
| S. T. Kirk (1888-89) Kokomo, Ind. | John F. Dowsley (1901) Boston, Mass. | F. E. Shotwell (South) (1905) Rogersville, Tenn. | | |
| C. R. E. Koch (1890) Chicago, Ill. | Chas. A. Meeker (East) (1902) Newark, N. J. | C. Stanley Smith (East) (1905) Cincinnati, O. | | |
| L. C. Wasson (1891) Topeka, Kan. | B. L. Thorpe (West) (1902) St. Louis, Mo. | F. O. Hetrick (West) (1906) Ottawa, Kan. | | |
| W. E. Magill (1892) Erie, Pa. | J. A. Hall (South) (1902) Collinsville, Ala. | George H. Mitchell (East) (1906) Haverhill, Mass. | | |
| J. Y. Crawford (1893) Nashville, Tenn. | B. L. Thorpe (West) (1903) St. Louis, Mo. | F. A. Shotwell (South) (1906) Rogersville, Tenn. | | |
| M. H. Chappel (1894) Knights town, Ind. | J. A. Libbey (East) (1903) Pittsburg, Pa. | F. O. Hetrick (West) (1907) Ottawa, Kan. | | |
| J. T. Abbott (1895) Manchester, Iowa. | J. A. Hall (South) (1903) Collinsville, Ala. | F. A. Shotwell (South) (1907) Rogersville, Tenn. | | |
| | J. G. Reid (West) (1904) Chicago, Ill. | H. J. McFadden (East) (1907) Philadelphia, Pa. | | |

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Geo. A. Cushing (1883-85) | Fred A. Levy (1892-93) | J. Allen Osmun (1902) |
| Chicago, Ill. | Orange, N. J. | Newark, N. J. |
| Fred A. Levy (1886-90) | James D. Hodgen (1894) | J. P. Root (1903) |
| Orange, N. J. | San Francisco, Cal. | |
| J. H. Martindale (1891) | Chas. A. Meeker (1896-1901) | Charles A. Meeker (1907) |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | Newark, N. J. | Newark, N. J. |

The year 1906 at Atlanta saw the formation of a committee on harmony between the Examiners' and the Faculties' Associations enabling them to take up and discuss questions that heretofore have proved stumbling blocks and to adjust all differences. A better era is predicted hereafter and both associations are expected to work for the higher education of the coming dentist.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

BY ALBERT L. MIDGLEY, D. M. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The New England Association of Dental Examiners owes its origin to Dr. John F. Dowsley of Boston, who believed that with the co-operation of the various New England state boards, something should be done to secure, as far as practicable, a uniformity of legislation and a uniform standard of examination in the New England states. The formation of this association was not to conflict in any way with the National Association of Dental Examiners, but rather to assist in its good work.

With this idea in view the Massachusetts State Board extended an invitation to the members of the various New England state boards to meet in Boston. At this meeting Dr. Dowsley's plan was thoroughly discussed and heartily endorsed, and as a result, on March 24, 1897, the New England Association of Dental Examiners was organized for the above named purpose.

At a subsequent meeting, June 3, 1897, a constitution was drawn up and adopted. The following members were present and voted for this constitution: John F. Dowsley, D. D. S., Dwight M. Clapp, D. M. D., Thomas J. Barrett, D. D. S., Massachusetts; George F. Cheeney, D. D. S., Vermont; Charles A. Bracket, D. M. D., Dennis F. Keefe, D. D. S., John F. Lennon, D. D. S., Robert L. Davis, D. D. S., Rhode Island; Dana W. Fellows, D. D. S., Edmund C. Bryant, D. D. S., Maine; George L. Parmale, M. D., D. M. D., Connecticut.

At this meeting also the following officers were elected: President—John F. Dowsley, Boston; Vice President—Dennis F. Keefe, Providence; Recorder—George L. Parmale, Hartford.

It is customary to have a meeting annually, and at these meetings to have as guests men who are prominent in dentistry and interested in dental education and legislation. In this way it is hoped to have the dental faculties and state boards work more harmoniously.

At present there are twenty-eight active and twenty-five honorary members. The latter are all past members of New England state boards. The present officers are: President, Andrew J. Sawyer, D. D. S., Manchester, N. H.; Vice President, Forrest G. Eddy, D. M. D., Providence, R. I.; Recorder, Albert L. Midgley, D. M. D., Providence, R. I.

The honorary members are: L. D. Shepard, D. D. S., 330 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.; Dr. R. B. Miller, 152 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass.; *J. Searle Hurlbut, D. D. S., Springfield, Mass.; *James Lewis, D. D. S., Burlington, Vt.; S. D. Hodge, D. D. S., Burlington, Vt.; Dr. Thomas Mound, Rutland, Vt.; *Dr. F. E. Mather, Chester, Vt.; R. M. Chase, D. D. S., Bethel, Vt.; A. I. Cutler, D. D. S., Bennington, Vt.; C. A. Brackett, D. M. D., Newport, R. I.; Dennis F. Keefe, D. D. S., Providence, R. I.; Robert L. Davis, D. D. S., Woonsocket, R. I.; *Civilion Fennes, D. D. S., Bridgeport, Ct.; George L. Parmale, M. D., D. M. D., Hartford, Ct.; R. W. Browne, D. D. S., New London, Ct.; *Dr. Charles P. Graham, Middletown, Ct.; Dr. William J. Rider, Danbury, Ct.; Peter J. Heffern, D. D. S., Pawtucket, R. I.; Henry W. Gillette, D. M. D., Newport, R. I.; *Dwight M. Clapp, D. M. D., Boston, Mass.; Walter S. Kenyon, D. D. S., Providence, R. I.; F. H. Brown, D. D. S., Lebanon, N. H.; J. W. Johnson, D. D. S., New Haven, Ct.; A. C. Fones, D. D. S., Bridgeport, Ct.; Edward Prentiss, D. D. S., New London, Ct.

*Deceased.

ALABAMA.

BY DR. THOMAS P. WHITBY, SELMA.

The first enactment having in view the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the United States was approved December 31, 1841, in the state of Alabama. It provided that from and after the first Monday in December, 1842, there should be "medical boards of the state to examine and to issue a license to applicants to practice dental surgery under the same rules and regulations, and subject to the same restrictions as those who apply for license to practice medicine", and each of these medical boards, whenever it was practicable, was to add to its numbers by election, "a professional dentist".

This law imposed a penalty of \$50 upon anyone "styling himself a dentist, or other person who shall engage in the practice of dental surgery as a professional business without being regularly licensed by one of the medical boards of the state". One-half of this money went to the informer, the other half to the county in which the suit was brought. Bills for dental services were not recoverable in the courts of justice unless the service was rendered by persons properly licensed, or who held diplomas "from any regularly constituted institution in the United States".

It was required by this statute that practicing physicians, surgeons and dentists should have their licenses recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court; such registration was considered as good evidence in the courts for the recovery of fees. This law remained operative for a long time, although with what success is now not remembered. The statute was crude and how much of good it effected is unknown, but it must be remembered as a remarkable fact that thus early in the progress and development of dentistry as a profession, it received legislative recognition on parallel lines with that of the profession of medicine. This law during and after the great war became almost a dead letter, and there is no record that its penal provisions were ever executed, although licenses to practice dentistry were issued by these boards of medical examinations up to 1881. On February 11 of that year, a law regulating the practice of dentistry was enacted, which became effective in that year, and is still in force.

Among its provisions is one that the Board of Dental Examiners shall consist of five dental graduates or practitioners of dentistry, who are members in good standing of the Alabama Dental Association and who have been practicing dentistry in the state of Alabama not less than three years.

It was made the duty of "The Alabama Dental Association at its annual meeting in April, 1881, to elect said Board of Examiners, whose terms of office shall be respectively five, four, three, two and one year, in order in which they are elected, and at each annual meeting of said association thereafter one member shall be elected to fill such vacancy, who shall serve for the period of five years".

It is made the duty of the board to examine all applicants for license, for which a fee of ten dollars is fixed, and to keep a register of all licensed practitioners of the state. A transcript from this record is received as evidence of the holder's right to practice.

During the interim of the board meetings, any one member may grant a temporary license to practice, which remains effective only until the next

meeting of the board. Such temporary license cannot be issued to anyone who has been previously rejected by the board.

A license must, within thirty days after date of issue, be filed for record in the office of the judge of the probate court of the county in which the person to whom it was issued resides. For this record a fee of one dollar is authorized. Anyone not licensed, or registered, who practices dentistry, must upon conviction be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars. The extraction of teeth only is not considered a violation of this provision.

A contract or agreement, the consideration of which is the services of a dentist, is void if the dentist has not been properly licensed and registered, under the provision of this law.

Under the law, the association appointed a temporary board consisting of the following dentists: W. D. Dunlap (deceased), Selma, chairman; T. M. Allen, Eufaula, secretary; E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa; W. R. McWilliams, Athens; G. M. Rousseau (deceased), Montgomery.

This temporary board held office until July 19, 1881, when the Alabama Dental Association and Board of Examiners met in Selma. The first permanent Board of Examiners was elected at that time, the members being: E. S. Chisholm, W. R. McWilliams, T. M. Allen, W. D. Dunlap and I. G. McAuley (deceased). At this time also 137 licenses were issued to dentists, giving them authority to practice in the state. The majority of these licenses were given to men who had been actively engaged in practice in Alabama for five years before the passage of the act of 1881.

The history of the board from this time on is best epitomized from the records of the annual meetings.

The board met at Montgomery April 9, 1882. Thirty-three licenses and eight temporary permits were issued. At that time temporary permits, good for twelve months, were issued to persons who failed to make the required percentage on examination, with the understanding that they would attend college another term before again making application for examination.

At this meeting Dr. Dunlap tendered his resignation. The Alabama Dental Association elected Dr. J. C. Wilkerson, of Selma, Dr. Dunlap's successor.

April 10, 1883, the board met in Montgomery. The report showed that during the year seven temporary permits, and twenty licenses were issued, and four candidates rejected. Dr. Chisholm, chairman of the board, having been elected president of the Alabama Dental Association, resigned from the board. Drs. Wilkerson and Allen declined a re-election. The association

then elected the following board: William R. McWilliams, Athens; A. Eubank, Birmingham; J. C. Johnson, Marion; W. B. Stewart, Clayton; J. C. McAuley, Mobile.

April 9, 1884, the board met at Birmingham and organized by electing: W. R. McWilliams, president; J. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. The resignation of Dr. Stewart, who had removed from the state, was accepted, and Dr. S. G. Robertson, of Eufaula, was appointed in his place. Licenses were issued to seventeen applicants.

April 15, 1885, the board met at Montgomery. Seven licenses and one temporary permit were issued. The dental association elected the following board to serve until April, 1886: W. R. McWilliams, Athens; Samuel Rambo, Montgomery; J. C. Wilkerson, Selma; W. B. Stewart, Clayton; E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa. Dr. McWilliams was chosen chairman, and Dr. W. B. Stewart, secretary. April 16, 1886, at Montgomery, the board issued six licenses.

April 6, 1887, the board met in Tuscaloosa and issued six licenses. Four days later the Alabama Dental Association elected the following new board: E. S. Chisholm, George Eubank, W. D. Dunlap, G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery; C. P. Robinson, Mobile. The board chose Dr. Chisholm president, and Dr. Rousseau, secretary and treasurer. April 9, 1888, the board met in Selma and issued fourteen licenses and rejected one candidate.

April 9, 1889, the board met in Mobile. Dr. Dunlap resigned, owing to sickness, and Dr. T. P. Whitby was appointed to fill the vacancy. Eighteen applicants were examined and licenses issued to fifteen, three failing to pass the examination. April 7, 1890, the board met at Birmingham. Dr. Whitby was elected to the board to succeed himself, and was chosen secretary. Eighteen applicants were examined, licenses being granted to all but four.

April 13, 1891, the board met at Anniston. Eighteen licenses were issued.

April 11, 1892, the board met at Montgomery. At this session it was decided to give the entire examination in writing, each examiner to ask not less than eight questions. The board also endorsed a three years' course in dental colleges. Eighteen applicants were examined and licenses granted to seventeen.

April 10, 1893, the board examined fifteen applicants at Birmingham and issued licenses to eleven. At this meeting the board instituted its first lawsuit. It was against E. O. Nicolson, who refused to come before the board for examination. Judgment was rendered in favor of the board in the circuit court, but Nicolson took an appeal to the supreme court, attacking the constitutionality of the dental laws of the state. The supreme court declared the

law constitutional and sustained the decision of the lower court. The defendant paid a fine and costs and left the state.

April 9, 1894, the board met in Montgomery and issued twenty-one licenses. Dr. J. A. Hall, of Collinsville, was appointed by the president of the state association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Chisholm. The new member elected to fill the expiring term was Dr. R. B. Chapman, of Troy.

April 8, 1895, the board met in Mobile. Twenty-four applicants were examined and licenses issued to nineteen.

The board continued its annual routine as follows:

In 1896, at Selma; seventeen applicants; fourteen licenses issued. In 1897, at Birmingham; a grade of 80 per cent was adopted as the minimum of efficiency at examinations; thirty-eight applicants examined; thirty licenses issued. In 1898, at Montgomery; forty-four applicants examined; twenty-eight licenses issued; Dr. J. H. Crossland, of Montgomery, was elected to succeed Dr. Robinson.

In 1899, at Anniston, the board was reorganized, Dr. Hall being chosen president, and Dr. Whitby secretary and treasurer. Forty-three applicants were examined and thirty-one licenses granted. The time of meeting was changed to the second Tuesday in May, to correspond with the change made by the Alabama Dental Association.

In 1900, at Mobile, thirty-three applicants were examined and twenty-eight licenses issued. In 1901, at Montgomery, there were thirty-nine applicants, and thirty licenses issued. Dr. P. R. Tunstall, Jr., was elected to succeed Dr. Eubank, whose term had expired.

In 1902, at Tuscaloosa, thirty-nine applicants presented themselves, of whom thirty-five passed. In 1903, at Birmingham, thirty-six applicants were examined and thirty-two licenses issued. Dr. W. E. Proctor, of Sheffield, was elected to succeed Dr. Crossland.

In 1904, at Anniston, there were thirty-six applicants, of whom thirty-four received licenses. In 1905, at Gadsden, fifty-five applicants presented themselves, all of whom were successful.

In 1906, at Mobile, there were thirty-two applicants, twenty-nine of whom were granted licenses.

In 1907, at Birmingham, there were fifty applicants examined, forty-six of whom received licenses to practice.

In 1908 the board met again in Birmingham. There were sixty-four applicants for licenses, fourteen of whom failed and one withdrew from the examination.

At present, 1908, the board is composed as follows: J. A. Hall, North Birmingham, president; T. P. Whitby, Selma, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Proctor, Sheffield; P. R. Tunstall, Mobile, and R. C. Chapman, Troy.

KENTUCKY.

BY J. RICHARD WALLACE, D. D. S., LOUISVILLE.

Excepting Alabama, Kentucky was the first state in the Union that attempted to regulate the practice of dentistry by legislative enactment. In 1867 a number of prominent dentists of the state, petitioned the legislature to pass a law that all practitioners of dentistry, who desire to begin practicing in Kentucky, should either possess a diploma from a dental college or pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appointed for that purpose. The petition was framed as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Kentucky.

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that Dental Surgery being a specialty of the healing art, requires for its proper performance a knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Chemistry, and the theory and practice of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. The acquisition of a knowledge of these different branches requires at least two years of close application to study, with competent instructors.

Not until we are enlightened upon a subject can we appreciate the importance that attaches to it, and as the public have no means of judging between the competent and the incompetent dentist, they should, in justice, have some guarantee of qualification.

While the older and leading practitioners of Dental Surgery acknowledge their need of more light, the people of this Commonwealth are being grossly imposed upon by the merest pretenders to dental science, without possessing a knowledge of the first principles requisite to its successful practice; hence much suffering, discomfort, and ill health, results that might and should be averted.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray your honorable body to protect the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from injury by incompetent dental practitioners, by such enactments as in your wisdom you may deem sufficient.

Dr. J. H. McQuillan, the distinguished editor of the *Cosmos*, in the July number, 1867, of that journal, has an extensive editorial from which the following extracts are made:

“With no disposition to underrate the importance of such movements, but, on the contrary, recognizing that the enactment of some such laws would be of advantage to the profession and the community, it yet must be evident to close observers and thinkers that, in professional matters as in morals, the most effectual means for securing an elevated standard is through education rather than by the enactment of prohibitory laws which by some means or other may be evaded. * * *

Persons unfitted for professional life, so far as general education is concerned, after remaining a few weeks or months in the offices of men too often utterly incompetent to instruct students in anything but the merest rudiments of the mechanics of dentistry, have passed into the ranks of the profession, and each of these in turn taking students, have swelled the number of incompetents to a fearful extent, and the injuries inflicted by them have become so apparent that at last the strong hand of the law is appealed to for protection. The true remedy now, as in the past, is in the hands of the profession. It is insisting upon the most thorough preparation on the part of those seeking to enter it ranks. * * *

As a consummation so much desired, however, is not likely to be realized without the aid of the law, it is to be hoped that it may be to some extent accomplished with its assistance."

Considering the great weight attached to views expressed in the *Cosmos*, at that time, especially to those of its distinguished editor, the courage and farsightedness of the leading dentists of Kentucky at that time is certainly to be commended from the point of view that we now occupy.

The Kentucky State Dental Association was incorporated February 6, 1868. One of the features of the act was to establish the Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners, which consisted of three members selected by the association, one to serve one year one two years, and one three years. The President and Secretary of the Kentucky State Association by virtue of their office, were also members of this board. At each annual meeting the member whose time expired was succeeded by a member elected by the association. The association was given the power to make such by-laws for its government and the government of the Kentucky state board as was not inconsistent with the law. This act gave all parties in actual practice of dentistry at that time a right to receive certificate from the State Board of Dental Examiners. Any one thereafter wishing to begin the practice of dentistry in Kentucky, would have to register his diploma with the board, or stand an examination before the board, for which a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) was charged.

The next amendment to this act was approved May 10, 1886. The main feature of this act seems to be to assess a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for not complying with the provisions of this act. The act was again amended in 1893, but the most radical change was made in 1904. In compliance with this act the board should then fill out the remainder of their respective terms, after which any vacancy should be filled by appointment of the governor from a list of two names recommended to him by the Kentucky State Dental Association. The board can only issue certificates upon a satisfactory examination, the candidate is required to be a

graduate of a reputable Dental College. A fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) is charged, which is in no case returnable, but in case of failure the candidate is entitled to one re-examination, within one year, without extra charge, but for each subsequent examination a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) will be charged. The next amendment was adopted in 1908.

By this it is aimed to stop all parties practicing in Kentucky under the name of a company, corporation or association, and in short, to stop all classes of quackery. As yet no decision from the Court of Appeals has been reached on this amendment.

The board meets annually on the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in December.

Since 1886 the following have served as members of the State Board of Dental Examiners:

- Dr. C. G. Edwards, Louisville, Ky., 1886-1887, 1893-99.
- Dr. A. O. Rawls, Lexington, Ky., 1886-1892.
- Dr. A. W. Smith, Richmond, Ky., 1886-87, 1892-97, 1899-1901.
- Dr. J. M. Clyde, Covington, Ky., 1886.
- Dr. C. E. Dunn, Louisville, Ky., 1886-1888, 1896-1898.
- Dr. W. S. Smith, Eminence, Ky., 1887.
- Dr. C. B. Rosser, Elizabethtown, Ky., 1888-1889.
- Dr. W. Van Antwerp, Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1888-1896.
- Dr. J. H. Baldwin, Louisville, Ky., 1888-1901.
- Dr. J. Richard Wallace, Louisville, Ky., 1889-1890, 1902-1908.
- Dr. F. Peabody, Louisville, Ky., 1890.
- Dr. H. B. Tileston, Louisville, Ky., 1891, 1893-1895.
- Dr. M. W. Steen, Augusta, Ky., 1892.
- Dr. J. F. Reese, Owenton, Ky., 1897-1901.
- Dr. J. C. Montgomery, Elizabethtown, Ky., 1898, 1902-1904.
- Dr. I. H. Harrington, Louisville, Ky., 1899-1901.
- Dr. B. O. Doyle, Louisville, Ky., 1900-1901.
- Dr. E. T. Barr, Bowling Green, Ky., 1902.
- Dr. Henry Pirtle, Louisville, Ky., 1902-1904.
- Dr. Max M. Eble, Louisville, Ky., 1902-1903.
- Dr. E. B. Rose, Bowling Green, Ky., 1903-1907.
- Dr. C. R. Shacklette, Louisville, Ky., 1904-1908.
- Dr. C. W. McGuir, Munfordville, Ky., 1905-1908.
- Dr. J. W. Juett, Eminence, Ky., 1905-1908.
- Dr. F. R. Wilder, Louisville, Ky., 1908.

These have served as presidents and secretaries:

| PRESIDENTS. | YEAR. | SECRETARIES. | YEAR. |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| J. M. Clyde | 1886 | Max M. Eble | 1902-1903 |
| W. S. Smith | 1887 | C. R. Shaklette | 1904 |
| J. H. Baldwin | 1888 | J. W. Juett | 1907 |
| J. Richard Wallace ... | 1889-90 and 1905-06 | C. W. McGuiar | 1908 |
| H. B. Tileston | 1891 | C. E. Dunn | 1886-1888 |
| M. W. Steen | 1892 | J. H. Baldwin | 1889-1901 |
| W. Van Antwerp | 1893-1895 | Henry Pirtle | 1902-1904 |
| C. G. Edwards | 1896-1899 | C. R. Shaklette | 1905-1906 |
| B. O. Doyle | 1900-1901 | J. Richard Wallace..... | 1907-1908 |

NEW YORK.

As the very exhaustive history of the Dental Society of the State of New York, written by Dr. Charles S. Butler, in another chapter of this volume, contains such a comprehensive review of the progress of dental legislation and of the present law of that state bearing upon the profession of dentistry, the interested reader is directed to its pages.

We, however, glean the following from an article entitled "Supervision of Education in New York," which was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association for August, 1907:

Educational development of New York is the result of an evolution which has been in progress in that state for a hundred and twenty-three years, the corporation known as the "Regents of the University of the State of New York" having been established in May, 1784.

It started with thirty members, which gradually was increased to sixty-four. In 1787 a special committee, of which Alexander Hamilton and Ezra L'Hommedieu were members, recommended that the number of regents be reduced to twenty-one, which included the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state. This recommendation was enacted into law. The members served without compensation and had a life tenure. The act remained unchanged, excepting that the jurisdiction of the university was enlarged until the enactment of the present law, in 1904, which reduced the number of regents to eleven, each holding office for eleven years.

This act abolished the offices of the superintendent of public instruction and the secretary of the board of regents, and placed the supervision of all educational matters in the hands of the board of regents.

At the present time, therefore, the supervision of all the departments of education in New York is given to the regents of the University of the State of New York, a body practically free from politics, and consisting of eleven members, one of which is elected by the legislature each year for a term of eleven years. The intention is to have each judicial district represented on the board so far as possible.

This board grants charters to institutions or societies for the promotion of science, literature, art, history or other departments of knowledge, and it may annul such charters in its own discretion. It confers degrees and prescribes the conditions under which they may be issued within the state. It confers degrees directly and also prescribes the conditions under which they may be granted by the colleges and universities. It prescribes under the provisions of the penal code the issuance, purchase or illegal use of degrees and diplomas. All institutions of higher education are subject to its visitations and are required to make annual reports to it.

It registers domestic and foreign institutions, according to the New York standards, and fixes the value of degrees, diplomas or certificates presented for entrance to schools and colleges, and to the professions, from all parts of the world.

It may establish pedagogic and extension courses with the view of a degree or license to teach. It supervises the entrance requirements to the profession of medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and the certification of nurses and public accountants.

With reference to dentistry, "the regents issue certificates for admission to dental schools and licenses to practice dentistry. A four-year high school course is required for admission and the course of study in dentistry requires three years."

The examinations division of this board, among other duties, has charge of the administrations of examinations for license to practice medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine and for the titles of registered nurses and certified public accountants. The questions in these examinations are prepared and the value of the answers is measured by the boards of examiners of each of these divisions, who are appointed by the regents, but question papers are revised and printed in the education department.

The examinations are carried on by this division, by whom also the licenses and certificates are issued.

The accrediting of schools and registering of the same, and the passing on credentials given by educational institutions, of this or foreign countries, is also in the hands of this division. Thus higher education in the Empire State has assumed a centralized form of government, probably more exacting in detail than in any other country, and certainly more so than in any state of this union.

Prominent among the names that have been identified in the evolution of the labors of the New York board of regents have been those of George Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Philip Schuyler, George William Curtis and Whitelaw Reid. The respect that these names inspire is universal, and the reputation thus built up is well sustained in the demonstration of the present commissioner of education, Mr. Andrew S. Draper, who was formerly a state superintendent of public instruction, a member of the board of regents, and for a time the president of the university of Illinois.

OHIO.

BY H. C. BROWN, D. D. S., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

"An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Ohio" was Ohio's first dental legislation, and was passed May 8, 1868. This law made it

unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the state of Ohio for compensation, unless such person had received a diploma from the faculty of a dental college in the United States or foreign country, or a certificate of qualification issued by the State Dental Society, or by any local society auxiliary thereto. It provided that it should not apply to persons then engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state, before the first day of January, 1873.

Any person who practiced dentistry without having complied with this act, was deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, was liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars. Physicians and surgeons could continue extracting teeth without violating this law. All prosecutions had to be by indictment before the court of common pleas in the county where the offense was committed. Fines were to be paid into the treasury of the county, for the use of the common schools within such county. The State Dental Society elected the members of this board and the first board thus elected consisted of Drs. Jonathan Taft, Cincinnati; W. P. Horton, Cleveland; M. DeCamp, Mansfield; C. H. Harroon, Toledo, and F. H. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe. The first meeting was held in Columbus, July 8, 1868, with Dr. Taft as president, and Dr. Horton secretary and treasurer.

The following is taken from the minutes of this meeting: "Dr. Thomas M. Talbott, of Galion, Ohio, presented himself and requested a certificate to practice dentistry in this state. After being duly examined in physiology, pathology, anatomy, chemistry, operative and mechanical dentistry his request was granted and a certificate issued." Therefore, Thomas M. Talbott was the first person of record to be examined by the Ohio Board of Dental Examiners.

Dr. H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati, was elected a member of the board in 1869, to succeed Dr. Harroon. Dr. Smith and Dr. Taft were re-elected from time to time, until a new law was passed May 8, 1892, Dr. Taft being a member of the board and its president since its organization, twenty-four years, and Dr. Smith serving as a member for twenty-three years.

In 1873 Dr. C. R. Butler, of Cleveland, was elected to succeed Dr. DeCamp, and served until 1892. In 1879, Dr. C. H. Harroon was elected for another term, succeeding Dr. Horton, who had served as secretary from the first organization of the board to this time.

In this connection the writer desires to state that the minutes of this board as kept by Dr. Horton and his successor, Dr. Rehwinkel, as secretaries, call for words of commendation. It has been both pleasing and profitable to review their work.

In 1882 Dr. I. Williams, of New Philadelphia, succeeded Dr. Harroon, and Dr. E. G. Betty, of Cincinnati, succeeded Dr. Williams, in 1885. Dr.

Rehwinkle died some time in 1889, and was succeeded by Dr. L. E. Custer, of Dayton. Therefore, the last board serving under the law of 1868 was composed of the following: Dr. J. Taft, president, Cincinnati; Dr. E. G. Betty, secretary and treasurer, Cincinnati; Dr. H. A. Smith, Cincinnati; Dr. C. R. Butler, Cleveland, and Dr. L. E. Custer, Dayton.

It is indeed gratifying to note that Ohio was the third state to secure dental legislation, as well as that most of the board members who served under this law were men of national reputation.

A new dental law was enacted May 8, 1892, just twenty-four years to the day after the passage of the first one. This law provided for the appointment, by the governor, of a board consisting of five members, and required all persons legally practicing dentistry at that time to re-register.

It further provided that those who had been in the practice of dentistry in this state since July 4, 1889, should be registered, without examination, upon application and the payment of a registration fee of two dollars, and that a graduate of a legally chartered dental college should be registered upon filing application and paying the same fee. Only undergraduates were examined, the examination fee being ten dollars.

The first board appointed under this law consisted of: Drs. L. E. Custer, Dayton; James Silcott, Washington C. H.; Grant Mitchell, Canton; Clare L. Smith, Columbus, and Grant Molyneaux, Cincinnati; all were appointed for three years. Drs. Custer, Molyneaux and Mitchell resigned in 1894, and were succeeded by Drs. C. I. Keely, Hamilton; J. W. Jackson, Jackson, and F. H. Lyder, Akron. Dr. Silcott, president, and Dr. Molyneaux, secretary and treasurer, were the first officers of this board, which was reorganized from year to year.

May 31, 1898, the following members were appointed as a new board: Drs. A. F. Emminger, Columbus; O. N. Heise and M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati; Weston A. Price, Cleveland, and L. P. Bethel, Kent. Dr. Emminger, president, and Dr. Bethel, secretary and treasurer, were the first officers of this board. The same members were reappointed in 1901, when Dr. Price succeeded Dr. Bethel as secretary and treasurer.

The lax provisions of this law, wherein a graduate could register by simply filing an application and paying the small fee of two dollars, created favorable conditions for a large number to qualify legally without any definite expectation of ever practicing in this state; therefore, the 3,075 certificates issued under this law, during the ten years of its existence, were no true indication of the number of dentists practicing in the state at that time.

This law was amended April 29, and May 12, 1902. The reason for these

two dates was due to a clerical error, which necessitated the amending of one section, which was done on the last date.

The law as amended required that a new board be appointed by the governor on or before June 1, 1902. The first board appointed consisted of Drs. Henry Barnes, Cleveland; L. L. Barber, Toledo; J. K. Douglas, Sandusky; C. Stanley Smith, Cincinnati, and H. C. Brown, Columbus; all were appointed for three years. The board elected Dr. Barnes president, Dr. Brown secretary, and Dr. Barber treasurer. This board was reappointed May 31, 1905, for three years, and reorganized as before.

All persons holding certificates under the law passed in 1892 were recognized, and the following provisions made for all others:

"The board shall excuse from examination all graduates of dental colleges of this state up to and including June, 1905, session of the board; also any person, or all persons who has or have been the proprietor or proprietors of a dental office or a place of performing dental work in this state, continuously since January 1, 1893. Such person or persons shall be licensed and registered upon application and paying such license fee as is herein provided. The board shall admit to examination, during the years 1902 and 1903, any person who is a legal resident of this state, and has been a student of dentistry, under a preceptor, for twelve months prior to the passage of this act." All others must present a diploma "from some legally chartered dental college and pass a satisfactory examination."

This board made a systematic investigation of the dental affairs of the state, and caused many who were violators to meet the requirements of the law under the provisions above outlined, and forced others to leave the state. Some thirty-five violators were prosecuted during this time—five years and ten months—and in all cases, except one, the board secured convictions. The one exception was that of a "quack" physician who traveled over the country with a "tent and a show" advertising himself as "the greatest living tooth extractor." This case was dismissed on a technicality, but ended the career of this man so far as extracting teeth was concerned, for he knew how he had escaped.

Under the law enacted in 1892 and amended in 1902, there was no reciprocity established, inasmuch as the authority granted the board under the amended law of 1902, was so ambiguous that an opinion from the attorney-general was necessary, and this placed such restrictions upon the board that it was impossible to accomplish anything in this particular.

A new dental law was passed April 7, 1908, which repealed the amended law in effect at that time. This law contains a broad reciprocity clause, but of course there must be reciprocal arrangements agreed upon by the board

appointed under this law and those of other states, with equal requirements, before this can be put into operation.

This bill was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. J. O. Hawkins, of Wellston, the only dentist who has been a member of the general assembly for the past ten years, and much credit is due Dr. Hawkins for the enactment of our present efficient law.

This new law provides for a board of five members who shall have been legal practitioners of dentistry in this state for at least five years preceding their appointment. After the first board, the members of which are appointed for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, each member will be appointed annually for five years, and no person is eligible to more than two terms.

The meetings of the board must be held on the third Tuesday in June and October of each year, and other meetings may be held at such times and places as the board may designate. The October meeting of each year must be held in Columbus.

The board is authorized to make reasonable rules and regulations. The compensation for members of the board is ten dollars for each day actually employed in the discharge of official duties, and necessary expenses incurred. The secretary receives an annual salary, with necessary expenses in the discharge of his official duties, but in all cases the compensation and expenses must be provided for from the receipts of the board.

A transcript from any portion of the records certified by the secretary of the board is evidence of the facts therein stated.

All persons not at the time of the passage of this act legal practitioners of the state, must be examined by the board before they shall assume the practice of dentistry. Any person desiring to do so must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and a graduate of a reputable dental college. The reputableness of a dental college is to be defined by the board. The applicant for license must appear at the first meeting of the dental board after the filing of his application, and pass a satisfactory examination.

Our reciprocity clause is a broad and liberal one and as follows: The State Dental Board may issue a license without examination to an applicant who is a graduate from a reputable dental college of a state, territory, or district of the United States, and holds a license from a similar dental board under requirements equal to those of this state, or who, for five consecutive years next prior to filing his application, has been in the legal and reputable practice of dentistry in a state, territory, or district of the United States, and holds a license from a similar dental board thereof; provided the laws of such state,

territory, or district accord equal rights to a dentist of Ohio holding a license from the State Dental Board, who removes to and desires to practice his profession in such state, territory, or district. It requires the unanimous affirmative vote of all the members of the board present to grant this privilege.

The board is authorized to revoke licenses obtained by fraud or misrepresentation; or if the licensee uses intoxicants or drugs to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice dentistry, is guilty of immoral conduct, or has been convicted of a felony subsequent to the date of his license, and in the event that the conviction is reversed, set aside, or the accused is pardoned, his license shall again become operative from the date of such vacation, reversal or pardon. A person whose license has been revoked may within thirty days appeal from the decision of the board. The governor and attorney-general of the state have the power to review and confirm or over-rule the action of the board.

The fee for examination is twenty-five dollars; the fee for a license without examination granted upon the license from another board, is twenty-five dollars, and the fee for a duplicate license to substitute one lost is five dollars. The license must be displayed in a conspicuous place in the operating room.

Bona fide students of a reputable dental college are permitted to practice in the clinical department of schools during the continuance of the course, and they are also permitted to practice during regular vacations in offices under the direct supervision of a preceptor who is a licensed dentist in the state.

Selling or offering for sale a dental diploma or a license, or the procuring of such diploma or license to be used by a person other than upon whom they are conferred, is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or both. The permitting of a person who is not a licensed dentist to perform dental operations by a manager, proprietor, operator or conductor of a place for performing dental operations, is considered an offense punishable by the same penalties.

All fines or forfeitures of bonds inure to the benefit of the State Dental Board, and are payable by the courts to the secretary of the same.

The secretary of the board is charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to the practice of dentistry and the prosecuting attorney of a county, or the solicitor of a municipality, must take charge of and conduct the prosecution when requested by the secretary of the board so to do.

The first board appointed under this law consists of the following members: Drs. W. D. Tremper, Portsmouth; L. L. Yonker, Bowling Green; F. H. Lyder,

Akron: F. R. Chapman, Columbus, and H. C. Brown, Columbus. This board organized by electing Dr. Lyder president, Dr. Chapman secretary, and Dr. Yonker treasurer.

GEORGIA.

D. D. ATKINSON, D. D. S., BRUNSWICK, GA.

It was not long after the organization of a permanent dental society before the need of dental legislation began to be felt and agitated. At the meeting of the state society in Atlanta, in July, 1870, a committee, consisting of Drs. A. C. Ford, Albert Hape and L. D. Carpenter, was appointed for the purpose of securing a charter incorporating the society. This committee failed in its attempt at incorporation, and at the next meeting, in Augusta, April 6, 1871, the committee was continued as a legislative committee, with Dr. E. S. Billups substituted for Dr. Hape. A bill drawn up in the interim and presented to the society at Columbus, April 3, 1872, was approved and a committee consisting of Drs. A. C. Ford, E. B. Marshall and Samuel Hape was appointed to present it to the legislature and take such steps as would secure its passage. The effort was successful and the bill became a law August 24, 1872. The following is a synopsis of the law as passed:

Section 1 provided that only persons who had graduated and received a diploma from dental colleges chartered under the authority of one of the United States or some foreign government, or who had obtained a license from a board of dentists authorized under the act, should be admitted to practice in the state after the passage of the act.

Section 2 provided for a board of examiners, composed of five dental graduates or practitioners, who should be members of good standing in the Georgia State Dental Society, and who should have practiced in the state for not less than three years. These were to serve two years, and the president of the state dental society was empowered to fill all vacancies in such board.

Section 3 required the board to meet annually at the same time and place as the state dental society, and at other times upon the call of three of its members. The board was authorized to prescribe a course of reading for dental students under private pupilage; to grant licenses to applicants who were graduates from dental schools without fee, charge or examination; to grant licenses to all other applicants who passed a satisfactory examination; to keep a book of registry of every one licensed to practice dentistry by them.

Section 4 made a transcript from the board's record, certified by the officer

in charge under the seal of the board, competent evidence in any court of the state.

Section 6 authorized any one member of the board to grant a license to practice in the interim of board meetings, which temporary license expired at the first meeting of the entire board.

Section 7 made the practice of dentistry in violation of the act for fee or reward an indictable offense, and the penalty upon conviction not less than fifty or more than three hundred dollars. Any person could extract teeth, and nothing in the act was to interfere with regularly licensed physicians and surgeons.

Section 8 made it obligatory upon a defendant to show that he had authority to practice dentistry to exempt him from the penalty.

Section 9 gave one-half of the fines to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county.

Section 10 provided that all dentists in practice prior to the passage of this act should be exempt from its provisions.

Section 11 repealed conflicting prior laws.

On October 20, 1879, the act was amended. It made the violation of the act, and practicing dentistry in the state for fee or reward, a misdemeanor, punishable under the general statute of the state, and it exempted any person from its penalty who merely extracted teeth, and also exempted legally licensed physicians and surgeons in practice prior to the passage of this act, and dentists who were in practice prior to the 24th of August, 1872, from its provisions.

Section 2 required every practitioner of dentistry in the state to register his name, postoffice address, and date of his diploma or license, within sixty days, in the office of the clerk of the superior court of his county, and fixed a fee of fifty cents in each case for the certification of such registration. On October 9, 1885, the act was still further amended by stipulating in section 1 that after the passage of the act it should be unlawful for any one to engage in the practice of dentistry who had not obtained a license from a board duly authorized and appointed under its provisions.

Section 2 created a board of dental examinations, to be composed of five dental graduates or practitioners, members of good standing in the state dental society, and who had been in the practice in the state of Georgia for not less than three years, such board to be elected to serve for two years. The president of the state dental society was given power to fill all vacancies of the board for unexpired terms.

This section is practically the same as that in the original act of 1872, and

otherwise this enactment, which only has six sections, is not a material change from the original act.

The earlier members, while lacking in temerity to ask the legislature to give them power to assess fees for licenses, did not hesitate to call upon the timorous applicant for a fee of ten dollars when his name was recorded for examination. The "ten" was never refused, but if the applicant was unfortunate enough not to pass, his money was refunded.

Out of the money so collected, the board paid for stationery, etc., paid the actual expenses of its members in attending meetings, and expenses for other such service, but this system was wrong. It was illegal, it was without authority, although it was necessary, to make the law operative. All knew it was wrong, yet it obtained from 1872 to 1897, twenty-five years. It seemed that the earlier advocates had an idea that any attempt to pass legislation authorizing the collection of fees, might result in the defeat of the whole thing, and even the repeal of the existing law. They thought "better let well enough alone," and always counseled "hands off" when legislation of that kind was that one of its friends, Senator Kilpatrick, moved to table it, which was done. The legislature met in the autumn of 1897, Senator Dunwoody moved to take his bill from the table. It was voted on and passed, sent over to the house and that body passed it also, and on December 15th of that year the governor affixed his signature and the bill became a law.

In preparing this narrative the writer has endeavored to be perfectly fair, correct and accurate. If he seems to show undue egotism he trusts it will be pardoned, for no correct history of the passage of this law could be written without giving him at least the prominence here indicated so intimately was he connected with the whole proceeding and so strenuously did he work for its accomplishment. The ten years succeeding this event have amply proven the wisdom of the law. Following is a synopsis of the act of 1897, which went into effect on December 15, 1897. All who desire to practice dentistry after that date must first obtain a license from a board of examination. A board of dental examiners to be appointed by the governor of the state, upon the recommendation of the state dental society is provided. This society is required to nominate two members for each position on the board, one of these to be a member of the state society and the other a non-member. From these the governor appoints one member each year, there being five members, each holding office for five years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies are filled by the governor upon recommendation of the president of the state society.

The board meets immediately after the close of the commencement of each

dental college located in the state in the place where such college may be located, and also annually at the time and place of the regular meeting of the Georgia State Dental Society, to examine all applicants for licenses to practice dentistry. A certified copy of the records of the board is primary evidence in any court of the state. The fee for a copy of a record is fixed at 15 cents per hundred words, and goes to the secretary and treasurer. All applicants who have graduated from a school of dentistry whose terms and curriculum is equal to that of a majority of schools of dentistry of the United States, or who have been licensed after examination by any other state board are eligible for examination and to receive a license to practice dentistry.

Cruelty, incapacity, unskillfulness, gross neglect, indecent conduct toward patients or unprofessional misbehavior are made misdemeanors, on conviction of which fines are imposed and the licenses to practice dentistry may be revoked. Any dentist or other person who shall at any hearing before the board make a false statement or misrepresentation intended to deceive or mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine or by having his license revoked. Any person who, in violation of any provision of the act, attempts to practice dentistry is punished upon conviction as prescribed in the code of 1895.

A fee of ten dollars for each examination, which is not returnable to the applicant is established. Out of this fund the payment of four dollars for each day actively engaged in the duties of their office to each member of the board is authorized and all necessary expenses incurred in the attendance upon meetings or in prosecution of cases of violation of the law are to be paid. The board is required to make an annual report of its proceedings to the state dental society.

Each person who receives a license is required to have the same registered by the clerk of the superior court in the counties in which the holder desires to practice, and upon the payment of fifty cents the clerk shall issue a certificate of registration. Neglect to register within six months works a forfeiture, and no license is reinstated except upon the payment of the sum of ten dollars.

In the interim of board meetings any one member of the board may issue a temporary license, which is good until the next regular meeting of the board and no longer. The temporary license need not be recorded. The fee for a temporary license is five dollars. No one may practice or perform dental operations under the protection of the license of another.

Physicians are exempted from all penalties under this section. All dentists in actual practice are exempt from jury duty, but are not disqualified therefrom.

NEW JERSEY.

BY CHARLES A. MEEKER, D. D. S., NEWARK, N. J.

The state of New Jersey was among the first of the states of this union to attempt the regulation of the practice of dentistry by statute law. Alabama, New York, Ohio and Georgia preceded her in the order named. "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and to protect the people against empiricism, in relation thereto" became a law of New Jersey on March 14, 1873. It provided that after its passage no one should begin the practice of dentistry in the state unless he had graduated or received a diploma from the faculty of a dental college chartered under the authority of some one of the United States or foreign governments, or should have obtained a certificate from a board of dentists.

It created a board of examiners consisting of five practitioners of dentistry who were members in good standing in the New Jersey State Dental society and who must have been in practice not less than three years in the state. This board was elected by the New Jersey State Dental society to serve for one year. The president of the society had power to fill vacancies occurring on the board. The board meetings were held annually at the time of the state society, and as much oftener as it was necessary. The board had power to prescribe a course of reading for those who studied dentistry under private instruction and to grant certificates to all applicants who passed a satisfactory examination before it. It was also made its duty to keep a register of all persons who received certificates to practice in the state. This book or a transcript from it was constituted as evidence in any court.

To practice in violation of this act was punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, but any person might extract teeth without incurring liability to suffer the penalty of the act. Regularly licensed physicians and surgeons were also exempted from its provisions. The onus of proving the right to practice was placed upon the defendant under any prosecution for violation of this act. One-half of the fine inured to the informer, the other half to the educational fund of the county in which the offence was committed.

The act established a fee of \$30 for examinations and license to practice. These fees were to be used for the defraying of the expenses of the board and the creation of a fund for the more perfect carrying out of the provisions of the act. Each member of the board was entitled to receive \$10 per day for each day of actual service.

This law was amended in 1884 and again in 1890, and finally the present law was enacted in 1898.

The State Board of Registration and Examinations in dentistry, under this new act, was constituted by continuing the members then serving in office until the expiration of their term of service. It was provided that the New Jersey State Dental society should at each of its annual meetings recommend to the governor (by election), for appointment on the board a dentist of good repute residing and practicing in the state, whom the governor shall appoint. The five year tenure of office was continued. The board is required to hold at least two meetings every year for examining and licensing persons to practice dentistry. It is given power to determine the good standing and repute of dental schools and colleges, and to designate from time to time in some public manner such dental schools or colleges whose diplomas it will receive. It has power to make rules for examination of candidates for licenses to practice, but any such rule, if it increases the nature of the severity of the examination is not to be enforced within six months after its adoption and publication. In order to be eligible for examination one must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, have received a preliminary education equal to that furnished by the common schools of the state and be graduated in course with a dental degree from a dental school or college recognized by the board. Or the candidate may present a written recommendation from not less than five licensed dentists of the state certifying that he is qualified for the examination; or he shall hold a diploma or a license confirming the right to practice in some foreign country and granted by some authority recognized by the board.

The fee for examination is \$25 and out of the fees and penalties provided in this law all proper expenses incurred are paid, including a mileage of five cents for travel of members and an annual salary of \$100 to the secretary.

The board may, without examination, issue a license to an applicant who furnishes satisfactory proof that he has been duly licensed after examination in any state after his full compliance with the requirement of its dental laws, if the professional education shall not be less than that required in the state of New Jersey. The fee for such license is \$25.

The board has power to cancel the license to practice dentistry of any one who has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor in any court of record.

An unlicensed person is not forbidden from performing mechanical work upon inert matter in a dental office or laboratory. A registered student of a licensed dentist may assist his preceptor in dental operations in his presence and under his immediate personal supervision. A duly licensed physician may treat diseases of the mouth and perform operations in oral surgery.

An association or a company of persons who may engage in the practice of dentistry under any title must display and keep in a conspicuous place at the

entrance to its place of business the name of each and every person employed by it in the practice of dentistry, and any person employed by it whose name is not displayed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished under the penalties provided by this law, and the association or company, if incorporated, or the persons comprising it, if not incorporated, shall be alike guilty and punishable under the same penalties.

The law also requires an annual registration of all persons practicing dentistry in the state, and the assistants in the employ of every such person, persons, company or association. Failure to comply with this requirement within thirty days involves a fine of \$10 and costs. Any misrepresentation with regard to this matter involves a fine of \$50 for each and every offence.

Penalties are fixed in the statute for various offences extending to the infliction of a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment of not less than six months, or both fine and imprisonment. And in addition to these penalties the board has power to institute civil proceedings. Such proceedings are to be brought in an action in debt, upon conviction thereunder the person, company or association so convicted shall be liable to a fine which shall be the same amount fixed in this law for violation of which the suit shall have been brought.

From the beginning of the operation of this law to the present date the following have served as members of the board:

- C. S. STOCKTON, D. D. S., 1873-1874, 1903-1904.
- *J. HAYHURST, D. D. S., 1873-1888.
- *DR. L. H. DELANGE, 1873.
- *DR. L. E. READING, 1873-1874.
- DR. D. C. MCNAUGHTON, 1873.
- DR. E. CHEW, 1874.
- F. C. BARLOW, D. D. S., 1874-1877, 1880, 1882-1888, 1890-1891, 1893-1902.
- *GEO. C. BROWN, D. D. S., 1875-1880, 1889-1900.
- *DR. CHAS. DIPPOLT, 1875-1876.
- E. F. HANKS, M. D. S., 1875-1876, 1881.
- *CHAS. W. MELONEY, D. D. S., 1875-1886.
- *DR. J. W. COSAD, 1877-1880.
- DR. JAS. C. CLARKE, 1881, 1882.
- *FRED A. LEVY, D. D. S., 1881-1892.
- JAS. G. PALMER, D. D. S., 1883-1889.
- A. R. EATON, D. D. S., 1887-1892.
- *E. M. BEESLEY, D. D. S., 1889-1899.
- GEO. EMERY ADAMS, D. D. S., 1892-1901.
- CHAS. A. MEEKER, D. D. S., 1893-1908.
- J. ALLEN OSMUN, M. D. S., 1900-1902.
- W. E. TRUEX, D. D. S., 1901-1908.
- B. F. LUCKEY, D. D. S., 1902-1908.

A. IRWIN, D. D. S., 1903-1908.

H. S. SUTPHEN, D. D. S., 1905-1908.

These have served as presidents:

*J. HAYHURST, D. D. S., 1873, 5-6.

*DR. J. W. COSAD, 1877.

*FRED A. LEVY, D. D. S., 1890-1-2-3.

G. EMERY ADAMS, D. D. S., 1894-1900-01.

F. C. BARLOW, D. D. S., 1895.

CHAS. A. MEEKER, D. D. S., 1902-3.

W. E. TRUEX, D. D. S., 1904-5.

B. F. LUCKEY, D. D. S., 1906-7-8.

These have served as secretaries:

*DR. L. H. DELANG, 1873.

*DR. L. E. READING, 1874.

*CHAS. W. MELONEY, D. D. S., 1875-6-7.

G. CARLTON BROWN, D. D. S., 1891-2-3-4 to 99.

J. ALLEN OSMUN, M. D. S., 1900-1-2.

CHAS. A. MEEKER, D. D. S., 1903 to the present time.

* Deceased.

The board at present is composed of Drs. B. F. Luckey, Paterson, president; William E. Truex, Freehold; Herbert S. Sutphen, Newark; Charles A. Meeker, secretary and treasurer; and Alphonso Irwin, Camden.

Since the passage of the law of 1890, 1,147 dentists have been licensed in the state. The board has organized thoroughly by appointing trustworthy members of the profession in a great number of counties in the state to take cognizance of infractions of the law and report the same to the secretary of the board. Very few cases of irregular practice are now in existence. The general public has been greatly protected by the operation of this law from the imposition of charlatans and irresponsible dentists. Very few evasions of the provisions of the statute are now being complained of and the profession and the people of the state are to be congratulated. The county prosecutors have been appointed by the state society and every case of violation which has been reported has received prompt and careful investigation.

The annual report of the state board of registration of examination in dentistry of the state for 1907 shows that at the July examination of that year, held at Trenton, sixty-one candidates were examined, of whom fifty-eight passed successfully. It also appears from this report that out of the total of 1,080 dentists who have been registered in the state since the enactment of the law, registry blanks were sent to 1,050 who were then on the book of records

of the board, but that not nearly all had complied with the law of returning the registry blank. This report omits the names of those who have failed to comply with this provision from the list of dentists published by counties, and mentions their names only in the unclassified list. There is no penalty for failing to comply with this annual registration and the board, therefore, relies simply upon the individual pride of each person to enable it to keep the book of registration correct and up to date.

This report also gives the names of forty dental colleges located in the various states of this country which have complied with the rules of the National Association of Dental Examiners and which are the same as those of the New Jersey board with reference to the establishment of the reputable standing of colleges. It commends this list to the careful perusal of dentists and parents under the provision of a resolution passed at Asheville, N. C., in 1903, and amended in St. Louis, in 1904, by the National Association of Dental Examiners, which reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That an interchange of license to practice dentistry be, and is hereby recommended to be, granted by the various state boards, on the following specific conditions:

Any dentist who has been in legal practice for five years or more, and is a reputable dentist of good moral character, a member of his state dental society, and who is desirous of making a change of residence into another state, may apply to the examining board of the state in which he is registered for a certificate of recommendation, which shall attest to his moral character and professional attainments, and such certificate, if granted, shall be deposited with the examining board of the state in which he proposes to reside, and the state board, in exchange thereof, may grant him a license to practice dentistry.

The New Jersey board adopted this resolution for its own guidance. The board has entered into reciprocal relations in this respect with the District of Columbia, Vermont, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Tennessee and Utah.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY BROOKS RUTLEDGE, D. D. S., FLORENCE, S. C.

The South Carolina dental law was first enacted in 1874. Unfortunately the records of the board were destroyed several years ago, so that there is no positive data of the work done by the board prior to this loss now available, excepting such names of members as have been obtained from the South Carolina Dental Association.

The old law was amended and at present is operative under the statutes of 1902. It provides that no person after that date should enter upon the practice of dentistry without first obtaining a license from the board of dental examiners, and that all dentists authorized by law to practice dentistry in the state shall be exempted from jury duty. It is the duty of the South Carolina State Dental Association to elect a board of dental examiners consisting of five members, each holding a tenure of five years, one being elected each year. Any vacancies occurring are also filled by this society.

This board is required to meet each year, at the time and place of the meeting of the State Dental Association, and thirty days' previous notice must be given of such meeting by publication in at least one paper in Charleston and one in Greenville. This board is required to prescribe a course of reading for those who study dentistry under private instruction and to grant licenses to all applicants who pass a satisfactory examination, and to keep a record of all persons so licensed to practice dentistry. The fee for licenses so obtained is \$15.00. A certified transcript from the book of records of the South Carolina State Dental Association is made competent evidence in any court of the state.

Any member of a board *may* grant a license to an applicant to practice until the next regular meeting of the board, but such license must not be issued to one who has been rejected by the board.

This statute has a provision unlike that of any other state law in that it requires every dentist in the state to keep a record of the cases treated in his practice in accordance with a form to be designated by the South Carolina State Dental Association, and to furnish his patient with a copy of the same if the patient desires.

The South Carolina State Dental Association is constituted a board corporate and politic, with power to sue and be sued, to use a common seal and to make necessary by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the state. The penalty for any one who, for a fee or award, practices dentistry in violation of the provisions of this law is a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment at hard labor on the county chain gang for a period of not less than one month nor more than twelve months. It is provided, however, that any one may extract teeth. The fine collected inures to the educational fund of the county where they are assessed.

The first board of dental examiners was elected in 1875. Its members were Drs. J. W. Norwood, J. B. Patrick, W. S. Brown, J. S. Thompson and D. L. Boozer.

Since that time the following named have served as members of the board:

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1876—T. T. Moore, Columbia. | 1892—G. W. Deek, Sumter. |
| 1876—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. | 1893—J. R. Thompson, Newberry. |
| 1877—J. R. Thompson, Newberry. | 1894—L. P. Dattern, Charleston. |
| 1878—W. S. Brown, Charleston. | 1895—G. W. Dick, Sumter. |
| 1879—J. B. Patrick, Sr., Charleston. | 1896—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. |
| 1881—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. | 1897—J. T. Calvert, Spartanburg. |
| 1882—G. W. White, Chester. | 1898—J. R. Thompson, Newberry. |
| 1883—W. S. Brown, Charleston. | 1899—E. C. Jones, Newberry. |
| 1884—R. Atmar Smith, Charleston. | 1900—Brooks Rutledge, Florence. |
| 1885—J. T. Calvert, Spartanburg. | 1901—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. |
| 1886—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. | 1902—Benjamin Simons, Charleston. |
| 1887—B. H. Teague, Aiken. | 1903—J. T. Calvert, Spartanburg. |
| 1888—J. R. Thompson, Newberry. | 1904—E. C. Jones, Newberry. |
| 1889—T. B. Ligare, Columbia. | 1905—Brooks Rutledge, Florence. |
| 1890—L. S. Wolf, Orangeburg. | 1905—H. J. Ray, Aiken. |
| 1891—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. | 1906—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. |
| 1892—A. C. Strickland, Anderson. | 1907—A. P. Johnson, Anderson. |

Since 1876, the date at which he was first elected, G. F. S. Wright has been re-elected continuously as the president of the board. This record is not equalled by any other board in the country. Although now past the allotted three score years and ten, Dr. Wright is still active and vigorous in the discharge of his official duties.

The present officers of the board are: President, G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown; secretary, Brooks Rutledge, Florence.

The board meets once each year and requires a rigid examination, both theoretical and practical, of all applicants for licenses.

No prosecutions were started under the provisions of the dental law until 1896, when one violator was prosecuted and convicted. Since then the board has taken up other cases and has succeeded in compelling obedience to the law without resort to the courts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY G. W. KLUMP, D. D. S., WILLIAMSPORT.

The first dental law of Pennsylvania was enacted by the legislature in 1876. An examining board was elected by the State Dental Society under the provisions of this law. The act was amended in 1883 and again in 1893, the latter amendment requiring graduation from a reputable dental school as a requisite for the practice of dentistry.

July 9, 1897, the governor approved an act similar to the present dental law of Pennsylvania requiring that graduates of dental colleges be examined by the State Board of Dental Examiners.

The law enacted and approved May 7, 1907, has superseded the laws of 1876, 1883, 1893 and 1897. Since the enactment of the law of 1897, the administration of regulating the practice of dentistry has been more complex in Pennsylvania than in any other state. That act created a dental council, as well as a dental examining board, but as that feature of the law of 1897 is retained in the act of 1907, the salient features of the present law will alone be considered in this sketch.

There is provided a dental council consisting of the secretary of internal affairs, the commissioner of health, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, and the secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners. This dental council supervises the Board of Dental Examiners and provides rules for the examination of applicants for license to practice dentistry and keeps a register of all licenses granted.

Applications for examination by the board are required to be made in writing to the council, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars. Licenses are issued by the council for examination after recommendation by the Board of Examiners. The dental council must at all of its meetings have at least three members present, one of whom must be the president of the Pennsylvania Dental Society or the secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners. And one or the other of these two must be chosen president of the dental council. This council must keep a register of all licenses granted in a place provided for the purpose at the capitol in Harrisburg, and this register is required not only to give the name, age and residence of the persons to whom licenses have been granted by them, but must also show the qualifications upon which such licenses are granted, whether by examination or otherwise. An appropriation of two thousand dollars annually for the use of this council is made by the legislature, from which the council must pay the salary of its secretary, stenographer and clerks, postage and all other expenses.

Any person twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, who has obtained a competent education and a diploma conferring upon him or her a dental degree from a reputable educational institution, giving a three years' course in dentistry, may apply to the council for license to practice, and upon the report of the dental examiners that such person has successfully passed his examination, the dental council issues to him such license, which has to be signed by the officers of the council and by each dental examiner who reported favorably upon the applicant's examination.

Any person of good moral character who furnishes proof that he or she has a license to practice dentistry from any lawfully constituted authority, in any other state or country where the professional education required by law is equal to that provided in Pennsylvania, may, upon the recommendation of the Board of Dental Examiners, receive a license from the dental council upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars.

The dental council may also license any applicant who has been in the lawful practice of dentistry not less than ten years, upon the report of the Board of Dental Examiners that, after investigation or examination by them, they find the applicant's education, professional attainments and experience fully equal to the requirements for license in the commonwealth. Each license, except those issued as the result of a written examination, must state the grounds on which it is granted.

The Board of Dental Examiners consists of six persons, each of whom serves for three years. They are appointed by the governor upon nomination by the Pennsylvania State Dental society. To be eligible for such appointment one must have practiced in the state not less than ten years. The governor has power to appoint dental examiners to fill vacancies only from the candidates nominated by the State Dental society, but he may remove any examiner for continued neglect of duty, incompetency or dishonorable conduct. The fees paid for examinations and licenses are disbursed by the council in payment of the expenses of the Board of Examiners, and if, at the end of the year any balance remains, it is apportioned among the dental examiners with reference to the number of applicants each may have examined during the year. All rules made by the board are subject to the approval of the council.

The board must hold two stated meetings, one in June and one in December, each year. The June meeting takes place in Philadelphia and Pittsburg at the same time, but the December meetings may be held in Harrisburg. The examinations may be conducted by a committee of one or more of the examiners. The subjects in which the examinations are taken are prescribed by law. The theoretic part must be conducted in writing. For each examination a report of the result of the same, with the average of each candidate in each branch, the general average, and whether the candidate is successful or unsuccessful, is transmitted to the dental council, including the examination papers, questions and answers, all of which are kept for reference and inspection for at least five years.

To hire or permit any person not a legal practitioner, and who is not duly qualified as a practitioner in dentistry, to perform dental operations, is unlawful.

The act defines what constitutes the practice of dentistry and it does "not prohibit any licensed dentist having any person as assistant or attendant, to perform any service other than extracting, filling, treating or operating upon the human teeth, or the taking of impressions and the insertion of artificial appliances in the mouth." Neither does it prohibit physicians or surgeons from extracting teeth for relief of pain, etc., or bona fide students of dentistry, in regular course of their instruction, from operating upon patients at clinics, or under the immediate supervision or in the presence of their preceptor who is in lawful practice. It prohibits, however, the payment of any fee or salary or other reward to any student of dentistry.

The penalty for violating the provisions of the law is a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment. The fines so recovered from convictions resulting from information instituted by the Pennsylvania State Dental Society go to that society.

The members of the state board appointed by the governor in 1897 were: Henry Gerhart, D. D. S., Lewisburg; Jesse C. Green, Westchester; J. A. Libbey, Pittsburg; G. W. Klump, Williamsport; C. V. Kratzer, Reading; Howard E. Roberts, Philadelphia. Dr. Gerhart was elected president and Dr. Green secretary. In October, 1898, G. W. Klump was elected secretary, and with the exception of an interim from May 14 to October 1, 1899, he has been secretary and treasurer continuously.

Dr. Gerhart served as president until June 20, 1901. Dr. Robert Huey was then elected president and served until October 1 of that year, when Dr. J. A. Libbey was elected and served for one year, being succeeded by Dr. H. E. Roberts, who served one year. Dr. Hiram DePuy was the next president. He served in that capacity until October 1, 1906, when Dr. H. B. McFadden, of Philadelphia, was elected to the office.

The following men have served as members of the board: Henry Gerhart, Jesse C. Greene, G. W. Klump, C. V. Kratzer, Howard E. Roberts, J. A. Libbey, Robert Huey, J. T. Lippincott, Hiram DePuy, H. N. Young, C. B. Bratt, H. B. McFadden and W. D. DeLong.

The state board has prosecuted four men for impersonating at its examinations. Prosecutions for illegal practice of dentistry are conducted by the Pennsylvania State Dental Society.

The board conducts examinations of applicants for licenses to practice dentistry in Pennsylvania in the months of June and December of each year. Since these examinations began in December, 1897, 2,351 applicants have been examined, of whom 501 failed to meet the requirements of the board.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY A. J. SAWYER, D. D. S., MANCHESTER, N. H.

The first law governing the practice of dentistry in New Hampshire was enacted in 1878, and seems to have been added to the law relating to physicians in the revision of that year, as it does not appear in any of the previous session laws.

This law made it unlawful for any person who was not duly authorized to practice medicine or surgery, to practice dentistry, unless such person had received a dental degree or had obtained a license from the New Hampshire Dental Society. (Incorporated in 1877). It provided that the said dental society should elect a board of censors, consisting of three members, with authority to examine and license persons to practice dentistry. These licenses were to be recorded by the clerk of the society, and the person so licensed was required to have his license recorded by the clerk of the county in which he resided, if a resident of the state, or if not, in the county in which he intended to practice. The recording fee was fifty cents. For licenses granted on examination the fee was five dollars; upon diploma one dollar. Violations of these laws were punishable by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense.

Section eight of this law provided that the preceding sections should not apply to persons who had resided and practiced their profession in the town or city of their present residence during all the time since January 1, 1875.

In 1890, in the case of the State vs. Hinman, (65, N. H. 103), the court decided that the provisions of chapter one hundred thirty-two (above law) of the general laws of New Hampshire relating to the practice of dentistry were non-constitutional. The head note in report of this case reads as follows:

A statute which requires that certain persons, before practicing dentistry, shall procure a license, and exempts others of the same class and profession, under similar circumstances, cannot be sustained under the constitution of this state or of the United States.

The board of censors appointed under the provisions of this law were: Daniel W. Edgerly, D. D. S., President, Farmington; William Jarvis, D. D. S., Claremont; Chauncey W. Clement, D. D. S., Secretary, Manchester.

The present dental law—an act to establish a board of registration in dentistry—was enacted in 1891,—first, as one of the session laws of that year, and later, at the same session of the legislature, it was slightly changed and re-enacted as a part of the public statutes of New Hampshire for 1891.

This law provides for a state board of registration in dentistry composed of three dentists of good repute residing and doing business in the state. They were appointed by the governor with a tenure of three years. No one was eligible for such appointment unless he was a graduate of some medical or dental college, or had practiced dentistry ten years prior to his appointment. The board is required to examine any person who may appear before it at a regular meeting with reference to his knowledge and skill in dentistry and dental surgery, and to issue to such persons as it finds qualified a certificate to that effect. The fee for such examination and certificate was at first five dollars, but in 1899, it was increased to ten dollars. The fees so received were all payable into the state treasury.

Unlike the laws of most other states the members of this board are required to pay the expenses of the board out of the receipts from the examination fees and to receive five dollars a day for their own time actually spent in the discharge of their duties, but if the money from the fees is not sufficient to pay both, then the expenses are first to be met and the remainder of the receipts are to be divided between the members in accordance with the time spent by them.

The penalty for violating the law fixed in this act was a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Nothing in the act was to apply to physicians who were graduates from the medical department of an incorporated college.

This provision was amended, in 1903, by adding to this exemption the bona fide student of dentistry pursuing his studies under the direction of a qualified dentist.

The act of 1903 also provides that the expenses incurred and the per diem of members of the board should be paid for out of the said treasury upon vouchers audited and allowed by the governor and counsel. In this particular New Hampshire differs from almost every state in the union, as nearly every other prescribes that no payment shall be made out of the treasury of the state for the purposes of the dental board.

The law of 1903 provides that "any association of persons whether incorporated or not, engaged in the practice of dentistry under the name of company or association, or any other name, shall cause to be displayed a copy, in a conspicuous place in its office, of a certificate from the said board of the qualification of each person engaged in the practice of dentistry in the said office." The managers of such an establishment are subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars in each case of violation of this provision.

The present board of registration consists of: Dr. G. A. Bowers, of Nashua, President; A. J. Sawyer, Manchester, Secretary; H. R. Beals, Keene, Treasurer.

Since the original law was enacted these have served as members of the board: William Jarvis, D. D. S., (President), Claremont; Fred H. Lunt, D. D. S., Rochester; Edward B. Davis, (Secretary), Concord; William R. Blackstone, (Secretary), Manchester; Emery B. Cushing, Laconia; George A. Bowers, D. D. S., (President), Nashua; Frederick H. Brown, D. D. S., (Treasurer), Lebanon; Andrew J. Sawyer, D. D. S., (Secretary), Manchester; Herbert R. Beals, D. D. S., Keene.

INDIANA.

BY F. R. HENSHAW, D. D. S., MIDDLETOWN.

The first law governing the practice of dentistry in Indiana was passed by the legislature of 1879, after much urging on the part of prominent members of the profession, and then only when a promise had been exacted from them that they would at once organize and operate a school for instruction in dentistry, the Indiana Dental College being founded that same year in compliance with this promise.

Under the law of 1879 the board of five examiners was appointed by the Indiana State Dental Association. The first board elected was composed of Drs. P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis; S. B. Brown, Ft. Wayne; J. R. Clayton, Shelbyville; S. T. Kirk, Kokomo; M. H. Chappell, Knightstown. The officers of the board were: P. G. C. Hunt, president, and M. H. Chappell, secretary-treasurer, which offices they held for sixteen and eighteen years respectively.

In 1880 Dr. Clayton was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Richardson, of Terre Haute, and the membership remained unchanged until 1887, when the law was revised, providing for the election of three members by the state association, one by the governor, and one by the state board of health. Under this law, Drs. Hunt, Kirk and Chappell were appointed by the state association, Dr. Robert Van Valzah, of Terre Haute, by the governor, and Dr. Edward J. Church, of La Porte, by the state board of health.

In 1890 Dr. Van Valzah was succeeded by Dr. Elwood Smith, of Mt. Vernon. In 1893 Dr. Smith was succeeded by Dr. A. J. Smith, of Greenfield. In 1895 Dr. Hunt resigned, on account of the ruling of the national association prohibiting members of a college faculty serving on examining boards, he being president of Indiana Dental College, and Dr. John R. Clayton, of Shelbyville, was appointed in his stead. Dr. C. E. Pittman, of Evansville,

was appointed to succeed Dr. Smith. Upon the retirement of Dr. Hunt, Dr. S. T. Kirk became president of the board.

In 1897 Drs. M. A. Mason, of Ft. Wayne; N. W. Hiatt, of Marion, and R. I. Blakeman, of Indianapolis, were appointed by the state association; C. E. Pittman by the state board of health, and Robert T. Oliver, of Indianapolis, by the governor. Dr. Oliver was chosen president, and Dr. Mason secretary-treasurer.

In 1898 Dr. Pittman was succeeded by Dr. F. C. Green, of New Albany, who was succeeded by Dr. M. M. Haas, of Evansville, in 1899. In 1901 Drs. M. A. Mason, of Ft. Wayne, D. L. Stine, of Indianapolis, and F. R. Henshaw, of Middletown, were appointed by the state association; F. M. Sparks, of Rushville, by the governor, and M. M. Haas, of Evansville, by the state board of health. Dr. Mason was chosen president, and Dr. Stine secretary-treasurer. On the death of Dr. Stine, in December of 1904, Dr. Henshaw was chosen as secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Alexander Jameson, of Indianapolis, was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term.

In June, 1905, Drs. J. S. McCurdy, of Ft. Wayne, Alexander Jameson, of Indianapolis, and F. R. Henshaw, of Middletown, were appointed by the state association; W. H. Shaffer, of North Manchester, by the governor, and M. M. Haas by the state board of health. Dr. Haas was chosen president, and Dr. Henshaw secretary-treasurer. The same members were re-appointed in June, 1907.

The law governing the practice of dentistry in this state, as originally passed by the legislature of 1879, has been amended three times, in 1887, 1899 and 1903, each time broadening the powers of the board and guarding more carefully the interests of the profession and public. The amendment of 1903 provides for the examination of all applicants, admitting to examination only graduates from colleges belonging to the National Association of Dental Faculties, and to assistants who have had five years' experience *in this state* under a practitioner of good repute.

The first dental law enacted in Indiana provided: That it shall be unlawful for any one to practice dentistry for a fee or reward in the state of Indiana without having received a diploma from a dental college duly incorporated under the laws of this or some other state of the United States, or a certificate of qualification issued by a board of examiners to be appointed by the Indiana State Dental Association: Provided, That nothing in this act shall apply to any one engaged in the practice of dentistry, in this state, at the time of the passage of this act.

It created a board of examiners, consisting of five practicing dentists, to be

appointed by the state dental association, whose duty it was to meet annually at the time and place of meeting of said state dental association, or oftener, at such time and place as might be designated, and to examine all applicants and issue certificates to all who pass a satisfactory examination.

Any applicant who furnished satisfactory proof of having been engaged in a reputable practice of dentistry for ten successive years, immediately preceding the time of application, was to be examined only in practical dentistry, operative and mechanical; all others were to be examined in anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, chemistry, and the theory and practice of surgical and mechanical dentistry.

Any member of the board of examiners could grant a permit to practice until the next meeting of the board, but such permit was valid only until said next meeting, and in no case could it be extended or renewed.

Any person violating the provisions of this act was liable to prosecution, and upon conviction to be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Nothing in this act was to be so construed as to prevent physicians or surgeons from extracting teeth. All fines were to belong to the common school fund of the county where assessed.

The board of examiners was empowered to collect from each applicant the sum of twenty-five dollars.

This law was superseded by an act passed in 1887. This act was repealed and another passed, which, as amended by the sixty-third general assembly in 1903, is the law now in force in this state. Its chief provisions are:

It is unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in Indiana without first obtaining a license, as provided by law.

The board of examiners consists of five reputable dentists; one is appointed by the governor, one by the state board of health, and three by the Indiana State Dental Association, the members serving two years from the date of appointment.

Any person desiring to practice dentistry must secure a certificate from the board. To procure this he must submit his diploma from a dental college recognized by the National Association of Dental Faculties, or he must present an affidavit that he has been an assistant in the office of a reputable dentist of Indiana for not less than five years. Every applicant is required to pass an examination by the board, and to pay twenty dollars as an examination fee. In case of failure to pass, the fee for re-examination is ten dollars. If the applicant fails to pass and believes himself unjustly treated, he may appeal to the circuit or superior court, filing a bond of two hundred dollars to cover the costs, if the appeal is decided against him.

All persons practicing dentistry are required to secure a license from the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which they reside, the certificate from the board entitling the holder to a license. The license fee is fifty cents. In case of change of residence to another county the first license must be filed with the circuit court clerk and a new license secured.

The governor has the power to remove any board member for any good cause, and may fill vacancies.

The board holds regular meetings on the second Tuesday of January and June each year. On complaint by any member of the board the prosecuting attorney must prosecute charges of violation of the dental act. Licenses procured by fraud or misrepresentation must be revoked by the board. The board may refuse to grant a certificate to any person guilty of felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice dentistry, or to any person who may be found to be insane, and may, after hearing, revoke a certificate and any license for such cause. Appeal may be taken to the circuit or superior court on filing a bond of two hundred dollars.

The penalties of the act do not apply to any commissioned officer of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service in the discharge of his official duties, nor to any dentist who is legally qualified to practice in the state or territory in which he resides when in actual consultation with a local practitioner of Indiana; nor to any dentist residing on the border of a neighboring state and duly authorized to practice under the laws thereof, whose practice extends into the borders of this state, provided he shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients, or solicit practice within the limits of Indiana. The act does not apply to licensed physicians or surgeons.

Three members of the board may grant a temporary permit to practice dentistry, and no second permit shall be granted to the same person, but such permit must be presented to the circuit clerk and a temporary license secured.

The penalty for practicing without a license is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Under the present law the board has unusual privileges in the matter of reciprocal recognition of registration certificates between the states, and was among the first to accept the offer of New Jersey under the Asheville Resolution. Reciprocal contracts are now in force with the states of Ohio, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota.

The only really weak clause in the law as now in effect is in the clause defining the practice of dentistry, some difficulty having been experienced by the board in handling prosecutions for illegal practice.

Under the law as amended in 1887 the board was given the right to pass upon the reputability of dental colleges, which it did without fear or favor, refusing to register graduates from several colleges that did not conform to their requirements.

This led to suits in the courts, one of which, *George Wilkins v. State of Indiana*, was carried to the supreme court of the state, and decided in favor of the board.

The contention made by Wilkins was that the Indiana State Dental Association being an unincorporated body, the state had no right to confer upon it the appointing power in the matter on members of the board. In an opinion delivered by Judge Byron K. Elliot, the court upheld the findings of the lower courts and forever silenced opposition of that sort.

The ruling of the board in the matter of the University of Tennessee, which had issued diplomas to several Indiana men after only a few weeks' attendance upon lectures in that institution, and who were refused certificates by the board, was indorsed and sustained by the National Board of Dental Examiners in that same year (1887).

In more recent years several suits to test the power of the board and the constitutionality of the law have been brought by dissatisfied applicants, but in every case the courts have found in favor of the state.

In two cases the board has exercised its right, conferred under Section 20 of the law of 1899, to revoke the license of a person convicted of "felony or gross immorality."

The first was the case of John F. Curry, of Marion, who was convicted of rape and sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to twenty years. The affidavits were prepared by Attorney-General W. L. Taylor, who, under the law, is counsel for the board.

The second case was that of Ernest P. Bender, of Ft. Wayne, who was convicted in Macon county, Illinois, of assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Upon the evidence obtained from the courts in these two cases, the licenses of these men were revoked, and the county clerks notified of the action of the board.

Too much credit cannot be given the pioneers who were the first members of the board for the unselfish manner in which they devoted their time, energies and financial resources for the development and advancement of the profession. They frequently attended to the business of the board without any remuneration, the income of the board being insufficient for its necessary expenses, and to them, aided by the members of the state dental association, are due the present efficient dental law and the excellent standing of the profession of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BY R. H. JONES, D. D. S., WINSTON-SALEM.

The first law regulating the practice of dental surgery in North Carolina was enacted in March, 1879. It prohibited persons from practicing who did not hold a diploma from a reputable dental college, and provided for the election of six members of the state society as a board of examiners. No provision was made for any pay to the members of this board, or fee for a license.

In 1887 an amendment was enacted requiring registration of all practitioners in the state, and also providing for a fee of ten dollars to be paid by each applicant, which was to be used to pay the expenses of the board.

In 1891 an amendment was enacted requiring graduates, as well as non-graduates, to secure a license before commencing to practice.

In 1905 the law was so amended as to require that all applicants for a license should be graduates of some reputable college.

In 1907 the law was again amended so as to define the status of a dental surgeon, before the law, viz.:

A duly licensed dentist is a surgeon limiting his practice to diseases of the teeth, and such other diseases of the adjacent parts as may be dependent upon, or associated with said diseases of the teeth, and who shall have the same right to prescribe drugs or medicine or perform surgical operations, as may be necessary to the proper treatment of this special class of diseases mentioned in this section as is now enjoyed by the registered physician.

There have been ten convictions for violations of the law, and suits are now pending against others.

The board was defendant in a suit brought by a rejected applicant for a license in 1903. Dr. E. W. Eubanks claimed that he was rejected unfairly. The decision by the lower and supreme court was in favor of the defendant.

Drs. V. E. Turner, W. H. Hoffman, J. W. Hunter, E. L. Hunter, D. E. Everett and M. A. Bland were elected the first members of the board, according to the provisions of the enactment of 1879, by the North Carolina Dental Society in June of that year.

In 1881 R. P. Bessent and C. J. Watkins were elected members of this board, in place of W. H. Hoffman and D. E. Everett.

In 1883 J. F. Griffin and J. E. Mathews became members of the board, R. P. Bessent and C. J. Watkins retiring.

In 1884 M. A. Bland retired and J. H. Durham succeeded him.

There was no change in the members of the board until 1893, when J. H. Durham was succeeded by S. P. Hilliard, and then there was no change until

1898, when R. H. Jones, T. M. Hunter and C. A. Bland were elected to take the places of J. F. Griffith, J. W. Hunter and E. L. Hunter.

No change in the personnel of the board was made after this until 1903, when E. J. Tucker was chosen in place of T. M. Hunter, and in 1908 J. E. Mathews retired and was succeeded by F. S. Harris.

During the thirty years of the board's existence, V. E. Turner has been continuously a member, and the president of the board.

The secretaries who have served this board are W. H. Hoffman during 1879 and 1880; J. W. Hunter during 1881 and 1882; J. F. Griffith from 1883 to 1896 inclusive, and R. H. Jones from 1898 to the present time.

The dental laws enacted have served the purpose for which they were intended to a degree that is encouraging. Generally they have been respected and complied with by those who have entered the ranks of the profession since the passage of the first dental law.

"But in spite of the hounds, the foxes evade the hunters," and North Carolina dental laws continue to be violated by itinerants who employ methods similar to those of like class in every state of the Union. It is due those, however, who have been untiring in their efforts to protect and benefit a credulous people against empiricism, to state that the evil which has been confronting them is on the wane, and each year improvement is discovered. The laws of the state governing the practice of dental surgery were admitted to be defective in minor particulars.

In addition to the special law regulating the practice of dental surgery in North Carolina, there is still another, which is a general statute, imposing a special tax on itinerant dentists in every county wherein such practice, or attempt to practice, is carried on; or a general state tax may be paid to the state treasurer, and a license obtained entitling the holder thereof to engage in practice anywhere in the state, provided the state dental laws have been complied with.

LOUISIANA.

BY L. A. HUBERT, NEW ORLEANS.

The first dental law in Louisiana was enacted in 1880. It required that no person should practice dentistry unless said person had graduated and received a diploma from a reputable dental school of the United States or a foreign country, or had obtained a certificate from a board of examining dentists. The

board appointed for this duty was composed of dentists who had practiced in the state not less than three years, appointment being by the Louisiana state dental society for a term of two years. The meetings of the board were held once a year. No fees were collected for certificates or examinations. Temporary certificates were granted by any one member in the interim between board meetings.

The penalty for violations of the act was a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars. All practitioners of dentistry in actual practice prior to the passage of the law, and physicians and surgeons, were exempted from its provisions. One-half of the fines collected inured to the benefit of the state dental society, the other half to the educational fund of the parish in which the offence was committed.

In 1894 the legislature amended this act by requiring the registration of the dental board's certificate at the office of the board of health; and that the faculty of the college which has granted a diploma to an applicant, shall be recognized by the National Association of Dental Faculties, and eliminated the diplomas of foreign colleges from recognition.

Under this law the tenure of the board members was increased to three years, and they were made appointive by the governor, on recommendation of the Louisiana State Dental Society. All dentists were required to register their names with the state board of health. In the meantime the city of New Orleans and the state were gradually filling up with an inferior class of practitioners who were establishing "dental parlors," advertising by offering lowness of price as an inducement to patronage, and who generally lowered the standard of the profession. Several attempts were made to re-enact the law so as to conform with the modern ideas and advancement of the profession, but these attempts were opposed bitterly by that class of practitioners, until 1900.

On August 1, 1900, the first board was organized under the present law, with the following members duly appointed by the governor of the state:

President—Dr. John E. Woodward, of New Orleans; term expired 1906, re-appointed to serve to 1913.

Vice-president—Dr. George A. Columb, of New Orleans; term expired in 1902, re-elected to serve to 1909.

Charles B. Johnston, of Monroe; term expired in 1903, re-appointed to serve until 1910.

J. Sidney Couret, of New Orleans; term expired 1904, re-appointed to serve until 1911.

R. L. Zelanka, of Houma; appointed in 1905, re-appointed to serve until 1912.

L. A. Hubert was appointed by the board secretary, treasurer and attorney.

One hundred and eighty-three applicants have presented themselves for examination since the organization of the board under this new law, and out of that number 169 passed and received certificates.

In 1906, the law was further amended and its provisions now are:

The state board of dentistry consists of five members appointed by the governor, each member serves seven years. It must hold at least two regular meetings each year.

It is unlawful to practice, or attempt to practice, dentistry in Louisiana without a certificate of qualification from the board, which certificate must be recorded in the parish where the holder thereof practices, the fee for recording being one dollar. Punishment for violation of this section shall be a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not longer than three months, or both. Any person, corporation or association aiding or abetting any person in the violations of this act is liable to the same punishment.

The board must publish annually in the official journal of the state, or a New Orleans daily newspaper, the names and addresses of the registered practitioners, and such publication shall be received in the courts of the state as proof that the persons therein are duly registered as required by law.

The act does not apply to regularly enrolled students of dentistry while practicing in the clinic or operating room of dental colleges of recognized standing. The board is to prescribe by regulation the conditions that constitute good standing for a dental college and is authorized to issue certificates of good standing to colleges meeting these conditions and paying the required fee for such certificate, and these certificates are irrevocable. The fee required for such service is to be fixed by the board and cannot thereafter be increased.

In New Orleans sixty-one cases of non-registered dentists were investigated by the board. Out of this number fifteen applied for registration, seven matriculated in the New Orleans College of Dentistry, twenty-three moved out of the city, thirteen abandoned the practice of dentistry and three cases are still in the hands of the district attorney.

At Amite City one conviction was secured, and a fine of ten dollars imposed. Another case is now pending in the court of Terrebonne parish.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BY DR. H. MORRIS VAN VOORHIS, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

A law authorizing the creation of a board of dental examiners of West Virginia was passed, February 14th, and approved February 21, 1881. This law went into effect ninety days after its passage. It called for the appointment of nine dentists, learned in the profession, three of whom were appointed from each congressional district by the board of public works as members of the board. The term of office was five years. The members from each district constituted a board for the examination of applicants in their own district. If two or more of the board deemed the applicant qualified to practice, they issued him a license. For each license issued the examiners received the sum of two dollars. This fee was paid by the applicant.

On February 12, 1883, a law was passed to amend and re-enact the former law. It went into effect ninety days after passage. The substance of this law was as follows: That there be twelve dentists appointed as examiners, three from each congressional district, with the same power to act as the previous board. This was practically the only change made in the former law.

This law was in force until February 20, 1897. At this time all the former acts were amended and re-enacted. This law called for the appointment of a board to consist of five dentists, each to serve four years, the appointments to be made by the governor of the state. One is appointed from each of the five congressional districts.

Under this law the first members of the board appointed by the governor were: Drs. J. N. Mahan, Charleston; E. G. Hamill, Martinsburg; J. N. Devore, Mannington; Charles H. Bartlett, Parkersburg; and James R. Stathers, Sistersville.

The first meeting of this board was held at Parkersburg on the first Wednesday in August, 1897. Dr. Charles H. Bartlett was elected president, and Dr. James R. Stathers secretary and treasurer, each to hold office for one year.

The annual meetings were held on the first Wednesday in August of each year, at this time the board examined applicants for license to practice dentistry. The fee for this examination was ten dollars for each applicant, while a fee of two dollars was paid by each successful applicant as his registration fee. These fees were paid into the treasury of the board, to be equally divided between the members for the proper enforcement of this act. Within the past two years there were nine prosecutions for violations of the law, with eight convictions, and one is pending.

In 1907 the legislature enacted a new law. Among the new provisions of this act is this: That every one lawfully engaged in the practice of dentistry upon the passage of this act, shall cause his or her name, residence, date of diploma or diplomas to be registered within ninety days, and that all others desiring to begin to practice must appear for an examination. It has a provision giving the board the right to issue a certificate without an examination to an applicant, who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a graduate of a reputable dental college, and that he has been licensed, after an examination by the state board of dental examiners of a state that recognizes the licenses of West Virginia. The act defines what constitutes the practice of dentistry. It also makes provision for the conduct of firms and corporations carrying on a dental business.

Bona fide students of dentistry in pursuit of clinical advantages under the immediate supervision of a licensed dentist, physicians and surgeons, and any one who extracts teeth is exempt from the penal provision of this law. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or confinement in the county jail for not more than three months, or both. An illegal practitioner cannot recover any fee for his services in any court, and is required to return any fees already collected. The fines revert to the common school fund.

The fee charged for each new certificate issued with or without examination, is twenty-five dollars.

The members who have served on the board since its first appointment are as follows: Charles H. Bartlett, Parkersburg; J. N. Devore, Mannington; William Minghini, Martinsburg; James R. Stathers, Sistersville; J. Fleetwood Butts, Charleston; W. A. Williams, Huntington; J. N. Mahan, Charleston; E. G. Hamill, Martinsburg; H. Morris Van Voorhis, Morgantown.

The presidents from the beginning have been: Chas. H. Bartlett, J. N. Devore, W. A. Williams and J. R. Stathers.

The secretaries from the beginning have been: J. R. Stathers, William Minghini, W. A. Williams, H. Morris Van Voorhis and J. F. Butts.

The board now consists of: Drs. C. H. Bartlett, President, Parkersburg; J. F. Butts, Secretary, Charleston; W. A. Williams, Huntington; F. R. Strathers, Clarksburg; J. W. Storer, Wheeling; M. B. Ambler, Attorney, Parkersburg.

ILLINOIS.

BY J. G. REID, D. D. S., CHICAGO.

In the year 1881 the dental profession of Illinois succeeded in securing the passage of "an act to ensure the better education of the practitioners of dental surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Illinois."

It may be stated for general information that several years prior to the passage of the above act, considerable, and it may be said strenuous, effort was made to secure the passage of a law regulating the practice of dentistry. At that time it seemed a difficult matter to impress upon the minds of the average legislature the necessity for such legislation, and failure was the usual result. However, a continuous, persistent, honest effort culminated in the act of 1881.

During one of the legislative struggles, prior to the enactment of the law, after the bill was introduced in the lower house, a representative, in the indulgence of his humor, recommended that the bill be referred to the committee on internal improvements. The fact that dental services had any bearing upon the health and comfort of the people was so far from the appreciation of this honorable gentleman that he could only treat the proposition as a huge joke, and it is a well known fact that this representative appeared to be with the majority in this view of the case.

At the time of the passage of the act, a man found practicing dentistry in the state of Illinois holding the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in a sense might have been looked upon as a veritable curiosity.

The life of the old act, such as it was (the best that could be gotten) has had much to do in helping to shape a better dental education in Illinois. Any one who has taken the pains to keep in touch with the rise and progress of dentistry during the past quarter of a century in this state must freely admit that the act of 1881 was wholly insufficient to meet the demands that now exist. While it may be said that the state of Illinois was one among the earlier states to have a dental law placed upon her statutes, she has nevertheless been the last one to meddle in a change for something that would be more in accord with the advanced educational standards that prevail at the present time. Viewed from a dental geographical standpoint, Illinois seems to be encompassed, literally speaking, by dental educational institutions, no less than twenty-six dental colleges being within one night's ride from the metropolis of the state. The output of the product coming from these various seats of learning can be wisely classed as good, bad and indifferent, in qualification, and under the old act the board was compelled to accept and license

applicants holding diplomas from the various dental colleges throughout the country without the right to pass upon their qualifications, thus often depriving the people of the proper and adequate dental service which should justly belong to them.

The forty-fourth general assembly passed a new dental law which went in force July 1, 1905, repealing the act of 1881. Under this act dental education is practically in the hands of the state. It makes it obligatory on the part of the board to "make rules and regulations of a uniform and reasonable standard of educational requirements to be observed by dental schools, colleges or dental departments of universities, and said board may determine the reputability of those by reference to their compliance with said rules or regulations."

The courts have practically settled the question that the board has the power to determine what is and what is not a reputable dental college. Failure on the part of a dental college to comply with the general requirements forfeits its recognition by the board, or defeats its recognition if it has not already been recognized as reputable.

The act of 1905 has gone through the courts and final judgment has been rendered as to its constitutionality by the state supreme court.

A considerable number of violators have already been effectually prosecuted under the new act the board has been successful in every case.

The following have served from time to time as members of the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners since 1881: G. V. Black, G. H. Cushing, A. W. Harlan, J. J. Jennelle, O. Wilson, C. A. Kitchen, Homer Judd, R. N. Laurance, C. R. E. Koch, C. S. Smith, C. B. Rohland, G. Newkirk, G. A. McMillen, L. L. Davis, L. Irons, F. W. Huxmann, G. A. Christman, J. W. Wassall, W. C. Jocelyn, A. C. Barr, H. W. Pitner, J. H. Smyser, C. C. Corbett, T. W. Pritchett, C. R. Rowley, D. M. Gallie, G. H. Damron, C. P. Pruyn, C. R. Taylor and J. G. Reid.

It may be stated, as the workings of the dental law are better understood, there is a stronger demand for its rigid enforcement throughout the state. The standard of the profession has been raised gradually all over the world, and the higher degree of competency required by the board of all applicants for licenses to practice simply meets the demands of the times for a better class of dentists.

The present law admits anyone to the examinations of the board who has been engaged in the lawful practice of dentistry in some other state or country for five consecutive years just prior to application; who is a graduate of and has a diploma from a reputable dental school, and who is a graduate of and has a diploma from the faculty of a reputable medical college, and possesses

the necessary qualifications prescribed by the dental board. In each case the applicant must be twenty-one years of age and furnish a certificate of moral character.

The officers of the board have been as follows:

| PRESIDENTS. | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Green V. Black | 1881-7 | G. H. Damron | 1905-6 |
| R. N. Laurance | 1888-90 | C. P. Pruyn | 1906 |
| C. R. E. Koch | 1891 | SECRETARIES. | |
| R. N. Laurance | 1891-3 | G. H. Cushing | 1881-6 |
| G. A. McMillen | 1893-6 | C. R. E. Koch | 1886-9 |
| A. W. Harlan | 1896-7 | C. Stoddard Smith | 1889-93 |
| W. C. Jocelyn | 1897-1900 | Fritz Huxmann | 1893-4 |
| Homer W. Pitner | 1900-1 | L. L. Davis | 1894-7 |
| T. W. Pritchett | 1901-5 | J. M. Smyser | 1897-1900 |
| | | J. G. Reid | 1900 |

The examinations of the board are written or oral, in the English language, on the following subjects: Physiology, oral surgery, pathology, prosthetic dentistry, metallurgy, orthodontia, histology, embryology, anatomy, materia medica, operative dentistry, therapeutics, bacteriology, chemistry and anaesthesia.

To obtain a license an applicant must have an average of at least seventy-five per cent. in all branches of the examination. If he falls below fifty per cent. in any branch, he fails to pass, but he may present himself for a second examination at the next regular meeting of the board and be examined in the branch he failed in without charge.

In case of failure to make seventy-five per cent. in three or more subjects, the applicant shall be rejected. No fee will be returned to a candidate after he has filed his application and entered upon the examination.

The law makes no provision for temporary permits to practice.

Under the act of 1905 the board of examiners consists of five practicing dentists, who are appointed by the governor in such a manner that one retires each year, and each member has a tenure of five years. The fee for an examination by the board is fixed at twenty dollars, and for a license at five dollars. After the license is issued by the board it must be registered in the county clerk's office within ninety days. The fee for registering in that office is twenty-five cents. The license must be displayed in a conspicuous place in the office of the licensee.

A license once issued may be revoked if fraudulently obtained, or for dishonorable conduct on the part of the holder.

A failure to register the license with the county clerk works its forfeiture, and to restore it a penalty of fifteen dollars must be paid to the board.

The presenting as his own the diploma or license of another, or a forged affidavit or identification certificate, is constituted a felony, punishable by a fine or imprisonment as provided by the statutes of the state for the crime of forgery.

Any one practicing dentistry without being registered or licensed for that purpose, may be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offence. The fines accrue to the board of dental examiners for its use.

MISSISSIPPI.

BY A. BOLLING KELLY, B. S., D. D. S., YAZOO CITY.

In 1875 the Mississippi legislature passed a law requiring a privilege tax of \$5.00 to be paid by all desiring to practice dentistry. This tax still remains in force, but in 1886 it was increased to \$10.00. The first law was enacted regulating the practice of dentistry in 1882, when it became necessary for all persons desiring to practice dentistry, and who were not then in practice in the state, to have diplomas from reputable dental or medical colleges, or to take an examination by the board before being admitted to enter upon practice.

A dental board of examiners was created, which consisted of five members who were appointed by the governor. Their term of office was five years, excepting that members of the first board were appointed to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively. The first board was composed of these members: W. T. Martin, D. D. S., Yazoo City, president; M. C. Marshall, D. D. S., Winona; A. A. Dillehay, D. D. S., Meridian; G. W. Rembert, D. D. S., Natchez, and A. H. Hilzim, Jackson.

This board was required to meet at least once a year at the state capital and to give thirty days' previous notice of such meeting in the Jackson papers. Those in practice were required to register with the board of examiners, and all those who failed to register and to make use of this privilege within ninety days, were required to pass an examination, the same as all others who desired to begin to practice and who did not have a diploma.

If the board, or any member of it, wilfully failed or refused to register any one entitled to such registration under this act, such failure or refusal was constituted a misdemeanor, upon conviction punishable according to the statutes of the state.

Any person of lawful age and good moral character had the right to appear

before the board of examiners at any of its meetings and be examined touching his knowledge, skill and proficiency in dentistry. If the examination proved satisfactory, the board was required to issue a license to him to practice dentistry. A graduate from a reputable dental college could obtain a license at any time without examination by presenting his diploma and paying the required fee. It was required that any license issued should be impressed with the seal of the Mississippi State Dental Association. Any member of the board was authorized in the interim between its meetings to grant a temporary license, which, however, could not be issued to any one who had previously been rejected by the board.

The fee established for examination was \$5.00 and for a license upon diplomas \$2.00, and these fees were payable to the Mississippi State Dental Association, which was required to pay such compensation to the members of the board as from time to time might be determined upon, from a fund created by these fees.

Every person had to pay a privilege tax, as required by the general statute of the state, and have his license recorded in the deed records of the county in which he desired to practice.

Violations of any of these provisions were punishable as misdemeanors by a fine of not less than \$10.00. Under this law affairs were administered until 1892, when the main features of the present law were enacted. This changed the term of service of members of the board to four years each, and under it their terms expired with that of the governor appointing them. It required the members of the board to be practicing dentists in the state.

This law was amended in 1904 by making only graduates from reputable dental colleges eligible for appointment on the board. The amendment requires applicants for examination and license to produce a certificate of good character and have an education equal to high school graduation. The old law said nothing about these. It requires the board to meet on the third Tuesday in May of each year. It provides for vacating the office of a member by the governor, if such member is guilty of any crime or dishonorable conduct, or absence from the state more than three months at a time.

In order to begin to practice in the state at this time every person must appear before the board and be examined by it, and if the examination prove satisfactory, the license must be signed by each member who is present and approves the issuing of the license. The license fee is \$10.00, payable to the board.

The board meets in Jackson once a year, as specified by law, and examines

all applicants in all branches of dentistry, including a practical examination on skill, and requires an average grade of 75 per cent.

Any member of the board may examine an applicant for a temporary license in the interim between board meetings. Every license, temporary or permanent must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court within thirty days of its issuance. Only one temporary license can be granted to the same person.

To practice any of the professions of law, medicine, surgery, pharmacy or dentistry without first having been examined and obtaining a license, is punishable under the statute of the state by a fine of not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in the county jail not longer than thirty days.

The records kept by the dental board of Mississippi previous to 1892 have been misplaced or lost, and the names of those who constituted the board and administered its affairs during the first ten years, excepting the members of the first board, are unavailable.

Since then the following have served as members:

- A. H. Hiltz, Jackson, 1892-4.
- G. B. Clement, M. D., D. D. S., Macon, 1892-4, 1898-1900 1904-8.
- J. D. Miles, Vicksburg, 1892-4.
- J. A. Warriner, Corinth, 1892-4.
- W. E. Walker, D. D. S., M. D., Pass Christian, 1892-4.
- B. McHenry, Forest, 1894-6.
- L. G. Nisbet, D. D. S., Aberdeen, 1894-1900.
- E. E. Spinks, Meridian, 1894-6.
- J. B. Askew, Sr., D. D. S., Vicksburg, 1894-8.
- C. W. Robinson, D. D. S., Magnolia, 1894-6.
- D. A. Nash, Biloxi, 1896-1900.
- J. H. Magruder, D. D. S., Jackson, 1896-1900.
- Thomas McNair, Brookhaven, 1898-1904.
- J. P. Broadstreet, D. D. S., Grenada, 1900-1908.
- W. R. Wright, D. D. S., Jackson, 1900-1904.
- P. P. Walker, D. D. S., Brandon, 1900-1907.
- F. B. Ferrill, Shubuta, 1900-1904.
- P. H. Wright, D. D. S., Oxford, 1904, 1908-1912.
- G. B. Stewart, D. D. S., Greenwood, 1904, 1908.
- J. H. Phillips, D. D. S., Meridian, 1907-1908.
- A. B. Kelly, B. S., D. D. S., Yazoo City, 1908-1912.
- E. D. Hood, D. D. S., Tupelo, 1908-1912.
- L. B. McLaurin, D. D. S., Natchez, 1908-1912.
- C. T. Shoemaker, D. D. S., Poplarville, 1908-1912.

These men have been the presidents of the board: A. H. Hiltz, B.

McHenry, G. B. Clements, J. P. Broadstreet, P. H. Wright and A. B. Kelly.

The secretaries have been as follows: G. B. Clement, L. G. Nisbet, W. R. Wright, P. P. Walker and E. D. Hood.

Several prosecutions against illegal practitioners have resulted in convictions.

VERMONT.

BY G. S. CHENEY, D. D. S., ST. JOHNSBURY.

For a few years previous to 1882, when the first Vermont dental law was enacted, it had been the desire of the leaders of the profession in the state to have a law whereby both the profession and the public might be protected from incompetents, many of whom had no training whatever beyond staying in an office with a dentist two or three months, or less in many cases. During session of the legislature of 1882, Dr. S. D. Hodge, of Burlington, with others interested, spent considerable time at Montpelier, working among the legislators, and finally as a reward of their hard work, a law was enacted which was approved November 29, 1882. The following extracts are made from it:

There shall be a Board of Dental Examiners., the board to consist of five dental graduates or practitioners of dentistry, to be appointed by the governor in the month of November, 1882, and in the month of November biennially thereafter. The term of members so appointed shall commence on the first day of December following their appointment and continue for two years, and until their successors are appointed.

The board shall meet annually or oftener.

The board shall, at its meetings, examine applicants for licenses to practice dentistry, and shall grant a license to each one whom they find qualified, on payment to the board by such person of the sum of five dollars. The board shall grant a license without fee to any person who has received a diploma from any incorporated dental college, and to each person residing and engaged in the practice of dentistry within the state at the time of the passage of this act, on application of such person accompanied by satisfactory proof of the facts.

Any member of the board may, when the board is not in session, grant a license to practice dentistry to a person whom such member finds, on examination, to be qualified, on the payment of the sum of two dollars by such person. A license so granted shall be valid until the next meeting of the board

but not longer. A member shall not grant a license to one who has been rejected by the board as unqualified.

Members of the board shall receive three dollars each a day for the time spent in examining applicants and granting licenses, if the fees received from applicants during the bi-ennial term in which such services are rendered shall be sufficient therefor.

A person who, without a license in force, practices dentistry for a compensation or reward, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. But no penalty shall attach to a person for merely extracting teeth.

The Board of Dental Examiners shall keep a book in which they shall cause to be entered the name of each person to whom a license has been issued.

A person receiving a license shall, within thirty days, cause it to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, who shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for recording each license.

A person who does not cause his license to be recorded within the time required shall forfeit it, and shall not be relicensed until he has paid to the board the sum of ten dollars.

In following out the requirements of the law the governor appointed the following dentists as dental examiners for the term of two years: Drs. James Lewis, Burlington; O. P. Forbush, Montpelier; L. T. Lawton, Rutland; G. H. Swift, Manchester, and R. M. Chase, Bethel. But one of the original board is now living—Dr. Chase. The first meeting of the board was held March 21, 1883, when Dr. James Lewis was elected president, and Dr. R. M. Chase secretary. At this meeting one candidate was examined and licensed. Licenses were issued to one hundred and twenty practitioners, who were in practice previous to January 1st, 1883.

At the second annual meeting, March 19th, 1884, eight licenses were issued to dentists who failed to make application for their licenses in 1883, but who were in actual practice previous to January 1st, 1883.

December 1st, 1884, the same board was reappointed, and upon organization the same officers were elected.

At the annual meeting, March 18th, 1886, five candidates were examined, two being rejected and three were licensed. Six were licensed without examination, they being graduates of dental colleges. During the year 1886 Dr. L. T. Lawton resigned from the board, leaving the state and going to St. Paul, Minn., where he died a few years later.

December 1st, 1886, the governor reappointed Drs. James Lewis, O. P. Forbush, G. H. Swift, R. M. Chase and Joseph L. Perkins of St. Johnsbury.

At the annual meeting, March 17th, 1887, Drs. Lewis and Chase were re-elected president and secretary. Up to this time the examiners, for lack of funds, had received nothing for their services; at this meeting three dollars was paid to each.

In 1888 the governor reappointed the full board. At its annual meeting, March 20th, 1889, Dr. G. H. Swift, Manchester, was elected president, and Dr. Chase was re-elected secretary. In 1890, the full board was again reappointed by the governor, and at its annual meeting, March 19th, 1891, Dr. J. L. Perkins, St. Johnsbury, was elected president, and Dr. Chase re-elected secretary. December 1st, 1892, the governor appointed Drs. James Lewis, Burlington; R. M. Chase, Bethel; J. L. Perkins, St. Johnsbury; Geo. O. Webster, St. Albans, and A. J. Parker, Bellows Falls. At the end of this term the board issued its first report, which showed that the number of licenses by examination and dental college graduates had increased from 120 in 1883, to 176. The new board elected Dr. J. L. Perkins president, and Dr. Chase secretary.

December 1st, 1894, the governor appointed Drs. R. M. Chase, Bethel; A. J. Parker, Bellows Falls; Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury; S. D. Hodge, Burlington, and Thomas Mound, Rutland. At organization of this board March 20th, 1895, Dr. R. M. Chase was elected president, and A. J. Parker secretary.

Up to the fall of 1896 there had been no change in the original law. During the session of the legislature that year, an effort was made to get some amendments. This was not successful except that graduates who were not required to pay any fee theretofore, were required to pay a license fee of five dollars.

December 1st, 1896, these appointments were made by the governor: Drs. S. D. Hodge, Burlington; A. J. Parker, Bellows Falls; Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury; Thomas Mound, Rutland, and Geo. O. Webster, St. Albans. Dr. S. D. Hodge was elected president, and Geo. F. Cheney secretary. During the year 1897, Dr. Webster resigned to enter practice in Berlin, Germany, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. R. M. Chase, Bethel, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the annual meeting, March 15th, 1898, the board required candidates to operate by filling a tooth with gold; previous to this the examinations had been simply oral.

The legislature in the fall of 1898 amended the law, which resulted in some very important changes, among which was the following:

The board shall, at its meetings, examine applicants and grant a license

to such persons as they find qualified, on the payment of ten dollars.—(This requires every applicant to be examined.)

December, 1898, these appointments were made by the governor: Drs. S. D. Hodge, Burlington; Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury; Thomas Mound, Rutland; R. M. Chase, Bethel, and K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier. The newly appointed board met at Montpelier December 26th, and elected Dr. Thomas Mound president, and Geo. F. Cheney secretary. At this meeting it was voted to hold the meeting for examination of candidates in May instead of March, the time of the meeting of the State Dental Society, as heretofore. The work of the board had reached such a standard that more time was needed, therefore, the annual meeting for 1899 was held May 17th, and for the first time in its history the theoretical examination was written.

The board appointed December 1st, 1900, was as follows: Drs. Thomas Mound, Rutland, president; Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, secretary; K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier; L. E. Mellen, Middlebury, and F. P. Mather, Chester. December 1st, 1902, the appointments and officers were as follows: K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier, president; Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, secretary; L. E. Mellen, Middlebury; R. M. Chase, Bethel, and A. Z. Cutler, Bennington.

1903-04—Dr. K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier, president; Dr. Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, secretary; Dr. L. E. Mellen, Middlebury; Dr. R. M. Chase, Bethel; Dr. A. Z. Cutler, Bennington.

Rules and instructions were promulgated at this meeting, and put into effect.

The board has been fully convinced that it was a very important step in its history. Previous to this time the papers had been looked over, marks made up, and candidates either licensed or rejected before members of the board left for their homes. During this term, each examiner took his work home with him, went over it, made up his markings, sent them to the secretary, who made up the averages. This method has been carried out very satisfactorily ever since. Affidavits in prescribed form are required to be made by applicants and patients.

At the session of our legislature of 1904, an entirely new law was enacted. The important changes were: That the examination fee was increased from five dollars to twenty-five dollars. The appointments of members are now for five years, one appointment being made each year. An exchange of license clause was incorporated in this act: It is believed that this is the first state to have a clause in its law, providing for reciprocal recognition of state dental laws, although congress had previously passed a law for the District of Columbia, recognizing licenses issued by state dental boards. The law passed at this

session is our present law and is as follows: The Board of Dental Examiners may without examination issue a license to practice to any dentist who shall have been in legal practice in some other state or territory for a period of at least five years, upon the certificate of the Board of Dental Examiners or a like board of the state or territory in which such dentist was a practitioner certifying his competency and that he is of good moral character; and upon the payment of twenty-five dollars.

Any duly licensed dentist of this state, who is desirous of changing his residence to that of another state, shall, upon application to the Board of Dental Examiners, receive a certificate which shall attest that he is a duly licensed dentist in the state of Vermont. The same shall be given without fee.

The appointments to conform to this new law were made as follows: Drs. Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, for five years; K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier, four years; L. E. Mellen, Middlebury, three years; E. O. Blanchard, Randolph, two years; J. Holmes Jackson, Burlington, one year. Dr. Cleaves was chosen president, and Dr. Cheney secretary.

At the expiration of both Drs. Jackson and Blanchard's terms, they were re-appointed for the term of five years.

1905-06-07—Dr. K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier, president; Dr. Geo. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, secretary; Dr. L. E. Mellen, Middlebury; Dr. E. O. Blanchard, Randolph; Dr. J. Holmes Jackson, Burlington.

Of the men who have faithfully served the Vermont dental profession as dental examiners, these have passed to their greater reward: Dr. James Lewis, who practiced his profession in Burlington over fifty years; Dr. O. P. Forbush, many years in practice at Montpelier; Dr. L. T. Lawton, when in the state, practiced at Rutland, afterward going to St. Paul, Minn., where he died; Dr. G. H. Swift, a great sufferer from wounds received while a soldier of the Rebellion, practiced many years at Manchester; Dr. Joseph L. Perkins, also a veteran of the war, practiced forty-four years at St. Johnsbury, and Dr. Fred P. Mather, several years at Chester, where he was one of his town's wealthy and influential citizens, president of its national bank a number of years, and also served his town in the legislature, and his county as senator.

During the twenty-five years that the state has had a dental law, there have been several prosecutions, but as that work comes under the criminal courts of the county in which the act is committed, the board has nothing to do with these cases and has no record of them.

The number to whom licenses have been issued during the time a dental law has been in force, is 330.

IOWA.

BY E. D. BROWER, D. D. S., LE MARS.

The original dental law of Iowa creating a state board of dental examiners was passed during the session of the legislature in 1882, and the governor of the state appointed the following dentists as members of that board: J. H. Hardman, Muscatine; E. E. Hughes, Newton; W. P. Dickinson, Dubuque; J. T. Abbott, Manchester; J. F. Sanborn, Tabor.

The board held its first meeting in Cedar Rapids on Aug. 16, 1882, and organized by electing Dr. Hardman president, and Dr. Hughes secretary.

The original law was amended in 1897 to provide for an annual license renewal fee of one dollar. This stood on the books until 1900, when the present law was enacted. A law passed by the legislature in 1904, providing for the control of the finances of all boards and commissions, affected the dental law. In 1906 the thirty-first general assembly passed a reciprocity amendment. At the same time the law was amended to provide for recording licenses with the county clerks instead of filing them, and a penalty of twenty-five dollars was provided for failure to record a license.

The board has on its records only one prosecution for practicing without a license where the person stood trial. In a few instances fines were imposed and paid.

The board has issued 2,208 licenses. There are now in practice in Iowa about 1,400 licensed dentists.

The present dental law of Iowa was approved April 13, 1900, repealing laws in effect before that date. It provides that a board of dental examiners shall be appointed by the governor, upon recommendation of the state dental society, each member to serve five years, the governor making one appointment annually.

The board examines all applicants for a license to practice dentistry, and issues licenses to those who are successful. Applicants for examination must be graduates of reputable dental schools, recognized as such by the board, and pay a fee of twenty dollars before a license is granted. Every person who is granted a license must have it recorded by the clerk of the district court in the county in which he desires to practice, paying a fee of fifty cents.

It is unlawful to practice dentistry in Iowa without complying with the provisions of the dental act, the penalty for violating any of its provisions being a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than forty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

No member of a dental college faculty, or person connected therewith, is eligible to appointment on the state board of dental examiners.

The act does not prevent any surgeon from extracting teeth, or bona fide students in dentistry, in the regular course of their instruction, from operating upon patients at clinics, or under the supervision of and in the presence of their professors. Nor does it prevent any person who is a member of an incorporated society or community from practicing dentistry solely for and among the members of such community or incorporated society, without charge or compensation.

The amendment of 1906 establishes reciprocity by permitting the board to issue a license without examination to any dentist who presents a certificate from another state board that the dentist has practiced for a least five years legally in that state, provided the other state maintains standards of law equivalent to those of Iowa, and recognizes the exchange certificates issued by the Iowa board. The fee for such a license is twenty-five dollars.

An exchange certificate will be issued to a duly licensed dentist of Iowa who is desirous of changing his residence to another state upon the payment of a fee of five dollars, providing he has conducted an ethical practice for five years in Iowa.

The members and officers of the Iowa state board since the enactment of the law are as follows:

- J. Hardman, Muscatine, served from 1882 to 1890.
- E. E. Hughes, Newton, served from 1882 to 1886, and 1889 to 1894.
- W. P. Dickinson, Dubuque, served from 1882 to 1886.
- J. T. Abbott, Manchester, served from 1882 to 1889.
- J. F. Sanborn, Tabor, served from 1882 to 1888.
- S. A. Garber, Tipton, served from 1887 to 1891.
- L. K. Garfield served from 1887 to 1888.
- E. D. Brower, Le Mars, served from 1889 to 1891, and 1903 to date.
- R. L. Cochrane, Burlington, served in 1891.
- E. L. Brooks, Vinton, served from 1892 to 1900.
- J. B. Montfort, Fairfield, served from 1892 to 1894.
- J. S. Kulp, Muscatine, served from 1892 to 1902.
- F. P. Webber, Cherokee, served from 1895 to 1903.
- G. W. Miller, Marshalltown, served from 1896 to 1898.
- F. A. Lewis, Ottumwa, served from 1899 to 1905.
- T. L. James, Fairfield, served from 1900 to 1904.
- F. M. Shriver, Glenwood, served from 1901 to 1906.
- C. S. Searles, Dubuque, served from 1902 to 1904.
- F. H. Rule, Ackley, served from 1904 to date.
- W. H. De Ford, Des Moines, served from 1904 to date.

E. H. Ball, Tama, served from 1905 to date.

G. N. Beemer, Mason City, served from 1906 to date.

The presidents of the board have been. J. Hardman, of Muscatine, who who served from 1882 to 1890; J. T. Abbott, of Manchester, from 1891 to 1899; J. S. Kulp, of Muscatine, 1900; T. L. James, of Fairfield, 1901 to 1902; F. M. Shriver, of Glenwood, from 1903 to 1905; F. H. Rule, of Ackley, 1906; W. H. De Ford, of Des Moines, 1907 to 1908, and E. H. Ball, of Tama, the present executive.

The secretaries have been: E. E. Hughes, of Newton, 1882 to 1883; W. P. Dickinson, of Dubuque, 1884 to 1886; S. A. Garber, of Tipton, 1887 to 1891; E. L. Brooks, of Vinton, 1892 to 1894; F. P. Webber, of Cherokee, 1895 to 1900; F. A. Lewis, of Ottumwa, 1901 to 1902; C. S. Searles, of Dubuque, 1903 to 1904; E. D. Brower of Le Mars, 1905 to 1908.

MICHIGAN.

BY C. H. OAKMAN, D. D. S., M. D., DETROIT.

The first effort made in the state of Michigan to secure a legislative enactment to regulate the practice of dentistry dates back to 1867 when the Michigan State Dental Association petitioned the legislature for such a law. The movement, however, did not eventuate successfully until 1883, when the first dental law was enacted.

The law of 1883, like most state dental laws of the day, provided for a registration of all dentists in the state at that time. A fee of twenty-five cents was charged for registration, and no certificate was issued. Under the same law a few years later, the board issued certificates to those who successfully passed the examinations, and for a fee of three dollars issued certificates to those holding diplomas. A candidate for examination was not required to have any preliminary education, experience or diploma. Everybody was entitled to examination, should they so desire, by paying the examination fee of ten dollars.

The board was composed of three members appointed by the governor of the state; each held office, there being a president, treasurer and secretary. Each new member appointed on the board assumed the office of secretary during the first year of his incumbency of three years. The two following years he occupied the offices of treasurer and president in rotation.

During the time this law was in force, Michigan had reciprocal agreement

with New Jersey and Oklahoma, along the line of the five-year clause of the Ashville resolution of the National Association of Dental Examiners, and for a period of three years had a direct interchange agreement with the Canadian northwest territories. This agreement became null when the territories were made provinces of Canada in 1906.

There were three successful prosecutions of violators of the act of 1883 during the twenty-three years it was in force.

The lack of proper provisions to cope with illegal practitioners, and the temporary license clause of the old act, led the writer and the rest of the board to take steps toward acquiring a new law in 1907.

The administration of the old law had clearly shown the necessity of having a statute of more modern provisions. The effort to secure such a law from the legislature encountered much misguided opposition, but the bill finally passed both houses and became a law by the signature of Governor Warner. This new law provides for a board of examiners consisting of five members, instead of three as under the old law, and also required that all dentists in the practice at the time of its enactment had to re-register with the board, and that all licenses issued by it must be recorded in the county clerk's office.

It also provides for the establishment of reciprocal relations between state boards of dental examiners of other states and the recognition of the licenses issued by such boards for admission to practice dentistry in Michigan without requiring an examination.

The members of the board are appointed by the governor for a period of five years, in such manner as to have the term of office of only one member expire each year. The qualification for membership is to be an elector, a reputable dentist in the state of Michigan and a graduate of a reputable dental college, who has been in the state at least five years and who has had at least five years' experience in his profession.

All persons who desire to begin to practice in this state, who have a license from the dental board of another state, or who have received a diploma from the faculty of some reputable dental college organized under the laws of any of the states of the United States, may appear before the dental board for examination, and if found qualified, shall be licensed and registered by the board.

The board is given power to determine what constitutes a dental college in good standing and repute, and the law stipulates that in order to be such, it must be chartered under the laws of the state in which it is located and operated and authorized to confer dental degrees; it shall deliver annually a full course of lectures and instruction by a competent faculty and corps of instructors, in the subjects specifically stated in the act, during a period covering not less

than three terms in separate academic years, of not less than thirty-two weeks of six days, for each session; and it must require from its matriculates that they have a general education equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school of recognized standing. The apparatus and equipment of such college must be ample and sufficient for the teaching of the subjects named and the college must allow the state board of dental examiners of Michigan the privilege of inspecting its work and equipment at any time.

Power is given to the board to revoke or cancel any license, or registration, for causes specified in the act. The re-issuance of a license so revoked to any one in a less period than one year is prohibited.

The examination fee is twenty dollars, and in the case of failure at any subsequent examination, the fee is ten dollars, unless this latter is remitted in the discretion of the board. Every license issued must be recorded in the office of the county clerk where the holder intends to practice; for this the fee is fifty cents. Failure to register a license within six months works its forfeiture.

All dentists in practice in the state when this last law went into effect were required within sixty days to register with the board of dental examiners in order that a complete registration of all the dentists practicing in Michigan might be secured; for this a fee of three dollars was charged. The fund created from this source was set apart especially for the enforcement of the law against unlicensed and unregistered practitioners. The fee for reinstating a forfeited license is twenty-five dollars. The act qualifies and defines the meaning of the practice of dentistry. It exempts from its penalties the extraction of teeth by regularly qualified physicians, and dental practice, by bona fide students, within the college building, while in attendance upon their course of study in a reputable dental college.

Any one employing or permitting unlicensed persons to practice in his offices or establishments, or any one not licensed who practices in his office or establishment, is punishable under the provisions of the statute for misdemeanor. The penalty for violating the act in any of its particulars is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or confinement in the county jail of not less than twenty days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The act contains a reciprocity clause which has already been referred to. The registration fee for applicants of this class is only ten dollars.

Under this new law, the board prosecuted "Painless Smith" who operated the "Union Dental Parlors" in Grand Rapids, who had three or four times been an unsuccessful candidate for examination before the Michigan State Dental Board, and who claimed to have been a graduate of some Pennsylvania

school and also a registered dentist in Ohio. He was found guilty of illegal practice and fined. He was about to be proceeded against a second time, of which he received information and at once left Grand Rapids and the state of Michigan.

Another party who had been practicing in Michigan illegally between eight and nine years who was not a graduate of any school was found guilty and fined. He is said now to confine his operations entirely to laboratory work.

Another party prosecuted successfully was Rev. F——, an ex-minister, of Grand Rapids who also was convinced that it was best for him to discontinue his illegal practice.

The board has now two cases pending in the Newaygo courts.

Those who have served as members of the board since its inception in 1883 are:

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| A. T. Metcalf, Battle Creek, 1883-7. | F. O. Gilbert, Bay City, 1896-1902. |
| J. A. Robinson, Jackson, 1883-5. | M. B. Dennis, Port Huron, 1901-4. |
| George R. Thomas, Detroit, 1883-6. | E. T. Loeffler, Saginaw, 1901-4. |
| George S. Shattuck, Detroit, 1885-8. | C. J. Gray, Petoskey, 1902-5. |
| Henry H. Lathrop, Jr., Detroit, 1886-99. | W. C. McKinney, Saginaw, 1903-6. |
| Gilbert E. Corbin, St. Johns, 1888-94. | C. H. Oakman, Detroit, 1904-12. |
| A. T. Metcalf, Battle Creek, 1892-5. | A. L. LeGro, Detroit, 1905-8. |
| George H. Mosher, Jackson, 1895-8. | E. A. Honey, Kalamazoo, 1905-9. |

The present board consists of Dr. C. H. Oakman, Detroit, President; Dr. E. A. Honey, Kalamazoo, Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. LeGro, Detroit; A. W. Haidle, Negaunee; and A. B. Robinson, Grand Rapids.

MARYLAND.

BY F. F. DREW, D. D. S., BALTIMORE.

The first law designed to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Maryland was approved March 1, 1884. It provided for the appointment of a board of examiners consisting of five practicing dentists. All those desiring to begin the practice of dentistry after its enactment were required to take an examination before the board, excepting such as had diplomas from reputable dental colleges and registered the same with the board, and also such practitioners as were in practice in the state prior to the passage of the act. The law provided for issuance of temporary certificates which were effective during the interim of board meetings only. It fixed a penalty for violation of the law

and illegal practice, which consisted of a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in jail of not more than six months.

On April 7, 1886, this law was amended by a provision giving the board authority to pass upon the genuineness of diplomas. It also exempted resident physicians and surgeons from the penalties of the act.

The first board appointed consisted of Drs. E. P. Keech, Richard Grady, Charles E. Duck and T. S. Waters, of Baltimore, and Edward Nelson, of Frederick. These men organized by electing Dr. Keech president and Dr. Grady secretary.

In 1887, Dr. Duck retired and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel M. Field, of Baltimore. In 1890, Dr. Keech retired and A. J. Volck, of Baltimore, took his place. In 1893, Drs. Grady, Field, Waters and Nelson retired. They were succeeded by Drs. E. S. Dashiell, of Snow Hill, George S. Fouke, of Westminster, C. M. Gingrich, and W. O. Haines, of Baltimore.

In 1894, Drs. Dashiell and Haines retired. Their places were taken by Drs. C. C. Harris and C. E. Duck, both of Baltimore.

In 1896 the first law was repealed and a new law enacted. This created a state board of dental examiners consisting of six practicing dentists of recognized ability and honor who had held regular dental diplomas for five years. The board is appointed by the governor from a list of nine dentists proposed by the Maryland State Dental Association. The tenure of office of each member is six years. A member who absents himself from two successive regular board meetings thereby ceases to be a member of it. The board is required to hold regular meetings in May and November of each year and other meetings as the occasion may occur.

Any person twenty-one years of age who has graduated from a university or college authorized to grant diplomas in dentistry by the laws of any of the United States may be examined by the board, and upon passing his or her examination have his or her name registered in a book for that purpose and receive a certificate entitling him or her to practice. At the discretion of the examining board such graduate may be registered without being required to take an examination. A temporary certificate may be issued to an applicant who holds a dental diploma which has been registered by a board of dental examiners of any one of the United States, but such certificate expires at the next regular meeting of the board.

The fees provided in this act are ten dollars for an examination and registration and five dollars for a temporary license. The penalty for violating this law is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars,

or to be confined in the city or county jail not more than six months. The fines accrue to the common school fund of the city or county in which the violation takes place.

Resident physicians and surgeons, and those holding certificates to practice dentistry issued prior to this new law, and dental students operating under the immediate supervision of their instructors in dental infirmaries of dental schools chartered by the general assembly of Maryland, are exempt from the penalties described in this act.

Under this new law the governor appointed as the first board Drs. E. P. Keech, Joseph G. Heuisler and A. B. King, of Baltimore; Ed Nelson, of Frederick, A. C. McCurdy, of Towson, and William T. Kelley, of Easton. These proceeded to elect Dr. Keech president and Dr. Heuisler secretary.

In 1898, Dr. Keech resigned and Dr. F. F. Drew was appointed in his place. In 1900, Dr. Heuisler retired and Dr. P. E. Sasscer, of La Plata, succeeded him. In 1901, Dr. Nelson died and Dr. M. G. Sykes, of Ellicott City, took his place. In 1902, Dr. A. B. King retired and was followed by Dr. H. A. Wilson, of Baltimore. In 1904 Dr. McCurdy was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Dunbracco, of Baltimore.

There has been very little litigation beyond some cases in the magistrates' courts for violation of the statute by unregistered practitioners.

The case of the state of Maryland vs. W. H. Knowles is the only important litigation under the law. He was indicted for practicing dentistry without a license, but claimed exemption on the ground that he held a certificate issued by the state board of dental examiners of the state of Ohio, which was issued to him prior to the enactment of the Maryland law of 1896. His contention was that the statute provides that it "shall not be construed to interfere with the rights and privileges, etc., of persons holding certificates duly issued to them prior to the passage of this act," and that, therefore, the certificate issued to him by the Ohio board entitled him to practice in Maryland without interference. The state took exception to this view, claiming the clause applied only to certificates issued by the Maryland board. The case went to the court of appeals, which decided adversely to the claimant and sustained the board.

At this time (1908) Dr. M. G. Sykes, of Ellicott City, is president and Dr. F. F. Drew, of Baltimore, is secretary of the board.

CALIFORNIA.

BY GARRETT NEWKIRK, M. D., PASADENA.

The first dental law of California was approved March 12, 1885. This law created a board of seven members and required that every one engaged in the practice of dentistry at the time should register his name with the board in a prescribed time.

Under this act any one could appear before the board for examination. The diploma of any reputable school of dentistry entitled its possessor to practice on registration of the same.

On March 23, 1901, the act of 1885 was repealed and a new law enacted. It stipulated that all applicants for license should be examined as to their knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia-medica, therapeutics, hygiene and dental jurisprudence, answers to be in writing in the English language. Practical demonstration of the applicant's skill in operative and prosthetic work was also required. The applicant was required to present a diploma from a reputable dental college of the United States; or to have graduated from a high school or similar institution of learning, and have completed an apprenticeship of three years with a licensed practitioner, or to have been a licensed practitioner in some other state for at least five years. Members of the board were permitted to issue temporary licenses.

By amendments, in 1903 and 1905, the examination fee was raised from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, an annual license fee of two dollars was required of each licensee in the state for the creation of a fund to be used for the prosecution of violations of the law, and power to issue a temporary license was withdrawn from members of the board.

This law permits students of licensed dentists to assist their preceptors in dental operations while in the presence of and under the personal supervision of the preceptor or instructor. It does not allow a student to perform operations in a separate chair, while his preceptor is conducting his own practice. If a student performs dental operations during his preceptor's absence it is a violation of both the letter and the spirit of the law and a prosecution for violation of the act is liable to follow, not only of the student, but also of the preceptor and instructor.

California has no interchange of licenses with other states. The board meets at San Francisco and Los Angeles on the second and third Mondays of June, respectively, in even years, and in odd years it meets on the second

Monday in Los Angeles and on the third Monday in San Francisco. It also meets the second Thursday in December of each year in San Francisco.

From 1891 to 1908, the following named have been members of the State Board of Dental Examiners for California:

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| J. D. Asay, 1893. | E. G. Howard, 1905-1906. |
| G. S. Backman, 1897-1900. | H. R. Harbison, 1901-1908. |
| J. J. Birge, 1891. | S. E. Knowles, 1891-1893. |
| F. W. Bliss, 1896-1900. | A. B. Mayhew, 1904-1908. |
| F. G. Baird, 1901-1908. | F. H. Metcalf, 1897-1900. |
| F. J. Bethel, 1901. | W. A. Moore, 1896-1898. |
| R. H. Cool, 1901-1905. | Thos. Morffew, 1893-1898. |
| L. T. Crauz, 1899-1900. | J. C. McCoy, 1893-1896. |
| G. M. Crow, 1907-1908. | Garrett Newkirk, 1906-1908. |
| F. R. Cunningham, 1903-1904. | J. W. Neblett, 1908. |
| G. I. Drucker, 1897-1900. | J. Loran Pease, 1906-1908. |
| J. M. Dunn, 1901-1905. | G. E. Shilling, 1901-1904. |
| W. F. Griswold, 1891-1896. | F. F. Tebbets, 1891-1900. |
| J. D. Hodgen, 1891-1896. | G. W. White, 1905-1906. |
| G. A. Herrick, 1903-1908. | W. J. Younger, 1891. |

A number of prosecutions for illegal practice have been carried on under the direction of the members of the board and generally have resulted in convictions and the payment of fines.

DELAWARE.

BY C. R. JEFFRIES, D. D. S., WILMINGTON.

The law creating the Delaware State Board of Dental Examiners was passed by the legislature March 31, 1885. It provides that the governor shall appoint five reputable dentists of the state as members of the board, the terms of each to be four years. The first board was appointed by Governor Charles C. Stockley in 1885, the members being Drs. C. R. Jeffries, Wilmington, president; T. H. Gilpin, Middletown, secretary; Edward Lewis, Dover, treasurer; C. H. S. Littleton, Milford, and H. F. Porter, Seaford. In 1887 Dr. Littleton resigned and removed from the state. Dr. R. H. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In 1898 the board consisted of Drs. T. H. Gilpin, president; W. C. Speakman, secretary; R. H. Jones, treasurer; Edward Lewis and C. R. Jeffries. The next year the board was the same, with the exception that Dr. Jeffries was made secretary.

In 1900 Dr. Lewis died and Dr. S. H. Jones was appointed in his place. Dr. Jones was made president in 1903 and Dr. Johns treasurer, the other members of the board remaining the same. In 1905 Dr. C. J. Kinkead was appointed to the board in place of Dr. Speakman. The next year Dr. Gilpin resigned and Dr. R. H. Clifton, of Smyrna, was appointed in his place.

The board started one prosecution, but the case was settled in a magistrate's office by the leniency of the magistrate and the agreement on the part of the culprit to leave the city.

In October, 1905, a man posing as Claude H. Frasier, of the class of 1897 of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, was passed in examination by the board and given a certificate to practice dentistry. A short time later it was discovered that an entirely different person had opened an office in Wilmington and begun advertising, displaying the certificate granted to Frasier, on his office wall. He was the true C. H. Frasier. Having reason to believe that he could not pass the state examination, it is alleged that he paid the other person to impersonate him before the board. Being threatened with instant prosecution, the man abandoned his project and left the city. This incident caused the board to adopt the following by-law regarding admission to practice, designed to prevent any more impersonations:

"The diploma of graduation from a recognized dental college must be shown, together with a late photograph of the candidate. Also an affidavit made before one of our local notaries public, in the presence of a member of the board, that the candidate is the person named in the diploma."

The Delaware board meets for examination of candidates on the first Wednesdays of January, April, July and October. The candidate for a license must be a graduate of a recognized dental college and must give written notice of his desire to take the examination at least two weeks prior to the date of the meeting, which notice is required to be accompanied by a fee of eleven dollars.

It is unlawful for any one to practice dentistry without first having received a license from the board, and any person, with or without such license, who allows in his or her office any person or persons not duly qualified, according to the provisions of the law, to practice dentistry, is guilty of an unlawful act, and is liable to be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or to be confined not more than six months in the county jail.

The board is required, by an amendment to this law, made in 1899, to investigate any charges of violation of any of its provisions, and to report the result of its investigation to the attorney general of the state.

A dentist practicing in another state who was at the time the act became a law the owner of real estate in Delaware, is exempted from the penalties of this act.

KANSAS.

BY DR. FRANK O. HETRICK, OTTAWA.

The first law to regulate the practice of dentistry in Kansas was enacted in 1885. This was amended in some particulars in 1887, in 1901, and again in 1903. The present law was enacted in 1907. Under the law which became effective May 1, 1885, the first board appointed consisted of Dr. L. C. Wasson, of Ottawa (later of Topeka), president; Dr. A. W. Callahan, of Topeka, secretary, and Drs. W. M. Shirley and J. A. Young. This law provided that graduates from all reputable dental colleges were eligible for registration in the state after May 1, 1885, but that they must have been in active practice in the state for six months previous in order to receive the benefit of the residence provision. This law was in force for a number of years, but the board undertook to prosecute Dr. N. H. Creditor. After several years of fruitless litigation this party quietly slipped a bill into the legislature and secured an amendment to the dental law which required the board to examine nongraduates. Under this provision he proceeded to take an examination and became registered.

In 1903 this law was changed and a renewal license or annual registration clause was inserted. This section was a great disappointment to a large number of the profession. There was no penalty attached for the failure to pay the annual renewal fee, and consequently it became difficult to collect it. This feature of the law was repealed in 1907 and the examination fee was increased to twenty-five dollars.

Only a few prosecutions for violation of illegal practice have reached the trial stage, as the parties usually left the state as quickly as proceedings were begun against them.

The present law prescribes that it shall be unlawful for any one to begin the practice of dentistry without first having received and caused to be registered with the state board of dental examiners a diploma from some reputable dental college, at which, at the time of the issuance of the diploma, there was annually delivered a full course of lectures and instruction in dentistry or dental surgery. Those not having such diplomas are required to be examined

and licensed to practice by the state board of dental examiners, excepting that licensed physicians and surgeons may extract teeth.

Kansas now is the only state in the union in which the holder of a diploma from a reputable dental school is allowed to practice without examination by the board. Students in reputable dental colleges, or under the direct supervision of a preceptor who is a registered dentist in the state, are not subjected to the penalties of this law while performing dental operations without compensation in the pursuit of clinical advantages.

The board consists of three practicing dentists, residents of Kansas, who are appointed by the governor. The fees established by this act are: For registration of a diploma, twenty-five dollars. For examination of candidates, twenty-five dollars, and five dollars additional for issuing certificate.

The penalty for violations of the law is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and any one who swears falsely in any affidavit or oral testimony may by virtue of the provisions of this act be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. Since the organization of the first board L. C. Wasson, of Topeka and Ottawa; F. B. Lawrence, of Eldorado; A. W. Davis, of Holton; J. O. Houx, of Columbus; T. R. Hatfield, of Marysville, and O. H. Simpson, of Dodge City, have served as presidents of the board. G. F. Ambrose is the present executive. A. M. Callahan, of Topeka; S. S. Noble, of Wichita; T. R. Hatfield, of Marysville; J. P. Root, of Kansas City, and M. I. Hults, of Hutchinson, have been secretaries. F. O. Hetrick is the present-secretary. Dr. Callahan served the board as an officer longer than any other member.

The board now consists of the following men: G. F. Ambrose, Eldorado, president; O. H. Simpson, Dodge City, vice president; F. O. Hetrick, Ottawa, secretary.

MINNESOTA.

BY G. S. TODD, D. D. S., LAKE CITY.

The first dental law of Minnesota was enacted in 1885. This law, which created the state board of dental examiners, was succeeded by the law of Sept. 1, 1889, which was in turn revised and amended in 1905. This last act is now in force, having been amended in 1907 by providing for recognition of licenses from other states which maintain an equal standard with this state, of laws regulating the practice of dentistry. A reputable dentist of good moral character who has been for five years previously in legal practice in another state,

may remove to Minnesota, and upon presenting a certificate from the board of the state from which he comes certifying to the fact of his registration, moral character and professional attainment, may, at the discretion of the board, be admitted to practice without further theoretical examination, after passing the practical examination.

The essential provisions of the Minnesota law are as follows:

The board of dental examiners consists of five practicing dentists of Minnesota, appointed by the governor, each for the term of three years, and no member shall serve more than two consecutive terms. The board shall at all times include three members appointed on recommendation of the Minnesota State Dental Association, if such recommendations are made at least ninety days before the term of a member of that class expires. Vacancies otherwise than by a term expiring, must be filled in the same manner and of the same class to which the retiring member belonged. Regular meetings must be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday of November and March each year. A special meeting is generally held in June. All meetings must be held at the College of Dentistry of the State University, in Minneapolis.

No person can practice dentistry unless he has complied with the provisions of the law relating to registration, but while a student is enrolled in, and regularly attending any dental college, his acts, done under direct supervision of a preceptor or a licensed dentist, are not subject to the provisions relating to registration.

A person, not a registered dentist of the state, who desires to practice dentistry therein, must apply to the board for examination, and pay a fee of \$10. He must present himself at the next regular meeting of the board and present his diploma from some dental college of good standing, of which standing the board is the judge. If he successfully passes the examination, he must be registered by the board as a licensed dentist and given a certificate of registration. The board, upon hearing, may revoke the license of any one who, with intent to deceive the public, practices dentistry under an assumed name.

Certificates of registration must be recorded by the clerk of the district court in the county where the holder resides. Every dentist must pay an annual license of one dollar to the board, in default of which the board may revoke a license, but payment of the fee on or before the time of hearing, with such additional sum, not exceeding five dollars, as may be fixed by the board, excuses the default.

Any person who falsely pretends that he has a certificate of registration from the board, or falsely represents himself as a graduate of a dental college, or violates any of the provisions of the law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction may be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be confined not less than one month nor more than three months in the county jail, or both. Temporary licenses are not authorized to be issued by the board.

The act of 1889 was assailed in the courts of Minnesota on several grounds, but the supreme court, in its October term, 1889, in the case of Geert A. Vandersluis against the state of Minnesota, decided the act in all its provisions constitutional.

Referring to the part of the law which says "said board shall have the power to determine the good standing of any college or colleges from which such diplomas may have been granted," the court says:

What the particular objections, of a constitutional character, the appellant makes to this section are, it is somewhat difficult to tell from his brief. We infer, however, that he claims the section to be objectionable because, no matter how well qualified by learning and skill or experience one may be, he has no absolute right to be examined by the board unless he has a diploma from a dental college in good standing, such good standing to be determined by the board, and this he claims to be discrimination between the rich and poor, because one may be pecuniarily able and another not able to attend a dental college. The mere fact of discrimination in such a law is no objection to it. Requiring a certain degree of learning and skill as a condition of being allowed to practice is discrimination between those who have and those who have not that degree of learning and skill, between those who are able and those who are not able to acquire it.

If there were discrimination between persons or classes upon any matter not pertinent to the legitimate purpose of the law, to-wit, to secure fitness and competency in those who shall be permitted to practice, it would be objectionable. As for instance, if it were as to place of birth, color or religious belief. The requirement of a diploma from some college or learned society in order to practice medicine has been inserted in the laws of many states and questioned in but few. The statute of Nevada (1875) required a medical education and a diploma from some regularly chartered medical school. This was held constitutional. As the fact of having graduated at and received a diploma from a school or college devoted to teaching the particular science, medicine, surgery or dentistry, bears directly upon the person's qualifications to practice, we have no doubt the legislature might have made that the sole test.

That this statute allows, in the discretion of the board, ten years' practice prior to the passage of the act as a substitute for the diploma of a college, furnishes no objections on constitutional grounds to the act. True, it is asked why ten years' practice after the passage of the act ought not to entitle one to the same right as ten years' practice before its passage. A sufficient answer to this is that such practice after the act, if in this state, would be in violation of law, and the legislature surely may provide against inviting violations of the law, and for that purpose withhold all benefits from its violators.

It was further objected that the section of the law defining what constitutes the practice of dentistry, was not constitutional. The section reads as follows:

"All persons shall be said to be practicing dentistry within the meaning of this act who shall, for a fee or salary or other reward, paid either to himself or to another person, for operations or parts of operations of any kind, treat diseases or lesions of the human teeth or jaws, or correct malpositions thereof. But nothing in this act contained shall be taken to apply to acts of bona fide students of dentistry done in the pursuit of clinical advantage under the direct supervision of a preceptor or a licensed dentist in this state during the period of their enrollment in a dental college and attendance upon a regular uninterrupted course in such college."

To this the court remarks:

It is claimed that this shows the law to be an arbitrary measure for the benefit of dentists by giving them a monopoly to practice a branch of surgery which has heretofore been largely carried on by regular physicians and surgeons.

It was proper in order to give precision to the law to define what was meant by practicing dentistry. It is not, however, to be supposed the legislature intended to enlarge the sphere of the profession. There may be diseases of, hurts to, and operations upon, the jaws that are within the legitimate profession, both of the general surgeon and of the dentist. We do not know how this is, but if it be so, the licensed surgeon would be protected by his license in treating such.

It claims also that it discriminates between students of dentistry by allowing them to operate upon the teeth and jaws during the period of their enrollment in a dental college and attendance upon a regular, uninterrupted course in such college, and excludes others. The purpose of this provision of the law is apparent. It is to permit to actual, bona fide students, the benefits of practical work under an instructor. But to prevent evasions of the law by persons practicing the profession under the pretense of being students, the act very properly defines who shall be regarded as students within the clause allowing them to perform operations or parts of operations. It is open to every student to bring himself within the definition.

The interpretations of the clause under consideration, upon which appellant argues that it was intended to prefer schools of dentistry within the state as against those out of it, is too narrow. We see no reason why a student in such a school in another state may not, during vacation, pursue his studies here under a licensed dentist and be within the meaning of the clause. By "regular, uninterrupted course" the act does not mean a course in which there are no vacations, such as all schools have. To hold that it does would lead to this unreasonable result, that the student even in a school in this state might, during the term, have the benefit of practice in operations under a licensed dentist, but would have to suspend as soon as the term should close.

The provisions and requirements of the law are undoubtedly rigorous. They ought to be in any law aiming to protect the public against ignorance and incompetency in so important a profession as the medical profession in any of its branches. We see nothing in the provisions of this law that was not clearly inserted by the legislature in good faith to effect the end in view. The law is valid.

Following are the members of the state board of dental examiners since 1885, the length of the term of office being reduced from five years to three years by the law of 1889:

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|---|--|
| G. V. I. Brown, 1885-1890, Duluth. | E. G. Riddell, 1897-1899, Northfield. |
| J. H. Martindale, 1885-1886 and 1889-1892, Minneapolis. | C. Kremer, 1897-1898, Minneapolis. |
| S. T. Clements, 1885-1887, Faribault. | J. E. Weirick, 1898-1903, St. Paul. |
| C. W. Merry, 1885-1888, Stillwater. | J. R. Conway, 1898-1899, Marshall. |
| M. R. Metcalf, 1885-1889, Duluth. | C. H. Robinson, 1899-1904, Wabasha. |
| A. T. Smith, 1887-1888, Minneapolis. | F. E. Moody, 1900-1905, Minneapolis. |
| F. H. Twitchell, 1888, Albert Lea. | M. B. Cullum, 1900-1902, Duluth. |
| L. C. Davenport, 1889-1897, Moorhead. | J. M. Walls, 1902, St. Paul. |
| H. A. Knight, 1889-1895, Minneapolis. | F. S. James, 1903-1908, Winona. |
| L. W. Lyon, 1890-1895, St. Paul. | F. H. Orton, 1903-1907, St. Paul. |
| E. K. Clements, 1891-1896, Faribault. | S. R. Holden, 1904-1909, Duluth. |
| A. D. Douglas, 1896-1897, Minneapolis. | G. S. Todd, 1905-1910, Lake City. |
| C. H. Goodrich, 1896-1901, St. Paul. | J. W. Pemberthy, 1906-1908, Minneapolis. |
| | R. W. Berthel, 1908-1910, St. Paul. |

These have been the officers of the Minnesota State Board of Dental Examiners:

Presidents:—1885-88, no record; 1889-90, G. V. I. Brown; 1891, L. C. Davenport; 1892, L. W. Lyon; 1893-94, E. K. Clements; 1895, L. W. Lyon; 1896-97, L. C. Davenport; 1898, A. D. Douglas; 1899, E. G. Riddell; 1900, C. H. Goodrich; 1901, C. H. Robinson; 1902-03, F. E. Moody; 1904, F. H. Orton; 1905, S. R. Holden; 1906, F. S. James; 1907, J. W. Pemberthy; 1908, F. S. James.

Secretaries:—1889-95, H. A. Knight; 1896, C. A. Van Duzer; 1897, A. D. Douglas; 1898, C. Kremer; 1899-1902, J. E. Weirick; 1903-04, C. H. Robinson; 1905, F. S. James; 1906 to date, G. S. Todd.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BY H. L. STARLING, D. D. S., FARGO.

For most of the data of this paper I am under obligation to Dr. S. J. Hill, and the profession of the state is deeply indebted to him for his intense interest in dental legislation from the beginning of the dental history of this commonwealth.

Prior to the fall of 1876 the only chance, for the dwellers in northern Minnesota and the entire territory now comprising the states of North and South Dakota, to secure dental service was through the irregular appearance of some travelling dentist. In the fall of 1876, Dr. A. T. Bigelow, of Boston,

located in Bismarck. The next dentist to locate in the state, and the first in the Red River Valley, was Dr. S. J. Hill, of Fargo. The next place to have a resident dentist was Grand Forks, where Dr. S. P. Johnson located in 1881, and from that time on the number of dentists increased as other towns sprang up.

Probably no dentist in this state ever did so much to raise the standard and advance the science of dentistry as Dr. Louis Ottofy, who located in Grand Forks in July, 1882, for it was largely through his efforts that a dental society was formed and steps taken to secure the passage of a dental law. After months of correspondence a dental society was organized in Fargo, July 27, 1883, and from that date there began a systematic effort to secure the passage of such a dental law as would bring about the results set forth in its title: "An act to secure the better protection of practitioners of dental surgery and regulate the practice of dentistry in the territory of Dakota."

At a meeting of the society in 1884 the bill was given to the committee on legislation, consisting of Dr. S. J. Hill, of Fargo, Dr. Louis Ottofy, of Grand Forks, and Dr. J. W. Cloes of Jamestown, to act with a like committee from the South Dakota Dental Society, which had then been organized, in working for its passage. Correspondence was opened with every dentist in the territory whose address could be learned, and a circular letter sent to every member of the legislature calling attention to the purpose of the legislation and the benefits to be derived by the people from such a law. The bill was introduced in the house by Dr. E. T. Hutchinson, who had formerly practiced dentistry in Illinois. In the council it was so mutilated that its author could scarcely recognize it, but through the untiring efforts of Dr. Hutchinson it was restored to its original form and pushed to its final passage and approval, giving us the honor of being the first territory in the United States to secure a dental law.

The dental law enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, March 10, 1885, had for its prominent provisions the following:

A board of examination consisting of five practicing dentists was created. This board was appointed by the governor by selection from ten names furnished him by the South Dakota Dental society and the Northwestern Dental association. Each society furnished five names and the governor had to choose at least two from each of the five names submitted in his appointments of the board. The term of office was five years. Every one practicing dentistry at the date of its enactment was required to register his name and place of business with this board within six months. Every name had to be verified under rules prescribed by the board. All those beginning to practice after the law was

enacted were required to be examined by the board, and if they found the applicant qualified it became the duty of the board to grant him a certificate to that effect. The board was also required to endorse as satisfactory diplomas from reputable dental colleges where they were satisfied with the character of the institution and when the holder of the diploma furnished evidence of his right to the same.

The penalty for violating the provisions of this act was a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for six months. The fines reverted to the common school fund of the county.

The fees for examination were ten dollars. It was made obligatory upon all those receiving a certificate of qualification to have the same recorded by the register of deeds of the county in which he intended to practice and the register's fee for such service was twenty-five cents. Failure to so record the certificate forfeited it, and the penalty for its restoration was twenty-five dollars.

The first board of examiners under the law consisted of: Dr. S. J. Hill, Fargo, president; C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown, secretary; W. H. H. Brown, Yankton; W. B. Steer, Pierre, and W. H. Williamson, Bismarck.

In January, 1889, an attempt was made by a member of the territorial council to amend the law in such a manner as to allow any dentist who held a diploma, certificate or license from any state or territory to register the same with the register of deeds of any county and practice there, without coming under the supervision of the board in any way. This amendment was rapidly pushed through the council and had reached the house almost before the committee on legislation knew of its existence. Dr. Hill telegraphed a request that it be held in the committee until he could reach there. He secured its indefinite postponement, but this did not suit its author, and after Dr. Hill returned home he had it resurrected and passed. Dr. Hill anticipated this move and had interviewed the governor during this trip, and the bill was vetoed by Governor Church. In this veto message he pointed out the defects and inconsistencies of the bill, and striking at the root of the whole matter, in closing, he said: "And I am further informed that the intent and object of this bill is to enable one man to practice dentistry in the territory who has refrained from presenting himself to the present board for an examination." The author of the bill was still determined it should be passed over the veto, but the president of the council telegraphed Dr. Hill to come on the first train, which he did, and soon had the satisfaction of knowing that there was no more danger from that bill, at that session at least.

At its meeting in 1889, in view of the approaching statehood, the North Dakota Dental society appointed a new committee on legislation whose duty it was to draft a new bill and endeavor to pass it. This was done, and at the first session of our state legislature, on February 6, 1890, our present law, as since amended to correct many of the defects of the old one, was passed.

Among its provisions are these: The board of examiners consists of five dentists to be appointed by the governor and whose terms of office are five years.

All legal practitioners of Dakota territory residing in the state of North Dakota were required to procure from the secretary of the board, on or before the first day of May, 1890, a certificate of registration as practitioners of dentistry in the state, and it was also provided that annually, thereafter, each certificate of registration should be renewed and a fee not exceeding the sum of two dollars, might be charged by the board for such renewal. These renewal certificates are made *prima facie* evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the state.

The board is given power to revoke any certificate or license issued by it for certain causes, and the certificate is required to be kept conspicuously exposed in the place of business of the holder.

The act permits any person having pursued the study of dentistry in the office of a regularly practicing dentist for at least three years before applying for an examination, to appear before the board for examination, and if he is found to possess suitable qualifications to practice dentistry by the board, and it believes him to be of good moral character it is authorized to issue to him a license to practice. With reference to persons who hold diplomas issued by reputable dental colleges who apply to the board for admission to practice, it is provided that, if the board is satisfied of the genuineness of the diploma and the qualifications of the applicant, it shall issue a license to such person to practice dentistry without examination.

It also is provided that any member of the board may issue a temporary license upon satisfactory evidence of the applicant's having the necessary qualifications, but such license is only to remain in force until the next annual annual meeting of the board. It can not be renewed nor can it be issued to one whose application had been revoked by the board.

This law defines what constitutes the practice of dentistry and exempts from its penal provisions any legally qualified resident physician and surgeon who extracts teeth, or any person who administers any domestic remedy for the relief of pain in case of an emergency.

The examination fee is fixed at ten dollars, the license fee at five dollars, and the fee for a temporary license at ten dollars.

The penalties for violation of any of the provisions of the act are a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense; not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for the second, nor less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for the third offense. The fines are to be put into the common school fund of the county, and in event they are not paid the offender is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. Falsely claiming to hold certificates of license or registration, or falsely claiming to be a graduate or to hold a diploma, are made punishable by the same penalties.

The first board of examiners for North Dakota consisted of Dr. S. J. Hill, Fargo, president; J. W. Cloes, Jamestown, secretary; S. P. Johnson, Grand Forks; W. D. DePu, Bismarck, and C. W. McBride, Lisbon.

The officers of the board from the date of the passage of the law in 1890 to date have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| S. J. Hill, 1890 to 1893. | G. R. Leonard, 1904. |
| D. B. McLain, 1894 to 1896. | G. T. McDonald, 1905. |
| R. B. Foster, 1897 to 1898. | C. F. Sweet, 1906. |
| H. S. Sowles, 1899 to 1901. | G. R. Leonard, 1907. |
| R. S. Ramsey, 1902 to 1903. | C. F. Sweet, 1908. |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S. P. Johnson, 1890-1-2-3-4-5-6. | H. L. Starling, 1897 to date—1908. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

The amendments adopted in 1905 provide that when the board is satisfied of the genuineness of a diploma from a reputable dental college presented by an applicant, the board *may*, without examination, issue a license to him to practice dentistry. The penalty for violating the provisions is a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or both.

The number of registered dentists from 1891 to 1908, inclusive, is as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------|-----|
| 1891..... | 31 | 1900..... | 73 |
| 1892..... | 35 | 1901..... | 86 |
| 1893..... | 37 | 1902..... | 101 |
| 1894..... | 43 | 1903..... | 119 |
| 1895..... | 49 | 1904..... | 143 |
| 1896..... | 48 | 1905..... | 155 |
| 1897..... | 56 | 1906..... | 180 |

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------|-----|
| 1898..... | 60 | 1907..... | 185 |
| 1899..... | 67 | 1908..... | 191 |

Number of certificates granted by the board during the time since the law went into effect—211.

Number of examinations by the board—311.

Number failing to pass examinations—100.

The board has had occasion to enquire into a number of complaints and bring action against illegal practitioners, but in no instance has a case gone far enough in court to reach a definite conclusion as to the dental law, all the parties prosecuted finding it to their interest to pay a nominal fine and get out of the state.

One case has been brought against the board. A resume of the judgment of the court is as follows:

One Eldridge D. Timmins proceeded under a writ of mandamus in the district court of the third judicial district to compel the board to issue him a license to practice dentistry without an examination, claiming that under the law he was entitled to receive such license, he being a graduate of Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago. The case was heard on Saturday, February 24, 1906. Among the documents submitted for the state board was a certified copy of the minutes of the board of dental examiners dated November 12, 1895, at which meeting the following resolution was adopted: "That all applicants for licenses to practice dentistry in this state be required to take the board examination whether in possession of a diploma or not."

The court record shows that "the board, in the lawful discharge of their duties as such dental examiners, had the power conferred upon them to make reasonable rules and regulations for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the law, and it further appearing that the power to grant a license to graduates of reputable dental colleges is left discretionary with said board, which in this instance has been exercised in a uniform and reasonable manner by passing the resolution of November 12, 1895, which requires an examination of all persons whether graduates or not, and it appearing that the relator is a graduate and has not passed the examination required by the said board.

He demands such license as justly his right without passing such examination.

"Now, therefore," the court decision reads, "after hearing counsel for the respective parties and in view of the foregoing, it is ordered that said rule to show cause be and the same is hereby vacated, annulled and discharged."

The court in commenting further upon this subject said:

The contest revolves around the word "may" without examination, the relator claiming that as used the same is mandatory, while the defendants insist that it is discretionary. Our supreme court, in the case of *State vs. Barrie*, 103, N. W. 64, furnishes the test for determining the matter. They say "the question as to whether a statute is mandatory or directory depends upon the intent of the legislature, and not upon the language in which the intent is clothed. The meaning and intent of the legislature must govern, and these are to be ascertained not only from the phraseology of the provision, but also by construing its nature, its design and the consequences which would follow from construing it one way or the other."

The court continued to inquire what was the intention of the legislature in the use of the word "may." The decision quotes the preamble of the act of 1890—"An act to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of North Dakota"—and then says, "A reading of the entire act seems to bear out the object as thus set forth in the preamble." Attention is called to the fact that the section of the law of 1890 and that of 1895 are very nearly the same, except that instead of the word "may" in the present law, is substituted the word "shall" in that of 1890. That the legislature changed this word "may" to "shall" clearly indicates its intent, the court held and concluded:

I can see no purpose which could have been subserved in the change, if the one which we have here indicated be not what the legislature had in mind.

It is urged that this gives to the defendants an arbitrary discretion to grant or not to grant a license. In this contention I do not concur. The board cannot exercise an arbitrary discretion. Their rules must be uniform, and apply to all persons alike, within any given class, and as will appear by the resolution above quoted there are no invidious distinctions made, and all persons, whether graduates or not, must pass an examination.

By the Court:

CHARLES A. POLLOCK, Judge.

There are no legal proceedings before the board, or action brought by the board against any parties, except a question of membership by appointment of a member to fill a vacancy. This question is still before the courts and the decision or conclusion cannot be given in this article.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY G. W. COLLINS, D. D. S., VERMILLION.

The original law regulating the practice of dentistry in South Dakota was the territorial law of Dakota, enacted in 1885. Subsequently, when South

Dakota had risen to the dignity of statehood, the law of 1889 was established, which provided that all dentists who had acquired the legal right to practice under the laws governing the Territorial Board of Dental Examiners of Dakota should have the right to continue in practice by simply registering their licenses with the State Board of Dental Examiners of South Dakota created by that law. It was provided that all persons desiring thereafter to begin to practice dentistry in South Dakota should undergo an examination by the State Board of Dental Examiners, unless the applicant presented a diploma issued by a reputable dental college, in which case, the board being satisfied of its genuineness and the right of the holder thereto, had the right to grant a license to practice without examination.

In 1901 a new dental law was passed requiring three years of active practice, or of study under the supervision of a regular practicing dentist, or a diploma from a reputable dental college, to make the candidate eligible for examination. The fee for examination is ten dollars and the license fee five dollars, in addition. In order to keep this license alive, however, it is required that the holder thereof shall annually register the same and receive the certificate from the secretary of such registration, for which a fee of two dollars is established. Any two members of the board can issue temporary certificates, which remain in force only until the next regular meeting of the board.

The penalty for violation of any of the provisions of this dental law is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Falsely to claim to hold a certificate, diploma or degree is an offense and a violation of this law. A person holding a license under this act, but practicing under a false name, or one who has not secured his annual registration certificate, is liable to have his license revoked, and if he practices thereafter is liable to the penalties mentioned.

The members of the state board are appointed by the governor from names furnished by the South Dakota State Dental Society, whose duty it is to present the governor with twice as many names as there are appointments to be made. The members must be practicing dentists in the state.

A transcript of any portion of the record of the board, or a certificate made by the secretary of it, that any person is, or is not, a registered dentist, is prima facie evidence for the facts stated in any court of the state.

These are provisions of the law as it now stands, which was revised in 1901. Under the rule of the board which has been in operation for several years, all graduates, as well as non-graduates, are required to take the theoretical examination and to do clinical work, both in operative and prosthetic den-

tistry. A final average of seventy-five per cent of correct answers is required in order to pass the examination, but no candidate is passed by the board who makes less than seventy-five per cent in the theory and practice of operative and prosthetic dentistry.

The board reserves the right to pass upon the reputability of a dental college and it issues temporary licenses only to such applicants as hold diplomas from reputable dental schools.

The fee charged for a temporary license is fifty dollars, which, however, includes the fee for examination for a permanent license by the board. The holder of a temporary license is also required to pay the five dollars license fee when passing his final examinations before the board. The board gives no credit for any work or examination passed upon as satisfactory in any previous examination to a candidate who fails to pass his examination.

The board meets in January and July of each year. Within the last three years there have been eight prosecutions for violations of the law, each of which has led to a conviction. Until 1901, the board was required to issue licenses to all who presented diplomas from reputable dental colleges. Since that time all candidates, under a rule of the board, have been required to take examination in both practical and theoretical work.

The following members comprise the examining board: F. N. Palmer, Madison; G. W. Collins, Vermillion; F. E. Fields, Sioux Falls; J. G. McCartney, Mitchell; E. H. Wilson, Miller. The officers are: J. G. McCartney, president, and G. W. Collins, secretary.

WISCONSIN.

By F. A. TATE, D. D. S., RICE LAKE, WIS.

The state of Wisconsin enacted her first law regulating the practice of dentistry in 1885. This act was several times amended, namely in 1898 and 1901, and finally on May 21, 1903, the present law went into effect.

It provides for a board of dental examiners consisting of five practicing dentists, at least three of whom shall be members of the Wisconsin dental society. The members are appointed by the governor for a period of five years, and the Wisconsin dental society names a number of suitable men for appointment on the board from whom the governor may select his appointees. It is

made the duty of the board to enforce this law. One meeting of the board each year is required to be held in June and other meetings in the discretion of the board.

Every person who was engaged in the practice of dentistry on the 30th day of September, 1885, may continue in such practice by registering his name and residence and place of business annually with the board and paying therefor a fee of one dollar, and all persons who have been licensed by the board since the enactment of the first law are required to do the same. These registrations expire on the 30th day of September, and any person is allowed to continue the practice in the state who annually registers, but failing to do so may result in revocation of the license by the board if such failure is continued for ninety days after notice in writing has been sent to the offender.

The state board of dental examiners may, in its discretion, license without examination a regular graduate of a duly incorporated reputable dental college in which the applicant shall have attended four full courses of lectures of at least seven months each, and which requires thereto a preliminary education equivalent to that required for entrance to the junior class of an accredited high school, or a graduate from such college having attended the last full course in the college issuing the diploma, who shall have received his dental education prior to said last course in a dental college having an equal standard as to course of study and preliminary requirements. All other regular graduates of reputable dental colleges, and persons who have been regularly engaged in the practice of dentistry for four years, or persons who have served as apprentices to dentists may appear before the state board of dental examiners and be examined. If the examination is satisfactory to the board they receive a license to practice. The board, however, must issue its license without examination to a regular graduate of a regularly incorporated reputable dental college of the state of Wisconsin who was a matriculated student and in regular and constant attendance in such college at the time when this law was enacted.

The fine for practicing without being registered and without being licensed is not less than ten dollars nor more than a hundred dollars for each and every offence, each patient treated being considered a separate offence. Physicians and surgeons are exempted from the provisions of this act as are also bona fide students in regular attendance upon any dental college in the state, who are under the direct supervision of a teacher in such college. The fee for a license upon examination or otherwise is ten dollars and the annual registration fee is one dollar.

The board under its rules has decided to grant no licenses without examina-

tion. Since the first enactment of the law the following named have served as members of the board:

Drs. Edgar Palmer, Eugene Gotterdam, C. C. Chittenden, L. L. Leslie, F. A. Tate, ——— Wentworth, J. J. Wright, G. C. Marlow, H. A. Carson. C. C. McIndoe, Chas. S. Seeger, R. G. Richter, W. G. Oliver, H. L. Banzhof.

The members who have served as presidents:

R. G. Richter, Milwaukee; C. C. Chittenden, Madison; F. A. Tate, Rice Lake, and J. J. Wright, Milwaukee.

The members who have served as secretaries:

Edgar Palmer, La Crosse; W. H. Carson, Kenosha; H. L. Banzhof, Milwaukee; J. J. Wright, Milwaukee; C. C. McIndoe, Rhinelander, and F. A. Tate, Rice Lake.

During the existence of statutory law regulating the practice of dentistry, there have been numerous prosecutions of illegal practitioners which have led to convictions.

The board at present consists of:

J. J. Wright, Milwaukee, President; F. A. Tate, Rice Lake, Secretary; C. C. McIndoe, Rhinelander; C. H. Seeger, Manitowoc; G. C. Marlow, Lancaster.

ARKANSAS.

By A. T. McMILLAN, D. D. S., LITTLE ROCK.

The first law with reference to the practice of dentistry in the State of Arkansas was enacted in 1887. A board of examiners was created which was appointed by the governor upon election and recommendation of the Arkansas State Dental Society.

The first board consisted of Dr. M. L. Angspath, President; M. C. Marshall, Secretary; N. N. Hays, L. G. Roberts and H. C. Howard. This board continued until 1895, when on June 20th of that year, H. C. Howard was elected President and W. H. Marshall Secretary.

In June, 1899, Dr. J. M. Flenikin became president, J. S. Stillwell secretary and Dr. C. C. Sims became a member of the board which served until May, 1901. That year Dr. J. M. Flenikin, W. L. Buckley, C. C. Sims, W. H. Marshall and J. H. Stilwell constituted the board. They served to May 4,

1903, when Dr. Charles Richardson of Fayetteville was elected President, A. T. McMillan of Little Rock, Secretary and Treasurer, and Ed. L. Watson of Camden, C. C. Sims of Dardanelle and L. I. Rivers of Texarkana were the other members of the board. This board established the rule requiring every one holding a diploma from reputable colleges to submit to an examination before receiving a license to practice, which rule has been in effect ever since then. At this meeting two applicants were examined, both of whom passed.

At the meeting held in May, 1904, there were nineteen candidates of whom only eleven passed and at the meeting following twenty-two applicants presented themselves of whom twelve were granted licenses.

On May 6, 1905, a new law was enacted which provides for a board of five examiners to be composed of reputable practicing dentists who shall be recommended by the state dental society and appointed by the governor. They hold their offices for two years. Anyone may present himself for examination before this board, holders of diplomas from reputable dental schools may or may not be examined by the board under this statute, it is left to the discretion of the board.

Practicing physicians, and students of dentistry assisting in the office or work of regularly practicing dentists under their immediate supervision, are exempted from the penalties imposed by this act.

The secretary may during the intervals between meetings grant a temporary license which is in force only until the next regular meeting of the board, but no temporary licenses can be issued to one who has once been rejected by the board. The fee for a temporary license is \$5.00 and the fee for a regular license is \$15.00 and there is also a recording fee of \$1.00 provided.

The penalty for violating the law is a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 and every day of engagement or temporary engagement is deemed a separate offense. These fines inure to the common school fund of the district in which the offense is committed.

After this law was enacted Dr. Charles Richardson, A. T. McMillan, Ed. L. Watson, C. C. Sims and C. G. Farrew were elected and appointed members of the board and they organized on May 22, 1905 by the election of Dr. Richardson as president and Dr. McMillan as secretary and treasurer.

At the next meeting at Fort Smith there were twenty-six candidates examined, twelve of them were found sufficiently competent to receive licenses.

In November, 1906, a meeting was held at Little Rock, where eight candidates were examined, of whom four passed.

The meeting of May, 1907, had twenty-two applicants each of whom succeeded in obtaining a certificate from the board.

At this meeting the state society elected a new board consisting of the same members as the last with the exception of Dr. Charles Bergstresser of Eureka Springs in place of Dr. Ed. L. Watson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY G. EVERETT MITCHELL, D. D. S., HAVERHILL, MASS.

The original Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Dentistry was appointed in 1887, the commissions of the original board being dated April 20. The board consists of five members and the changes in its personnel since its creation have been few. Dr. J. Searle Hurlbut, D. D. S., of Springfield, one of the original appointees and for four years president of the board, resigned in 1896 on account of ill health. Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, D. M. D., of Boston, appointed to succeed Dr. Hurlbut, died in September, 1906. Dr. E. V. McLeod, secretary for ten years, also died. Dr. L. D. Shepard resigned after serving five years as a member of the Board.

The chief provisions of the law regulating the practice of dentistry in Massachusetts are as follows, the law which was passed in 1903 being in effect today with amendments made two years later:

The Board of Registration in Dentistry shall consist of five persons, male or female, residents of and doing business in Massachusetts, who are skilled dentists of good repute, graduates of reputable dental colleges who have been engaged for ten years in the practice of dentistry. No member can be connected in any way with a dental college. Members of the Board are appointed to that office by the governor with the advice and consent of the council.

Any person of twenty-one years of age, upon the payment of a fee of \$20, may be examined by the Board in reference to his fitness to practice dentistry and if his examination is satisfactory he must be given a certificate which is prima facie evidence of the right to practice dentistry in Massachusetts. This certificate or a duplicate must be posted by the holder in a conspicuous place so that it may be read by his patients. Applicants who fail to pass a satisfactory examination are entitled to one re-examination at any future meeting of the board, free of charge, but for each subsequent examination must pay \$5.

The Board must make an annual report to the governor.

The amendments of April 13, 1905, provide:

Whoever falsely claims or pretends to have a certificate granted by the Board, or with intent to deceive claims or pretends to be a graduate of an in-

corporated dental college, or who operates on or examines teeth or jaws without securing a certificate from the Board, or any person or corporation carrying on a dental business employing or permitting any person to perform an operation or make an examination unless such person has a certificate duly posted as required by law, and whoever owns or carries on a dental business and fails to exhibit his name as legally required, shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or by imprisonment of three months; and in case of a corporation the officers or manager shall be liable to such penalty.

The law does not interfere with duly licensed physicians performing such dental work as they may deem immediately necessary for the relief of a patient, nor prevent a licensed dentist from another state from operating at a public clinic under the auspices of a reputable dental association, nor a student of a reputable chartered college incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts from performing operations in the college infirmary as a part of the regular college course and in the presence of and under the actual instruction of a registered dentist appointed as instructor.

In 1908, the Legislature of this state further enacted sections 26, 27 and 28 amending the dental law.

Section 26 provides that any person twenty-one years of age and over may present himself for examination by the board at any regular meeting, and upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars be entitled to such examination. If this proves satisfactory to the board and the person is of good moral character, the board is obliged to issue a certificate which becomes *prima facie* evidence of the holder's right to practice dentistry in the commonwealth. The certificate or a duplicate thereof is required to be posted in a conspicuous place in plain view of his patients by every practicing dentist, and every person who owns or carries on a dental business must exhibit his full name in plain letters in each office or room in which he transacts his business. An applicant who fails to pass a satisfactory examination is entitled to one re-examination, free of charge, but if more than one subsequent examination, he is required to pay five dollars for each.

The board is required to make an annual report before January 1st to the governor of its proceedings. The fees received by the board are required to be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth.

Section 27 defines the practice of dentistry. Unless one is duly authorized to practice, he is liable to fine and penalty, and in case the offender is a corporation, the officers and managers of such corporation are made liable to the fines and penalties. The person who owns or carries on a dental business or

by the word or letters "dentist," "D. D. S.," or other letters or title in connection with his name, or who advertises by sign, card, circular, pamphlet, newspaper, or otherwise indicates that he by contract with others or by himself, his servants or agents will perform any operation on or make examination of, with the intent of performing or causing to be performed any operation on the human teeth or jaws is considered as practicing dentistry.

Section 28, a false claim or pretence to hold a certificate granted by the board or a claim with intent to deceive to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, or the performance of any operation or examination with the intention of performing or causing to be performed any operation on the human teeth or jaws without first obtaining a certificate renders the person liable to fine and penalty. Any person or corporation owning or carrying on a dental business who employs or permits any person to perform an operation unless such person holds a certificate from the board, or having such a certificate fails to post the same, and whoever owns or carries on a dental business and fails to exhibit his name, is liable for each offence to be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than a hundred dollars or by imprisonment for three months, and in cases of a corporation the officers or manager of such corporation shall also be liable to said fine and penalty. Any one who shall by the title of "dentist" "D. D. S." in connection with his name, or by signs, cards, circular, pamphlet, newspaper or otherwise indicate that he by contract with others or by himself, his servants or agents that he will perform any operation or make an examination with the intent of performing or causing to be performed any operation on the human teeth or jaws is considered as practicing dentistry, and unless he is duly authorized is subject to the fine and penalty, and if the offender is a corporation the officers and managers of such corporation are liable to the same fine and penalty.

The members of the Board from its organization in 1887 to date follow:

L. D. SHEPARD, D. M. D., Boston, 1887 April 15, 1892 (resigned).

J. SEARLE HURLBUT, D. D. S., Springfield, 1887-1896 (resigned).

E. V. MCLEOD, D. D. S., New Bedford, 1887-Nov. 24, 1897 (died).

G. E. MITCHELL, D. D. S., Haverhill, 1887-date.

J. F. DOWSLEY, D. D. S., Boston, 1887-date.

THOMAS J. BARRETT, D. D. S., Worcester, April 15, 1892-date.

DWIGHT M. CLAPP, D. M. D., Boston, 1896-Sept. 20, 1906 (died).

GEORGE A. MAXFIELD, D. D. S., Holyoke, Nov. 24, 1897-date.

WILLIAM W. MARVEL, JR., D. M. D., Fall River, Sept. 20, 1906-date.

These served as officers:

L. D. SHEPARD—President, 1887-1892.

J. S. HURLBUT—President, 1892-1896.

JOHN F. DOWSLEY—President, 1896-date.

E. V. McLEOD—Secretary, 1887-Nov. 24, 1897 (died).

G. E. MITCHELL—Secretary, Nov. 27, 1897-date.

During its life the board has issued certificates to 846 candidates who have successfully passed examination.

OREGON.

BY DR. HARRY H. OLINGER, SALEM, ORE.

The first law regulating the practice of dentistry in Oregon, was enacted February 23, 1887. Among the salient provisions of it are these: It is unlawful to practice without a certificate—certificates were issued to those practicing previous to the passage of the law. The examining board created by the law passed upon the qualifications of all others. All applicants paid a fee of \$25.00.

The members of the examining board served four years. The first board appointed under the law consisted of: Drs. J. R. Cardwell, President, 1887-98; S. J. Barber, 1887-98; John Welch, 1887-98; Norris R. Cox, Secretary, 1887-89; E. G. Clark, Secretary, 1889-98.

In 1899 the present law was enacted, which creates a board of dental examiners consisting of five members, who are appointed by the governor and whose term of office is three years, so arranged that two retire annually for two years and one retires every third year. The governor is furnished the names of three competent dentists for each appointee by the executive committee of the Oregon State Dental Association at the annual meeting of the society. From these names he is required to select his appointee, who must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Oregon.

The board is required to meet twice in each year and as much oftener as is necessary. Any person desiring to enter the practice of dentistry after the enactment of this law is required to present himself before the board for examination. In order to be eligible for such examination, it is necessary for the candidate to have a good moral character, to be twenty-one years of age or over, and to have a diploma from a dental college in good standing, or the board may admit to such examination other persons of good moral character who give satisfactory evidence of having been engaged in the practice of dentistry in the state of Oregon prior to the passage of this new law.

Dental colleges which are members of the National Association of Dental Faculties shall be deemed as in good standing. The examination must be writ-

ten in English and the candidates must demonstrate their skill in operative and mechanical dentistry. The fee for examination is ten dollars, and all persons who successfully pass must be registered and licensed by the board. This certificate must be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the holder expects to practice before he can legally exercise the privileges conferred in the license. The fee for recording the certificate of license is one dollar. A certificate from the county recorder setting forth the fact that a person is not registered in his office constitutes prima facie evidence that such person is not entitled to practice dentistry in such county.

The penalties for violating the provisions of the act are a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months in the county jail for each offense, fines so collected to accrue to the common school fund of the county. It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county to enforce the law against all violators, but with the consent of such officer the board may employ special counsel to assist in prosecuting. The attorney-general of the state shall attend to all prosecutions that appear in the supreme writ. This law was amended in 1905 to prescribe more fully as to what constitutes the practicing of dentistry.

The members of the board who have been appointed under the law enacted in 1898, are:

T. S. Nicklin, Portland, 1898-'01,
President.
J. M. Keen, Medford, 1898-'01.
W. W. Contris, Salem, 1898-'99.
J. L. Reaves, LaGrande, 1899-'02.
Mark S. Skiff, Salem, 1899-'01.
A. L. Beatty, Oregon City, 1900-'03.
G. S. Wright, McMinnville, 1899-'02.

Secretary.

Present Board.

E. A. Vaughn, Pendleton, 1906-'09.
H. H. Olinger, Salem, 1906-'09.
Mark Hayter, Dallas, 1907-'10.

W. L. Logan, Astoria, 1900-'03.
W. A. Wise, Portland, 1901-'04.
W. A. Cummings, Portland, 1902-'05.
O. D. Irela vi, Portland, 1902-'05.
O. E. Smith, Eugene, 1903-'06.
R. L. Lincoln, LaGrande, 1904-'07.
George Larkins, Newberg, 1904-'07.
Louis Bundy, Medford, 1904-'07.

J. M. Yates, Portland, 1907-'10.
A. S. Esson, The Dalles, 1908-'11.

The board has prosecuted several violators of the law and has been successful wherever the evidence was sufficient.

FLORIDA.

BY W. G. MASON, D. D. S., TAMPA.

The first enactment looking toward the regulation of dentistry in Florida was the law of June 7, 1887. It provided that no one should engage in the practice of dentistry after that date who had not previously obtained a certificate from the board of dental examiners. The board of examination created consisted of five dental graduates or practitioners appointed by the governor. In order to be qualified for such appointment it was necessary that one should have practiced not less than three years in the state of Florida. The term of office for the members of the board was two years. Among the duties prescribed for the board were these:

To meet annually or oftener, and to give thirty days' notice before annual meetings; to prescribe a course of reading for those who studied dentistry under proper instructors; to grant certificates to all successful applicants for examination; to keep a book of records of all persons to whom were issued licenses to practice dentistry.

Any member of the board was authorized to issue a temporary license, which was effective until the next regular meeting of the board, but such temporary license could not be issued to any one whom the board had previously rejected.

The violation of this statute was considered a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500. Extracting teeth by any one was exempted from this provision, and it was also provided that the law should not apply to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in practice prior to June 7, 1887. Every holder of a certificate to practice dentistry was required to register the same in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of his county, for which a fee of fifty cents was authorized. Every one practicing prior to June 7, 1887, was entitled to receive such a certificate without examination, upon application to the board by letter or otherwise, provided such application was made before January 7, 1888.

On May 25, 1891, this law was amended by the imposition of the following duties upon the board: First—To meet annually and to give thirty days' notice of such annual meetings. Second—To grant certificates to all applicants who have obtained a diploma from a reputable dental college and who pass a satisfactory examination. Third—To keep a book in which the names of all licensed persons shall be registered. Fourth—To receive a fee of \$10.00

for each examination and certificate, to defray the expenses of holding board meetings.

In 1899 an amendment was enacted providing that a temporary certificate might be issued by one member of the board, but which would expire at the next following meeting of the board, and in no case could such a temporary certificate be extended, or be granted to the same applicant on a second application, nor after such applicant has been rejected by the board.

The penalty specified in the law of 1887 was amended so as to make it a fine of not more than \$500 nor more than six months' imprisonment, or both, provided no person is prevented from extracting teeth, without the use of local or general anæsthetics, where there is no licensed practicing dentist in the community. The law does not apply to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons.

The first board consisted of Dr. J. N. Jones, Jacksonville, president; Duff Post, Tampa, secretary; James Chace, Jacksonville; W. R. Snead, Sneads, and L. F. Frink, Lake City. This same board continued to 1892, when W. R. Snead became secretary, Dr. Post retired and in his place C. F. Kemp, of Key West, became a member.

During 1893-4-5, Dr. Charles P. Carver became secretary, and T. J. Welch, of Pensacola, took the place of Dr. Kemp as a member of the board. In 1896, Dr. W. G. Mason, of Tampa, became a member and secretary of the board, Dr. Charles P. Carver having retired, and F. P. Welch took the place of T. J. Welch as a member of the board.

This board continued from 1897 to 1899, excepting that Dr. R. A. Shine, of Tallahassee, became secretary and T. J. Welch resumed his place, Dr. F. P. Welch retiring, as did also L. F. Frink. In 1900, Dr. W. G. Mason became the president of the board, succeeding Dr. Jones, who had served continuously from the beginning until this date. Dr. F. B. Hannah, of Umatilla, became the secretary and Dr. James Chace retired as a member. In 1901, J. N. Jones asked to be relieved from membership, and E. M. Sanderson, of Jacksonville, succeeded him.

No change took place by appointment of new members to the board in 1902, 1903 and 1904, but the positions of president and secretary were changed among the members. In 1905, Dr. Welch retired from the board and J. E. Chace, of Ocala, took his place. Dr. W. G. Mason became the secretary. In 1906 no change in the board occurred, but in 1907, F. B. Hanna retired and T. J. Welch again became a member. In 1908, R. A. Shine, retired; Dr. C. E. Kemp again became a member of the board in his stead. Dr. Mason has been the secretary of the board during the last six years.

During the existence of the present law several illegal practitioners have been prosecuted under it. A number of convictions have been obtained, also a few acquittals, but these cases were mostly of minor importance.

A person who held a certificate of graduation from the University of Havana applied to the secretary of the board for a temporary certificate, but was refused on the ground that he was not graduate of a reputable dental college. He instituted a suit against this member of the board to force the granting of an examination, but the court sustained Dr. W. G. Mason, the member concerned, in his refusal to grant such examination.

The Florida board is a member of the National Association of Dental Examiners and co-operates with its aims.

In 1908 Dr. E. M. Sanderson retired, and Dr. R. P. Taylor, of Jacksonville, became a member in his place.

MISSOURI.

BY S. C. A. RUBEY, D. D. S., CLINTON, MO.

The first dental law in the state of Missouri was enacted in March, 1888, and became operative June 16th of that year. This law simply provided that all parties who were then in the actual practice of the profession should file affidavit to that effect with the county clerk of the county in which he practiced, and receive from him a certificate which should be "prima facie evidence of the holder's right to practice dentistry in the state." For those who desired to begin the practice of dentistry after the passage of the act, it was required that they file a copy of their diploma "from a reputable dental college" with the county clerk, and receive a certificate similar to the one above indicated. This law was in force until July, 1897, when the second law became operative.

This act provided that it should be unlawful for any person, not a registered dentist, to practice dentistry, as principal or agent, in the state of Missouri. A state board of dental examiners, to consist of five members, was created, each member to serve a term of five years and to be appointed by the governor. This board was required to hold two regular meetings each year, and to keep a full record of its proceedings and a registry of all persons licensed and certified as dentists, and to make an annual report to the governor.

This law required parties in practice at the time of its enactment to file the certificate of registration as received by them from the county clerk, with the state board of dental examiners, and to receive in lieu thereof from the

board another certificate which should be "conclusive evidence of the holder's right to practice dentistry." This section also authorized the board to "require the holder of such certificate to prove that he was the lawful possessor of the same, and that it was obtained without fraud or false representation." Under this act persons desiring to begin the practice of dentistry were required to file a copy of their diploma with the state board, or in lieu of a diploma, to appear before the board for examination. In order to be eligible for examination, it was necessary that the applicant either have a certificate from the state board of another state, or to have studied dentistry in this state for at least three years.

This law was in force and effect until June, 1905, when the present law became operative, which requires all parties thereafter beginning the practice of dentistry in this state to appear before the board of dental examiners for examination, and in order to be eligible to such examination, it is necessary that the applicant have a diploma from a reputable dental college, or a certificate of registration from the state board of another state.

The operation of the first law generated a number of fake dental colleges in the state, whose chief business was to issue diplomas for the fee, regardless of the candidate's ability to practice dentistry. This law provided no tribunal to determine what was a "reputable dental college" and the county clerk had no method of determining this question, so the result was that one diploma looked as good to the county clerk as another. In this way, scores of persons became registered in this state without the slightest qualifications to practice dentistry, and it was the principal work of the first board to weed out these so far as possible, and relieve the state of these unqualified men.

This involved tedious litigation which was never determined ultimately until March, 1906, when the supreme court passed on a case involving this point, the case being entitled "The State of Missouri vs. Deering." This full decision may be found in Missouri Supreme Court Reports, volume 194, page 398. A number of circuit courts had passed on this same proposition previous to this time, and with one exception had held uniformly that the board's position in holding that the diploma which was entitled to have secured a county clerk's certificate must have been issued by a reputable dental college, was correct. The decision of the supreme court above cited sets this matter entirely at rest.

The first board was appointed by Governor Lon V. Stephens, and was as follows: Drs. W. M. Bartlett, St. Louis; S. C. A. Rubey, Clinton; H. S. Lowry, Kansas City; W. W. Birkhead, Louisiana, and L. E. Jenkins, Fredricktown. Dr. Bartlett was president, and Dr. Rubey secretary. Drs. Lowry

and Birkhead were afterward elected president in the order named, Dr. Rubey remaining secretary all the time.

The second board was appointed by Governor A. M. Dockery, and was as follows: Drs. H. S. Vaughn, Kansas City; S. C. A. Rubey, Clinton; B. L. Thorpe, St. Louis; R. M. Burgess, Paris; J. R. Megraw, Fayette. Of the above, Drs. Vaughn, Thorpe and Burgess were elected president in the order indicated, Dr. Rubey remaining secretary. In September, 1903, Dr. Thorpe resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. E. P. Dameron, of St. Louis, who was later elected president.

Upon the enactment of the new dental law the governor, Joseph W. Folk, appointed the following board: R. D. McIntosh, Monett; C. B. Coleman, Poplar Bluff; S. C. A. Rubey, Clinton; H. B. Purl, Kirksville, and T. E. Turner, St. Louis. Dr. McIntosh was president, Dr. Coleman vice-president, and Dr. Rubey secretary. This is the personnel and official roster of the present board. It has been the custom of all the boards in this state to hold at least two meetings each year, one in May and the other in October.

The board has the power to revoke and annul any original license or registration secured through fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; it can revoke licenses and registration for fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in the practice of dentistry, or for gross violation of professional duties, after a hearing, and cannot issue a new license within one year after revocation for any of these causes. A second revocation becomes perpetual.

Persons entitled to examination must make application in writing, accompany this with their diploma or license, and pay the fee of \$10.00. The applicant must present himself at the first or second meeting of the board after he files his application for examination, and forfeits the fee if he does not. The fee for any subsequent examination or re-examination is \$5.00.

Two members of the board may grant temporary certificates, which remain in force until the next regular meeting of the board, and no longer. A second temporary certificate cannot be issued.

Before beginning to practice, the dentist's certificate must be recorded with the county clerk of the county in which he intends to practice. The fee for this is fifty cents. Failure to do this within six months works a forfeiture of the certificate. No license or certificate of registration, when once forfeited for any cause, shall be registered, except upon payment to the board the sum of \$25.00.

Practicing without a license, or without having the license renewed, or without keeping the annual renewal certificate in open view in the operating room, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200, or

by confinement in jail for not less than twenty nor more than thirty days, or both.

This law also provides an annual re-registration fee of \$1.00, payable November 30th. Original registration becomes forfeited if this fee is not paid within one year.

RHODE ISLAND.

BY WALTER S. KENYON, D. D. S., PROVIDENCE.

The original dental law of Rhode Island was passed by the legislature June 1, 1888. In accordance with its provisions, Governor Royal C. Taft appointed the following board of registration in dentistry, the commissions dating from June 26, 1888: H. E. Windsor, D. M. D., Providence; A. W. Buckland, D. D. S., Woonsocket; W. P. Church, D. D. S., Providence; J. F. Lennon, D. D. S., Providence; C. A. Brackett, D. M. D., Newport.

Drs. Brackett and Church served respectively as president and secretary of the board for nine consecutive years.

The law has been amended from time to time to meet existing conditions, its essential provisions now being as follows:

The Rhode Island State Board of Dental Examiners is composed of five graduates in dentistry residing and practicing within the state. Their tenure of office is three years and the appointments are so arranged that the terms of one or two members expire on the first day of January of each year.

Any one who desires to practice dentistry in the state must appear before the board for examination with reference to his knowledge and skill in dentistry, and upon passing a satisfactory examination he receives a certificate to that effect.

The examination fee is twenty-five dollars, and in the event of the failure to pass, the candidate may appear at a subsequent meeting of the board for another examination, for which the fee is fixed at five dollars. The questions and answers in the examinations are required to be written in ink and both the questions and answers must be placed on file and kept for two years by the board, subject to the inspection of any person or persons affected by such examinations.

The penalty for violating any of the provisions of the law, including the opening or maintaining of a dentist's office, the displaying of a dentist's sign or door plate, or the advertising of a readiness to practice dentistry in this state in the public prints, etc., is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more

than one hundred dollars for each and every offense. The act defines what constitutes the practice of dentistry. The board has power to revoke and cancel all registrations and certificates for certain causes stated in the act.

If a member of the board files a complaint against the violator of any of the provisions of the law he is exempted from the requirement of giving a bond for the costs in the case. The license is required to be placed in a conspicuous place and in view of the patients in the office of the licensee. The law also prescribes the responsibilities and the liabilities of firms and corporations carrying on the business of dentistry, and failure to display properly the certificate of a licensee involves a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

The following men have served as presidents and secretaries of the board :

PRESIDENTS.

C. A. BRACKETT, D. M. D., Newport, 1888-1897.

R. L. DAVIS, D. D. S., Woonsocket, 1897-1898.

GEORGE H. AMES, D. M. D., Providence, 1898-1902.

D. F. KEEFE, D. M. D., Providence, 1902-1905.

FORREST G. EDDY, D. M. D., Providence, 1905 to date.

SECRETARIES.

W. P. CHURCH, D. D. S., Providence, 1888-1897.

D. F. KEEFE, D. M. D., Providence, 1897-1901.

P. J. HEFFERN, D. D. S., Pawtucket, 1901-1905.

W. S. KENYON, D. D. S., Providence, 1905-1908.

HARRY L. GRANT, D. M. D., Providence, 1908 to date.

COLORADO.

BY HOWARD T. CHINN, D. D. S., DENVER.

The first law regulating the practice of dentistry in Colorado was enacted in 1889. It was amended in 1891. It created a state board of dental examiners consisting of five members, three of whom were to be chosen from a list to be recommended by the State Dental Association to the governor, but all five to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The tenure of office was fixed at two years. The board is required to meet at Denver at least twice in each year, on the first Tuesdays in June and December, and at such other times and places as may be required.

All persons before entering upon the practice of dentistry are required to appear before the board for examination as a prerequisite for admission, and

a diploma from a reputable dental school, duly authenticated by the laws of Colorado or some other of the United States, is demanded.

The examination fee is fixed at ten dollars.

Violation of the act is constituted a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and each day in which the act is violated is considered as a separate offense.

In 1905 this law was amended by the enactment of a section adding imprisonment in the county jail of not more than three months to the penalty prescribed for violation, and in case of a second offense, a punishment of imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months, or more than one year is prescribed.

The present board consists of the following members: F. H. Sutherland, D. D. S., president; Howard T. Chinn, D. D. S., secretary; Mallory Catlett, D. D. S., treasurer; Clarkson N. Guyer, D. D. S.,; Theodore Ashley, D. D. S.

The board has not at any time been prosecuted.

OKLAHOMA.

BY A. C. HIXON, D. D. S., GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

The first law governing the practice of dentistry in Oklahoma was passed in the winter of 1889-90. It created a Board of Dental Examiners and provided for the registration of all practitioners who were graduates of dental colleges, and the examination of all others. The board consisted of five members appointed by the governor, and the fee for registration was fixed at ten dollars.

In the winter of 1904-05 a new dental law was enacted. It provided for the examination of all practitioners, regardless of graduation from dental colleges, and fixed the examination fee at twenty-five dollars. This law also provided for an annual registration and license fee of one dollar.

Arrangements are in effect by which Oklahoma and Iowa interchange licenses.

The Oklahoma board has conducted a number of prosecutions for violations of the dental law, and in nearly every instance secured a conviction, a fifty or one hundred dollar fine being imposed.

The initial meeting of the first Oklahoma board was held on May 15, 1900.

When this last law went into effect it provided that all legal practitioners

then in the territory should register with the secretary of the board. Any dentist failing to comply with this provision within sixty days, and still continuing to practice, was liable to a fine of from fifty to three hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail from one to three months, or both fine and imprisonment, the same as all others violating the territorial dental law. Such fines inured to the common school fund. Physicians and surgeons legally practicing in the territory were not prohibited from extracting teeth.

All certificates of registration or licenses had to be registered in the county clerk's office within six months after issuance. Failure to do so worked a forfeiture of the license. The county clerk's fee was fifty cents for registration.

There was never a dental law enacted by or for the Indian Territory, although a strong but futile effort was made to enact such a law a few years ago in the national congress. Upon the union in statehood of that territory and Oklahoma, the law of the territory of Oklahoma was continued.

The following men have composed the Oklahoma Board of Dental Examiners from its creation to 1905:

1890-1896.

G. F. Dean, president, Shawnee.
D. A. Peoples, secretary, Guthrie.
J. S. Nicholson, treasurer, El Reno.
Thos. H. Miles, Kingfisher.
Dr. Janney, Norman.

1897-1901.

J. Q. Waddell, president, Kingfisher.
E. E. Kirkpatrick, secretary, Oklahoma.
L. A. Kelsey, treasurer, Chandler.
D. A. Peoples, Guthrie.
W. E. Farrow, Guthrie.

1896-1897.

G. A. Hughes, president, Guthrie.
A. L. Maupin, secretary, Oklahoma.
J. Q. Waddell, Kingfisher.
Robert Wilson, El Reno.
L. A. Kelsey, Chandler.

1901-1905.

F. D. Sparks, president, Ponca.
A. C. Hixon, secretary, Guthrie.
J. Q. Waddell, treasurer, Kingfisher.
A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma.
L. A. Kelsey, Chandler.

In May, 1905, a new dental law was enacted, which made the appointment of a new board necessary, the governor appointing the following dentists: F. D. Sparks, president, Ponca; A. C. Hixon, secretary, Guthrie; L. H. Pendleton, treasurer, Norman; J. Q. Waddell, Kingfisher, and A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma.

This board served until July, 1906, at which time D. H. Brennaman, of Hobart, succeeded J. Q. Waddell. This board served until Oklahoma was admitted to statehood, on November 16, 1907, at which time the new state governor appointed the following board: W. W. Bryan, president, Claremore; A. C. Hixon, secretary, Guthrie; F. C. Seids, treasurer, Perry; A. E. Bonnell, Muskogee, and W. M. Murray, Poteau.

VIRGINIA.

BY R. H. WALKER, D. D. S., NORFOLK.

The first law regulating the practice of dentistry in the State of Virginia was enacted in 1885. It made it unlawful for any person, excepting a regularly authorized physician or surgeon, to engage in the practice of dentistry, or to receive a license as a dentist from any Commissioner of the Revenue, unless such person had graduated and received a diploma from a reputable dental institution, or shall have obtained a certificate from the Board of Examiners created by this law, but nothing in the act was to prevent any person from extracting teeth from any one suffering from the toothache. It was also stipulated in this Act that its provisions should not operate against persons who were engaged in the practice of dentistry in this State, on or before the 26th of February, 1886.

The Law created the Board of Examiners consisting of six practitioners of dentistry appointed by the Governor. The members of this Board were to serve three years, and they were appointed in such a manner as to have two retire each year. The law also provided in making these appointments, the Governor should choose each year from four names to be nominated by the Virginia State Dental Association. These nominees to reside in different sections of the State. If the Association failed to make such nominations, or if the Governor did not approve of such nominations made, he is to appoint such persons as he may deem fit.

The Board is authorized to grant certificates of ability to practice dentistry to all applicants as may satisfactorily pass examinations.

The penalties fixed in this statute for violations of any of its provisions is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and a forfeiture of fees for services rendered. This latter, if already paid, is recoverable by the patient. The fines collected go to the public school fund in the county in which the prosecution is held.

The fee for examination was ten dollars.

This Act was amended in 1890, '94 and '98, and again in 1906.

The present law prohibits any one from practicing dentistry in the State, or to assist in the practice of dentistry for a compensation, either as an assistant or an employe, or to receive a license from a Commissioner of Revenue, unless such person shall have obtained a certificate from the Board of Examiners. It also provides that nothing contained in the law shall prevent physicians and surgeons from extracting teeth, or any other person from extracting teeth

from any one suffering from toothache, or to prevent a bona fide student in regular attendance upon any dental college in this State from practicing dentistry, under the direct supervision of one of its teachers, in the regular infirmary of such college.

Any member of the Board, being authorized by the President to do so, may grant a temporary license to practice until the next meeting of the Board, and no longer, to an applicant who presents evidence of having the necessary qualifications.

The law provides for the annual registration of all holders of certificates to entitle them to practice dentistry in the state. The fee for registering a dental certificate in the office of the city or county clerk is fifty cents.

The commissioner of the revenue is authorized to issue licenses to duly registered dentists, and they are liable to the penalty of a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, if they issue a license to any person not authorized to practice dentistry; and a license so issued is invalid. The penalty for violation of the act remains the same as in the original law.

Under the law as it now stands, the fee for examination is ten dollars, and the annual registration fee, one dollar.

The Presidents of the board from 1886 to the present day have been:

Dr. J. Hall Moore, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. V. Haller, Wytheville, Va.; Dr. H. Wood Campbell, Suffolk, Va.

The Secretaries and Treasurers have been:

Dr. W. E. Norris, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Chas. E. Mercer, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. V. Haller, Wytheville, Va.; Dr. H. Wood Campbell, Suffolk, Va.; Dr. R. H. Walker, Norfolk, Va.

The board at present is composed as follows:

President—H. W. Campbell, Suffolk, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1912.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. H. Walker, Norfolk, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1910.

Assistant Secretary—John P. Stiff, Fredericksburg, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1911.

Members—J. A. Colvin, Charlottesville, Virginia, January 1, 1912.

R. Clyde Lewis, Culpepper, Virginia, January 1, 1910.

B. Bridgeforth, Richmond, Virginia, January 1, 1911.

The Board has prosecuted a number of violators of the law, and in every case succeeded in securing a conviction. The law has never been assailed in the courts, nor has the board ever been made a defendant.

MAINE.

BY DANA W. FELLOWS, M. D. PORTLAND, ME.

The state of Maine first enacted a dental law in 1891, which was approved by the governor, Edwin C. Burleigh, on the 4th of March of that year. The same law is still in force, excepting that section 6, which gave permission to grant temporary license to practice dentistry during the interim of board meetings was repealed in 1905. At the time the law went into effect, Dr. Edward J. Roberts, of Augusta; Dana W. Fellows, of Portland; Langdon S. Chilcott, of Bangor; Russell B. Miller, of Rockland, and Fred O. Sawyer, of Skowhegan, were appointed on the board of dental examiners of the state of Maine. Dr. Miller resigned in 1897, and Dr. Edmund C. Bryant, of Pittsfield, was appointed in his stead. Dr. Sawyer declined a reappointment in 1907, and Dr. Will S. Payson, of Castine, was appointed to take his place.

Dr. Roberts has been president of the board and Dr. Fellows the secretary from the beginning until 1908, when Dr. Roberts retired and Dr. Ernest L. Hall, of Augusta, received an appointment.

The law states that no person shall practice dentistry or hold himself out as a practitioner until he shall have received the certificate issued by the board of dental examiners, and whoever violates this provision shall be fined not less than \$25.00 dollars nor more than \$100 for each offence. The board consists of five dentists of good standing, who have been in practice in the state for not less than five years. The members are appointed by the governor and hold office for the term of three years. They meet annually and at such other times as may be necessary, and at such places as may be determined by the board at a previous meeting.

Any one desiring to begin the practice of dentistry after this law went into effect, must pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examination in anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, chemistry and the theory and practice of dentistry, put in, in the mouth, one cohesive gold filling, one non-cohesive gold filling, and make a demonstration in prosthetic dentistry, and pay an examination fee of \$20.00, which is not returnable, but the applicant is entitled to another examination without further payment of fees should he fail in the first examination. Physicians and surgeons in the discharge of their professional duties, or citizens who extract teeth in an emergency, are not held liable for violation of this law. One man was indicted by the grand jury in Aroostook county, in 1907, on a charge of violating the dental law. He pleaded guilty and paid the fines imposed.

TENNESSEE.

BY DR. F. A. SHOTWELL, ROGERSVILLE.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Tennessee, and to punish violators thereof, became a law in 1891. It made it unlawful for any persons to practice dentistry without first having received a diploma from some reputable dental school or college duly authorized by the laws of any of the United States, and in which school or college there was at the time of the issuing of the diploma annually delivered a full course of lectures and instruction in dentistry. From this provision were exempted the persons then in dental practice in the state, and it was provided that physicians, surgeons and others should not be considered as violators of this law by reason of their extracting teeth.

A board of six examiners, to be appointed by the governor, was created, two of whom were to come from east, two from middle and two from west Tennessee. The term of their offices was fixed at three years. This board was to issue certificates to all practitioners then recognized by it as in practice, and to issue a license to practice to every applicant who presented a diploma issued by a dental school or college with the qualifications previously stated, and to examine all other persons who desired to practice dentistry, and, if the same passed a satisfactory examination, to issue to them a certificate in like manner as the person holding a diploma and upon the same terms.

The meetings of the board were fixed for the time and place where the Tennessee State Dental Association met.

The fees were fixed at \$1 for a certificate to each practitioner then recognized, and at \$5 to each applicant whether he received the certificate to practice upon his diploma or as the result of an examination.

The compensation given to members of the board was \$5 per day for time actually engaged in their duties, and legitimate expenses incurred in the performance of the same, but all fees and expenses had to be met from the receipts for examinations and penalties. Violation of the act was constituted a misdemeanor, and the penalty inflicted upon conviction was a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300.

This first board appointed under this act was composed of Drs. J. Y. Crawford, president, Nashville; J. L. Mewborn, secretary-treasurer, Memphis; S. B. Cook, Chattanooga; R. B. Lees, Nashville; F. A. Shotwell, Rogersville; W. T. Arrington, Memphis.

In 1893-4, Dr. H. E. Beach, of Clarksville, became a member and secretary of the board, taking the place of Dr. Lees. In 1894, Dr. W. H. P. Jones, of Nashville, became a member of the board, Dr. J. Y. Crawford having retired. In 1898, Drs. Beach and Arrington retired from the board. They were succeeded by Drs. J. M. Glenn, of Jackson, and N. C. Leonard, of Nashville. In 1899, Drs. Southall Dickson, of Bolivar; B. D. Brabson, of Knoxville, and John R. Beach, of Clarksville, succeeded J. L. Mewborn, S. B. Cook and N. C. Leonard. The board from that time to the present day has sustained no change in its personnel. Dr. Jones during that period has been its president and Dr. Shotwell its secretary and treasurer. The secretary of this board has been identified with it as a member, as president and as secretary from its incipency until the present date. There have been registered by this board 1,230 practitioners in dentistry. Only once during the progress of the board's efficient work has an appeal been taken from its decisions to the superior courts of the state.

One, M. B. Williams, applied to the board for a license to practice, basing his application upon a diploma issued to him by the Tennessee Medical College, located at Knoxville. The board refused to recognize this diploma, and to issue a license thereunder, and informed the applicant that it would receive his application, subject to his passing a satisfactory examination, because they did not hold the Tennessee Medical College, whose diploma was presented by the applicant, "as a reputable college of dentistry," as at the time the diploma was issued there was not annually delivered a full course of lectures and instruction in dentistry and dental surgery. The applicant filed a petition in the circuit court of Hamilton county against the state board of dental examiners, asking that the board be compelled to issue him a license to practice dentistry in the state of Tennessee on the ground that its refusal was arbitrary and unlawful. The board claimed in defense that it was vested with judicial discretion and could not be coerced, and that it refused to issue a license in this case because it did not consider the college which granted the diploma a reputable dental college.

The circuit judge held that the action of the state board was conclusive and dismissed the case. The applicant appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, assigning errors which involved the question of the power and functions of the board.

On September 13, 1904, the supreme court (9 Pickle, 619-630) Judge J. Wilkes, held that, under the act of 1891 regulating the practice of dentistry, the state dental board has power to refuse an application for license to practice

dentistry based solely upon the diploma of a dental college, if the board shall deem that the college is not reputable; and the decision of the board in this regard could not be coerced or reversed by the courts in the absence of arbitrary and oppressive conduct on the part of the board.

On April 11, 1907, the original act of 1891 regulating the practice of dentistry in the state of Tennessee was amended by the passage of a new law. This law makes no change in the organization of the board or the length of the term of service. It exempts surgeons, physicians and others from its penalties, if they extract teeth. It provides that the board shall meet at Nashville at least once in each year between May 15 and June 20, and that its proceedings shall be open to public inspection. Anyone desiring to commence the practice of dental surgery is required, before commencing to do so, to present to the board a diploma from a reputable school or college of dentistry, or a sufficiently authenticated copy thereof, and be examined by the board, which, upon his passing a satisfactory examination, shall issue a certificate to such person, which shall entitle him to all the rights and privileges of a dental practitioner. It also provides that a dentist in a reputable local practice for five years who may desire to change his residence to Tennessee may apply to the examining board of the state in which he is registered (provided such state requires diplomas and examination for registration) for a certificate of recommendation, which shall attest to his moral and professional character. Upon the deposit of such certificate with the examining board of the state of Tennessee, this board may grant a license to practice without examination upon the payment of the fee prescribed.

For each examination of certificate of registration a fee of \$10 is required; the same fee is established for a certificate issued upon credentials of the board of examiners from another state. The board has the power to review the evidence upon which a license has been obtained, and in case of fraud, collusion or perjury, shall revoke the same. It may also revoke or suspend a license or certificate if the holder has been convicted of felony, habitual drunkenness, confirmed drug habit, "or for the advertisement of dental methods or specialties in which untruthful, improbable or impossible statements are made."

The compensation of the members of the board is fixed at \$5 a day and their expenses. The state treasury is never to be taxed for its support. The penalty for violation of this law remains the same as under the law of 1891, but this act gives power to grand juries to inquire into violations of it and to subject the offenders against its provisions to trial either by presentment or indictment, and circuit and criminal judges are required to give substance to this act in their charges to grand juries.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY STARR PARSONS, D. D. S., WASHINGTON.

Prior to 1892 it seemed impossible to secure legislation, regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, perhaps owing to the fact of divergence of opinion among the practitioners as to what was most desirable. Thus the committees of congress were at sea, as to what was best to incorporate into law. Some dentists were pressing in their demands for a law excluding all then in practice from the privileges of continuing in practice, unless they should be graduates of recognized dental colleges. For a time it seemed that this element could not be made to understand that such a provision in the law could not be sustained by the courts as constitutional. Finally, a majority of the practicing dentists of the district signed a petition to congress, asking for the passage of a law, which would not exclude any practitioner, graduate, or non-graduate, actually engaged in practice at the time of the passage of the act who made application to the board of examiners within sixty days after the passage of the law creating the board.

The appointment of the board of dental examiners, as provided in the law, was vested in the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The first five appointments were made for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively.

This act, as passed by congress, was approved June 6, 1892. It provides that all graduates of dental colleges which require three years of study shall be entitled to certificates upon payment of the certification fee, and without examination as to their qualifications by the board. After obtaining a certificate of the board and before commencing to practice, candidates are required to present such certificate to the health officer of the district for registration, and to have such registration endorsed upon the certificate, together with the date of the registration. The penalty for practicing without complying with the provisions of the law is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine, imprisonment of not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days; fines collected are to accrue to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, and students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course, or in bona fide pupilage with a registered dentist, are exempted from the penalties of the law. The fees established are ten dollars for each examination and one dollar for each certificate.

This law is far from being an ideal one, yet it was the best that could be secured. A goodly number of dentists of the old school were opposed to any legislative restrictions.

In January, 1904, largely through the efforts of Drs. Charles Deidel, E. A. Bryant and the writer, an amendment was passed by congress striking out all of the proviso which enabled graduates from dental schools to receive certificates without examination, thus requiring all candidates to pass an examination before securing a license to practice, except that the amendment approved February 5, 1904, provided that the board of district examiners *may* issue a license to practice, to any dentist who shall have been in legal practice for a period of five years or more, upon the certificate of the board of dental examiners of the state or territory in which he practiced, certifying to his competency and moral character; and upon the payment of the certification fee, without further examination, as to his qualifications. I desire to call attention to the word *may*, contained in the amended law, which, eminent lawyers have informed members of the board, leaves it optional with the board, whether it shall grant or refuse any application for exchange. The board is the sole judge of the merit of any applicant, even though he may present a certificate from any one of the state boards in the United States.

During the past few years the board has closed up a number of so-called dental parlors, whose proprietors attempted to excuse themselves as being exempt from the operation of the law because they claimed to be mechanical dentists. Others simply placed a sign with "Dentist" on it and no name in front of their office, claiming that the establishment was owned by some neighboring registered dentist.

The secretary has been active in successfully closing up a number of such places with the assistance of the officer detailed at police headquarters and the district attorney's office. A dental "parlor" was recently found to be running in violation of the law. Those conducting it were promptly arrested, and gave bond. Fearing prosecution they immediately packed up their belongings, closed the so-called dental parlor, and left the district, evidently to prey upon the public elsewhere.

The following have served as members of the board of examiners: Williams Donnally, L. C. F. Hugo, John B. Rich, H. B. Noble, H. M. Schooley, J. Roland Walton, J. Hall Lewis, Mark F. Finley, Charles W. Appler, Garnett L. Hills, John H. London, H. Jerome Allen, W. E. Dieffenderfer, A. D. Weakley, Sheldon G. Davis, William B. Daly, W. Warrington Evans, Starr Parsons, George B. Welch, Charles W. Cuthbertson.

The presidents have been: Williams Donnally, H. B. Noble, J. Roland Wal-

ton, Mark F. Finley, Charles W. Appler, Garnett L. Hulls, John H. London, H. Jerome Allen, A. D. Weakley and William B. Daly.

These have served as secretaries: Williams Donnally, L. C. F. Hugo, H. M. Schooley, Mark F. Finley, Charles W. Appler, John H. London, H. Jerome Allen, W. E. Dieffenderfer, Sheldon G. Davis, William B. Daly and Starr Parsons.

The present members of the board all of whom are experienced practitioners, are working for the best interests of the profession, and the strict observance of the law. They are: Drs. William B. Daly, president; Starr Parsons, secretary; A. D. Weakley, George B. Welch and Charles W. Cuthbertson.

CONNECTICUT.

BY GILBERT M. GRISWOLD, M. D. S., HARTFORD, CONN.

The first dental law enacted in Connecticut was passed in 1893 and became effective that year. It provided that the governor of the state should appoint biennially thereafter five persons, to be known as dental commissioners, who shall hold their respective offices for two years from the first day of July in the year of their respective appointments, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. No person was eligible for appointment who had not been a practitioner in dentistry in good standing in Connecticut for ten years previous to his appointment.

The first board of commissioners under the law of 1893 was as follows: W. J. Rider, Danbury; Civilion Fones, Bridgeport, president; Charles P. Graham, Middletown; Henry L. Parmele, Hartford, recorder; Richard W. Brown, New London.

The second board of commissioners was appointed by Governor George P. McLean, the members being, Edward W. Pratt, East Hartford, president; William H. Loomis, Rockville; W. E. Hyde, Danielson; Horace Bascom, New Haven; J. Tenney Barker, Wallingford, recorder.

Drs. Hyde and Bascom resigned July 1, 1903, and Edward B. Griffith and Theodore S. Rust were elected to take their places.

The law was amended in some particulars in 1905, the sections relating to the appointment of the commissioners and their tenure of office remaining unchanged. Governor Henry Roberts, on July 1, 1905, appointed the following board under the new law: Edward Prentis, New London, president; Alfred

C. Fones, Bridgeport; Howard G. Provost, Winsted; David W. Johnston, New Haven; Gilbert M. Griswold, Hartford, recorder.

Under the law of 1893 no one not in practice before the law went into effect was permitted to commence practice in the state without first obtaining a license from the commissioners. Graduation from a reputable dental school, or three years of study under a reputable, active dentist, or three years' active practice, were prerequisites for securing a license, and all applicants were required to pass an examination. The commissioners had power to revoke licenses for good and legal cause, such as cruelty, incapacity, gross negligence or indecent conduct toward patients. Any unprofessional conduct which showed unfitness on the part of the dentist and false statements or misrepresentations before the commissioners, were causes for forfeiture of license. Each applicant for a license was required to pay a fee of \$25.00, of which \$20.00 was returned in case he failed to secure a license.

The commissioners were required to make an annual report to the state board of health. The penalty for the violation of the act was a fine of not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$50.00 for each offence.

The present law requires applicants for licenses who are not graduates from reputable schools to have had five years of study and instruction, instead of three years as under the old law. It gives applicants who fail to pass the examination the right to receive a further examination without additional fee, and does not make any portion of the fee paid returnable. This law gives discretionary power to the commissioners to grant licenses, without examination, upon the payment of a fee of \$25.00, to dentists of good moral character who shall have been in practice five years or more in some other state or territory, who may present a proper certificate from duly authorized persons in such state or territory that they have been in legal practice for a period of five years or more.

Falsely to claim to have a certificate of registration, license, diploma or degree, or falsely to claim to be a graduate of any dental college, and to append to the name any of the letters indicating dental degrees is constituted a punishable offence. The penalty for any violation of the present law is a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, and the unlawful practice of dentistry for each week is constituted a separate offence, for which the county health officer is given jurisdiction to prosecute.

The board prosecuted an illegal practitioner of dentistry and the case was tried in the town court of Huntington, at Shelton, December 4, 1905. He was found guilty and fined \$5.00 and costs, but appealed the case and it was settled out of court.

The board has taken upon itself to assist the county health officers throughout the state in the proper enforcement of the dental law. Practitioners are notified that it is their duty to write to the board of any violations of the dental law that may come to their notice. The board then presents the case to the health officer in the county where the violation occurred and assists in the prosecution.

In 1907 the law was again amended, allowing all who were acting as assistants on January 1, 1907, to register as such, but these persons are granted permission to perform dental operations only under the immediate personal supervision of a registered or licensed dentist. There were sixty-four who were eligible for registration. Eight have since passed the examinations of the board, so there are now but fifty-eight registered assistants. After October 1, 1907, every man, to act as an assistant, must have passed the examinations of the board and received a license.

The term of service for new commissioners was changed from two to five years in 1907.

The present members of the board of commissioners are: Howard G. Provost, Winsted, president; Gilbert M. Griswold, Hartford, recorder; Frederick W. Brown, New Haven; D. Everett Taylor, Willimantic; Albert W. Crosby, New London.

NEVADA.

BY W. W. GOODE, D. D. S., CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

The present dental practice act of Nevada went into effect March 16, 1905. Prior to the passage of this law the original law passed in 1895 was in force. By it a board of dental examiners, consisting of five members, was created. It was the duty of this board to issue licenses to all practitioners who had a certificate from a recognized college, examine all applicants for a license who presented themselves, grant licenses to those who passed satisfactorily, and prosecute unlicensed practitioners.

During the ten years that the original law was in force, the board filed only one case for violation of the law, but it did not come to trial, as the offender left the state before the date set for the hearing.

The members of the board who served under the original law were: Drs. W. H. Cavell, Ormsby; R. P. Chandler, Reno; John Hennessy, Reno; David M. Rulesin, Reno, and S. A. Chapman, Virginia City.

Chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Cavell, the present president of the board, a new law was passed in 1905, similar to the dental laws of other states. During the time this law has been in effect, no cases for violation of its provisions have come to trial. Several complaints have been made, but in every instance the accused person left the state before an arrest could be made. The board has the assistance and co-operation of the practitioners of the state, who keep watch for violations of the dental practice act in their respective districts.

The present dental practice act makes it unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in Nevada without a license issued by the state board.

The board consists of five members, appointed by the governor. The members must have been legally and actively engaged in practice in the state of Nevada for at least one year before appointment to the board. They serve four years. The governor has the power to remove from office any member for continued neglect of duty, incompetency, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. The board must examine all applicants for a license and issue licenses to all who are successful, recording them as registered dentists and issuing certificates of registration to them. An applicant to be examined must be at least twenty-one years of age.

No person is eligible for examination who has not graduated from a reputable dental school, or who has not graduated from a high school and served a four years' apprenticeship of twelve months each under the direction of a licensed practitioner of dentistry in Nevada, or who can not furnish a certificate from some other state board that he has practiced dentistry for five years in that state.

A person who has not practiced for five years in another state who desires to begin the practice of dentistry without graduating from a dental school, must file an affidavit with the board of his intention to begin an apprenticeship with a licensed practitioner of the state.

Persons holding certificates must have them recorded with the clerk of the counties in which they desire to practice, failure or refusal to do so works a forfeiture of the license, which shall not be restored except on payment to the board of \$25.

The examination fee is \$25, and the annual fee for renewal of licenses is \$2. The board may reduce this latter fee. Failure to pay it may be punished by revocation of the license on thirty days' notice, unless the fee and a penalty of \$10 are paid within that time.

The punishment for the following violations of the law is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment of not less than five days nor

more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the county jail: Sellig or offering for sale or barter any diploma or other document; purchase of such a document with intent to use it fraudulently; altering with fraudulent intent any such document; using or attempting to use any document fraudulently secured; practicing under a false or assumed name; assuming a degree or appending letters to the name with intent to deceive; making a false statement in an affidavit; practicing without displaying the names of every person employed in the office with the proper designation of each person's position; failure, upon demand, to provide the board with all desired information about every person employed in his or her office; practicing without a license, or after suspension or revocation of a license.

The board, or any member of it, may prefer a complaint for violation of the law before any court of competent jurisdiction. It is the duty of the district attorney of each county to prosecute all violations of the law.

The members of the present board are: W. H. Cavell, Carson City, president; W. W. Goode, Carson City, secretary; C. A. Coffin, Reno; E. Davis, Tonopah; H. M. Rulison, Goldfield. Meetings are held every March and September in Carson City.

It is believed that this state was the first in which a woman was appointed a member of the dental board.

NEW MEXICO.

BY M. J. MORAN, D. D. S., DEMING, N. M.

The first board of dental examiners of the territory of New Mexico was authorized by an act of the legislative assembly, approved February 23, 1893, and commissioned by the governor on March 27th of that year. The board held its first meeting on April 20th, the members being Drs. F. E. Olney, Las Vegas; D. W. Manley, Sante Fe; F. H. Chamberlin, Albuquerque; A. A. Bearup, Carlsbad, and W. H. White, Silver City. They organized by electing Dr. Olney, president, and Dr. Manley, secretary. The business of the first meeting was largely devoted to the arrangement of a system that should accommodate the different classes of practitioners of dentistry which this board had to consider. As the country had been free for the entry of all, and no one had been required to be a graduate of a dental school, or to have a license from any one to practice prior to this act, it involved considerable good judgment and discretion to adjust matters to the new conditions created by this law.

Great credit is due to the members of the first board for the work they did, especially to Dr. Manley, now deceased.

This law has been amended in some particulars since then, and too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Olney, who was the father of the first dental law, and he has carefully influenced all its amendments, for which cause and good work he has constantly been kept as president of the state board.

The law was amended in 1905, and again in 1907. Originally a graduate from a reputable dental college could register his diploma without examination upon the payment of five dollars, and prior to 1905 there was no annual registration required on the part of licensed dentists of the state.

Every one desiring to begin the practice of dentistry in the territory had to take the examination of the board. In order to be eligible to take such examination, the applicant had to hold a diploma from a reputable college. The law also requires an annual registration from all legal practitioners of the territory, together with the payment of a fee of three dollars. The board consists of five dentists practicing in the territory, who are appointed by the governor for a term of four years.

The examination fee is twenty-five dollars, and the board has the power to revoke the license of every dentist who fails to register within thirty days after written notice has been given him. It also has the power to revoke a license for certain prescribed offenses. The penalty for violating any of the provisions of this act, is a fine ranging from twenty to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than three months, or by both fine and imprisonment. A justice of the peace has jurisdiction, and it is made the duty of the county attorney to prosecute violations.

The board has power to revoke licenses for immoral and unprofessional conduct of holders thereof.

Up to the present date there have been one hundred forty-three certificates issued and two of these have been revoked and taken away from the holder for unprofessional conduct. About eighty per cent of the candidates who have come before the board have been successful.

The board has established the average of 75 per cent as a passing grade. Theory and practice are treated as of equal value. The examinations are conducted in the English language. In 1908 the board examined nineteen candidates; eighteen passed and were licensed on first examination, one was conditioned on his practical work and qualified later. No temporary licenses are granted.

Six cases have been tried and the defendants convicted of practicing with-

out a license. With the present revenue from annual registrations, the board is able to look after all offenders promptly.

Those who have served as members of the board not mentioned above are as follows: B. M. Williams, Las Vegas, 1899; Dr. Chas. N. Lord, appointed to take the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Manley in 1902, served until December, 1907, when he resigned to move to New York.

The present board consists of F. E. Olney, president, Las Vegas; E. J. Alger, Albuquerque; L. E. Ervin, Carlsbad; F. N. Brown, Roswell, and M. J. Moran, secretary, Deming.

The board holds semi-annual meetings about the latter part of June and December.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

BY J. HARVEY BLAIN, D. D. S., PRESCOTT.

The first board of dental examiners of the Territory of Arizona, composed of Drs. Joseph Hardy, of Phoenix; A. A. Doherty, of Nogales; E. C. Hyde, of Lempe; F. A. Odermatt, of Tucson, and H. J. Jessop, of Phoenix, met at Phoenix, June 12, 1893, and organized by the election of Dr. Doherty as president and Dr. Odermatt as secretary and treasurer.

The board directed its secretary to insert a notice in all the papers of the territory "that all dentists who were in actual practice in this territory on April 30, 1893, must register with this board before July 30, 1893, in compliance with the law". It decided that all applicants for a certificate who did not hold a diploma from some reputable dental college, or were not in actual practice in this territory on April 30, 1893, should submit to a written examination, and also demonstrate their ability as practitioners at a clinic.

The board convened again on September 11, 1893; at this time certificates were issued to Drs. J. W. Farrington, of Vallejo, and O. P. Hart, of Needles, California.

At the next meeting, held at Phoenix on March 26, 1894, two certificates to practice were granted. On February 11, 1895, the board recommended that the law be amended so as to allow applicants presenting a diploma from a reputable dental college a temporary license, on payment of five dollars, such licenses being endorsed by members of the board of dental examination. At this meeting Dr. Doherty was re-elected president, and Dr. Jessop secretary

and treasurer. Certificates to practice were issued to Drs. A. L. Austin, of Ashmore, Ill., and J. A. Miller, of Flagstaff, Arizona.

On April 3, 1895, at Phoenix, a certificate was granted to Dr. A. R. Thorpe. At the meeting held August 16, 1896, two certificates to practice were granted. The next meeting took place on June 20, 1897. At this meeting four licenses to practice were issued upon examination. At another meeting that same year, on October 17th, held for the purpose of organizing a newly appointed board—Drs. R. E. Holbrook, of Phoenix; George Whomes, of Tucson; William G. Lentz, of Phoenix; Allderdice and L. C. Gonzales, of Prescott—Dr. Holbrook was chosen president, and Dr. Lentz secretary and treasurer. The board at this session recommended an amendment be submitted to the next legislature, requiring that all applicants for certificates to practice should be required to submit to an examination.

At the next meeting, held at Phoenix in December, two licenses were granted. On April 19, 1898, three licenses were issued. The board passed a resolution to consider all dental colleges reputable that were so regarded by the National Association of Dental Examiners.

At the meeting of the board held at Prescott on September 12, 1898, three certificates were issued, and at the meeting held at Phoenix in March, 1899, eight certificates were granted.

In 1900 the board met on May 15th at Phoenix. It had only one candidate to act upon. Dr. A. A. Doherty had again been appointed to the board and was elected president, and Dr. E. C. Hyde became secretary and treasurer. At the meeting held on April 29, 1901, no certificate was issued. On September 16, 1901, Dr. J. A. Lentz was elected president, and Dr. H. J. Jessop secretary and treasurer.

In 1902, on June 23d, certificates were issued to three candidates, including Miss Bertha Smith, the first woman who was admitted to practice in the territory upon examination by the board. On November 24, 1902, three certificates were granted to successful candidates.

On January 10, 1903, a new board assembled at Phoenix, composed of Drs. Lentz, Metzgar, Roper, Stiles and Hamilton. Dr. Lentz became president, and Dr. Hamilton secretary and treasurer. Two certificates to practice were issued at this meeting. The draft of the law of 1903 was considered and adopted.

An act to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Territory of Arizona, became a law on January 30, 1903. It made it unlawful for any one to begin the practice of dentistry after the passage of this act, without first obtaining a license

from the board of dental examiners. The board consists of five resident practicing dentists. It is appointed by the governor of the territory and the members hold office for four years. No one is eligible to serve on the board unless he has been regularly graduated from a reputable dental college.

A candidate for examination must be a graduate of a reputable dental college of the United States, which must be a member of the National Association of Dental College Faculties; or must have completed an apprenticeship of three years, of twelve months each, with a licensed practitioner of dentistry after having graduated from a high school or similar institution, in the territory or some other state or territory of the United States, which requires a four years' course of study; or must show by certificate from the board of dental examiners of some other state or territory of the United States that he has been a licensed practitioner of dentistry in such state or territory for at least five years.

The board has power to determine the good standing of colleges from which diplomas have been granted. The examination is required to be held in the English language. The license issued by the board must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county. The fee for examination by the board is twenty-five dollars, and the fee for recording in the clerk's office is fifty cents.

Failure to record within sixty days forfeits the license, and a fee of five dollars is established for a re-issue, and the county clerk has then the right to charge a fee of one dollar for making and serving a copy of the record.

The penalties imposed for violations of any of the provisions of the law are a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or to be confined not less than three months or more than six months in the county jail, or both, for each and every offense; one-half of the fines so paid go to the common school fund, and one-half to the treasurer of the board. The district attorney of each county is charged with the enforcement of the law and the prosecution of violators.

Every registered dentist is required to renew his license each year by the payment of one dollar prior to May 1st. Upon failure to pay such annual renewal fee, the certificate of registration may be revoked by the board.

Any person, company, or association is punishable with a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, who shall barter or offer to sell a diploma conferring a dental degree or certificate of license or registration. Whoever shall purchase such diploma, certificate or transcript with the intent that the same shall be used as evidence of the holder's qualifications to practice dentis-

try; or who shall, with fraudulent intent, alter any such diploma, certificate or transcript; or who shall use or attempt to use any such diploma, certificate or transcript which has been purchased, fraudulently issued, counterfeited or altered; or who shall practice dentistry under a false or assumed name; or who in an affidavit or examination shall make a false statement, shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than one, nor more than fourteen years.

At the next meeting held after the law of 1903 went into effect, in July of that year, three candidates were examined and received certificates. In 1904 at the board's meeting, four certificates were issued, including one to Jennie Lynch, the second woman so recognized in the territory. At the meeting in February, 1905, only one certificate was issued.

At the May and July meetings of 1905, two certificates were issued to successful candidates. At a meeting held in December, 1905, three licenses were issued. At a meeting held in July, 1906, there were three successful candidates and in November of that year there was one. At this meeting it was decided to hold two regular meetings each year, one on the second Monday in April, and one on the second Monday in November, and that all applicants must file their applications and pay their fees to the secretary twenty days previous to the date of the meeting.

On April 8, 1907, a new board met at Phoenix, consisting of Drs. John A. Lentz, W. A. Baker, W. P. Sims, J. Harvey Blain and William G. Loppenthim. It organized by choosing Dr. Sims president and Dr. Blain secretary. Two certificates were issued to successful candidates at this meeting, and at the meeting in November one certificate was issued.

The next meetings were held in May and November, 1908. Certificates were issued to two successful candidates. In the early part of the year an illegal practitioner was fined at Holbrook.

TEXAS.

BY BUSH JONES, D. D. S., DALLAS.

A law passed by the Texas legislature in 1893 permitted all graduates of a dental college to register with a board appointed by the district judge in each judicial district. This, the first law regulating dentistry in Texas, was repealed in 1897 and a board of examiners for the entire state, consisting of six members, was created. This act still permitted graduates to register their diplomas. It

was amended in 1905, when the present law was enacted. It provides for a board of dental examiners consisting of six practicing dentists of knowledge and ability, who have authority to issue certificates to persons to practice dentistry in the state. Those who were in practice before the act took effect received such certificates without examination, but all applying subsequently are required to pass a satisfactory examination in order to receive a license.

The board is appointed by the governor. Each member serves two years, the terms being so arranged that three members are appointed in one year and two in another. Any one desiring to begin to practice must present himself before the board for the examination. If he passes the same satisfactorily, a certificate conferring the right to practice is issued to him. When the board is not in session any member of it may issue a temporary certificate, which remains in force until the next meeting of the board and no longer. Such certificate may not be issued to one who has been previously rejected as disqualified by the board. Every certificate of license must be registered within ninety days after its issuance in the office of the clerk in the county in which the holder resides, or intends to practice.

The board has power to revoke licenses for certain prescribed causes after a hearing.

The fee for examination by the board is twenty-five dollars and the fee for a temporary license is two dollars, the county clerk's fee is fifty cents.

The penalty for violating any of the provisions of the law is a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than three hundred dollars for each offence. The fines collected are appropriated to the common school funds of the county in which the offence took place.

Any person, or persons, who extracts teeth or performs any other operation pertaining to dentistry for the purpose of advertising, exhibiting or selling any medicine, or business of any kind or description, upon conviction, is subject to the same penalty. This provision of law is peculiar to the state of Texas.

There have been several convictions of illegal practitioners, who paid the twenty-five dollars assessed against them in each case.

The presidents of the Texas board have been: Drs. George S. Staples, Sherman; Thomas P. Williams, Houston; M. S. Merchant, Giddings; T. L. Westerfield, Dallas; J. H. Grant, Palestine; H. W. Lubben, Galveston.

There have been only two secretaries, namely: Drs. C. C. Weares of Hillsboro and Bush Jones of Dallas, the present incumbent.

WASHINGTON.

BY H. D. BRAND, D. D. S., TACOMA.

The state of Washington first enacted a law regulating the practice of dentistry in 1893 and the law that is at present operative is this same act amended in 1901. Prior to statehood the territory of Washington had a law which was approved on January 28, 1888. The administration of the law is placed in the hands of a board of five dental examiners who are appointed by the governor and who hold office for two years. At each even numbered year the governor appoints three members of the board and at each odd numbered year he appoints two. It is required by the statute that two of the members must be chosen from east of the summit of the Cascade mountains and at least two from the west of said summit. The board is required to meet twice in each year, namely, in May and November but may meet more frequently.

Persons desiring to practice dentistry in the state of Washington, to own, operate, or cause to be operated or to run or manage a dental office or place for the practice of dentistry are required to apply for an examination to the board of dental examiners and to pay a fee of twenty-five dollars, and to present themselves at the first regular meeting thereafter for examination. If the party fails to pass the examination by the board he may, if he presents himself within one year, take another examination without being required to pay an additional fee.

Eligibility for such examination consists in having a good moral character and possessing a diploma from a dental college in good standing. Those in practice prior to the passage of the act who are bona fide citizens of the state are exempted from the penalties for violating this law. Those who pass the examination satisfactorily are registered by the board and receive its certificate which entitles the holder to practice in any county of the state, but it must be first recorded in the office of the auditor in the county or counties in which the holder desires to locate.

Those in practice before 1901, were required to register their names before July 1st. of that year and verify their statements under oath. The auditor's fee for recording a license or certificate of registration is one dollar.

The penalty for violating any provisions of the act is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months for each offence, the fines accruing to the common school fund of the county.

The board has power to engage, with the consent of the prosecuting attor-

ney, such counsel in the prosecution of violators of the law, and pay the same out of the funds received by it.

This act of 1891 takes special cognizance of associations or companies of persons whether incorporated or not who shall undertake to practice as such, compels them to display in a conspicuous place at the entrance of their places of business the name of each and every person employed by them in the practice of dentistry. Any person whose name is not displayed and the association of company, if incorporated, or the persons comprising it, if not incorporated, are subject to the penalties upon conviction as stated above.

Under its rule the board grants no temporary permits to practice under any circumstances.

It requires each candidate for examination to make an average grade of 70 in written examinations, but if the candidate fails to make 70 in three or more subjects he is rejected.

Since the first territorial law went into effect there have served as members of the board the following practitioners:

The first board appointed under the law of 1887 was composed of Drs. C. C. Kilbourn, F. P. Hicks, A. M. McCulley, Snohomish, P. H. Carlyon, Olympia and E. Pittwood, Seattle. These men continued to serve until 1890 when Dr. Hicks retired and Dr. Eberley was appointed in his stead. In 1891 Dr. Eberley, E. Pittwood, and C. C. Kilbourn retired and Drs. G. W. Price, Cheadle and A. B. Woodard of Olympia were appointed in their places.

In May 1894 all of the members retired excepting Drs. Philip H. Carlyon, B. S. Scott, M. C. Burns, P. A. Purdy, of Seattle and W. A. Wright were appointed. In 1895 Dr. M. C. Burns retired and Dr. F. P. Hicks was appointed in his place.

In 1897 an entirely new board was appointed consisting of Drs. Lee Baker, W. E. Burkhart, C. A. Holmes, C. A. Darling of Bellingham and F. W. Rees of Walla Walla. In 1898 Dr. Lee Baker retired and Dr. M. D. Thurston was appointed in his place. These served until 1901 when Drs. Darling, Holmes and Thurston retired and Seth C. Maker of Seattle and A. B. Bailey and R. B. Gentle were appointed in their places. In 1902 Dr. R. B. Gentle was succeeded by Dr. George W. Stryker, of Everett. In 1903 Drs. J. M. Meyer, A. S. Oliver and W. A. Fishburn succeeded Drs. Bailey, Maker and Burkhart of Tacoma. In 1904 Drs. Thurston and Stryker retired and Drs. E. B. Edgers, Seattle and C. S. Irwin, Vancouver, were appointed. In 1905 Dr. Oliver was superseded by Dr. F. R. Fisk and Dr. J. M. Meyer by H. D. Brand and in 1908 Dr. C. C. Mann, of Spokane, took the place of Dr. W. A. Fishburn, of Ellensburg and Dr. F. R. Fisk was succeeded by Dr. A. W. Burns.

The board at present is composed of Drs. C. S. Irwin, Vancouver, president; H. D. Brand, Tacoma, secretary; E. B. Edger Seattle, C. C. Mann, Spokane and A. W. Burns, North Yakima.

The law has been several times tested in the courts and has been sustained in every case.

The presidents of the Board have been:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| C. C. Kilbourn | 1888 | M. D. Thurston | 1901 |
| A. M. McCulley | 1889-1891 | A. B. Bailey | 1902 |
| G. W. Price | 1892 | M. D. Thurston | 1903 |
| P. H. Carlyon | 1893-1894 | J. M. Meyer | 1904 |
| B. S. Scott | 1895-1896 | W. A. Fishburn | 1905-1906 |
| Lee Baker | 1897 | E. B. Edgers | 1907 |
| C. A. Holmes | 1898 | C. S. Irwin | 1908 |
| C. A. Darling | 1899 | | |

The secretaries were:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| E. P. Hicks | 1888 | G. W. Stryker | 1902-1903 |
| P. H. Carlyon | 1889-1892, 1895, 1896 | W. A. Fishburn | 1904 |
| G. W. Price | 1893 | C. S. Irwin | 1905-6 |
| B. S. Scott | 1894 | H. D. Brand | 1907 |
| W. C. Burkhart | 1897-1902 | | |

MONTANA.

BY D. J. WAIT, D. D. S., HELENA.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Montana first became a law on March 12, 1895, after a similar bill was defeated two years previously. The first board was appointed and organized May 10th. It consisted of Dr. J. W. Reed, Butte, President; Dr. W. E. Zuber, Helena, Secretary; W. F. Robinson, Missoula, Treasurer; Dr. C. S. Whitney, Miles City; Dr. W. A. Tudor, Bozeman. One hundred and eleven members were registered this year. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting some parties in line as not all were educated up to the fact that a dental law existed. Three meetings were held to carry out the proposed law and registration. Any one now who desires to practice dentistry in that state under its provisions must first obtain a certificate from the board of dental examiners. To be eligible for the examination, the applicant must give satisfactory evidence of having been in practice for five years, or having been a bona fide student five years under the immediate supervision of a licensed dentist, or he must present a diploma from

some reputable dental college. After a satisfactory examination the board of dental examiners issues to him a certificate of registration which he must register with the clerk of the county where he resides or wishes to practice within sixty days after its issue.

The board consists of five members who are practicing dentists and are appointed by the governor and each holds office for five years. The fee for examination is twenty-five dollars, and in case of failure the applicant may receive a second examination without additional fee. Each registered dentist is required to pay to the board of dental examiners one dollar as his annual dues on or before the first day of May; upon default of such payment by any one his certificate may be revoked by the board, and the board has authority to exact a penalty of five dollars for each year that the certificate is not renewed.

The penalty for violating the provisions of this law is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or confinement in the county jail of not less than one month nor more than three months or both such fine and imprisonment. All this to go to the common school fund of the county.

The board has been uniformly successful in its prosecutions against violators of the law.

Records of the board are in a very incomplete condition. Some of these have been lost or destroyed, and the board, therefore, has recently passed an order keeping its minutes in duplicate form, in loose leaf minute books. One copy being kept by the president and one copy by the secretary of the board, which also includes the annual reports made to the governor.

A new law is now being considered for enactment by the next Legislature.

The first board consisted of Drs. J. W. Reed, Butte; W. E. Zuber, Helena; W. F. Robinson, Missoula; C. S. Whitney, Miles City, and W. A. Tudor, Bozeman. In 1897 J. G. Benjamin, Great Falls, and S. I. Stone, Helena, became members of the Board. In 1898 W. H. Hall, Butte, was appointed. In 1900, E. A. Myers, Hamilton; G. W. Pelzer, Great Falls; and H. J. Worth of Helena became members, and D. J. Wait, Helena, in 1901. In 1904, Dr. Worth retired and B. J. Keenan, Butte, succeeded him. J. W. Squires, Victor, became a member in 1905; C. H. Head, Helena, 1906, and G. A. Chevigny, Butte, in 1908.

These have been Presidents of the Board:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| J. W. Reed..... | 1894 |
| W. A. Tudor..... | 1896 |
| S. I. Stone..... | 1899 |
| G. W. Pelzer..... | 1901, '04, '05, '08 |

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| H. J. Worth..... | 1902 |
| E. A. Myers..... | 1903 |
| D. J. Wait..... | 1906 |
| B. J. Keenan..... | 1907 |

The Secretaries have been:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| W. E. Zuber..... | 1894 |
| S. I. Stone..... | 1897 |
| W. H. Hall..... | 1899 |
| G. W. Pelzer..... | 1900 |
| D. J. Wait..... | 1901, '07, '08 |
| B. J. Keenan..... | 1906 |

Members of the board at present are: Drs. C. N. Head, Helena; W. A. Tudor, Bozeman; G. W. Pelzer, Great Falls; G. A. Chevigny, Butte, and D. J. Waite, secretary, Helena.

UTAH.

BY A. C. WHERRY, D. D. S., SALT LAKE CITY.

Utah was admitted into statehood in 1894. It enacted a dental law the same year from which the following provisions are extracted:

It is unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in Utah without a certificate of registration from the State Board of Dental Examiners. This board consists of five members appointed by the governor, each of whom holds office for a term of four years. The board must meet at least once each year.

To be eligible for examination the applicant must have practiced dentistry for at least two years, or have been a bona fide student for at least three years, under the immediate supervision of a licensed dentist, or present a diploma from a reputable dental college.

Two members of the board may grant temporary licenses, which remain in force until the next regular meeting of the board, provided the applicants have not been previously rejected by the board.

The board may also grant a license on presentation of a certificate granted by the examining board of another state without examination.

The fee for a certificate or interchange certificate is twenty-five dollars, of which twenty dollars will be returned if the applicant fails in examination.

The board may revoke or suspend licenses: For conviction of the holder of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; for unprofessional conduct, such as obtaining any fee by fraud or misrepresentation; for employing

any student or any suspended or unlicensed dentist to perform operations or give treatments; for the advertising of any dental business, treatment or devices in which untruthful, improbable or impossible statements are made; or for habitual intemperance or gross immorality.

A company or association of persons, whether incorporated or not, engaged in the practice of dentistry, must keep displayed at the entrance to their place of business the name of each and every person employed in the practice of dentistry, and any one whose name is not so displayed may be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. Failure to so display names makes the company or association also guilty of a misdemeanor.

Certificates of registration must be recorded with the clerk of the county in which the holder practices, within sixty days after issuance. Failure to so record certificates for a period of six months works a forfeiture of the certificate. No certificate when once forfeited can be restored except on payment of twenty-five dollars to the board of dental examiners.

Any person violating this law, or falsely claiming to have a certificate of registration from the board, or falsely claiming to be a graduate of any reputable dental college, or who registered under one name and practiced under another with intent to deceive the public, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The act shall not be construed so as to prohibit any person from extracting teeth without license.

The first board appointed consisted of Drs. S. H. Clawson, President; J. W. Thatcher, Secretary and Treasurer; H. A. Whitney, O. W. Snow, all of Salt Lake City, and J. W. Christensen of Provo.

The following named have been members of the board from its beginning to the present day:

S. H. Clawson, Salt Lake City, 1894-1900, 1907-08.

J. W. Thatcher, Salt Lake City, 1894-97.

H. A. Whitney, Salt Lake City, 1894-1896.

O. W. Snow, Salt Lake City, 1894-96.

J. W. Christensen, Provo, 1894-96.

A. S. Chapman, Salt Lake City, 1896-1901.

George Ellerbeck, Salt Lake City, 1896-1902.

W. H. Bucher, Salt Lake City, 1897-1902.

Fred Snedaker, Ogden, 1900-01.

H. W. Davis, Salt Lake City, 1901-08.

W. G. Dalrymple, Ogden, 1902-1908.

S. W. Wherry, Ogden, 1904-05.

E. A. Tripp, Salt Lake City, 1904-1908.

A. C. Wherry, Salt Lake City, 1905-1908.

Up to date, 1908, there have been 320 licenses issued by the board, of which four have been revoked for different reasons.

The board has carried on fifteen prosecutions for violations of the law in which eleven convictions were secured, in four cases errors in complaints permitted the guilty parties to escape. Only two cases are now pending in the courts.

The presidents of the board have been: S. H. Clawson, 1894-1896 and 1906-7; B. H. Bucher, 1897-8; A. S. Chapman, 1899-1900 and 1902-4; Geo. Ellerback, 1901; E. A. Tripp, 1905-6; W. G. Dalrymple, 1907-8; H. W. Davis, 1908-9.

Those who have served as secretary and treasurer have been: J. W. Thatcher, 1894-6; Geo. Ellerbeck, 1896-9; H. W. Davis, 1899-1906; A. C. Wherry, 1906-9.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

BY C. B. HIGH, D. D. S., HONOLULU, HAWAII.

The territory of Hawaii enacted a law regulating the practice of dentistry in 1903 which provides that all not at the time in practice in the territory shall, before commencing to practice, secure a license upon an examination given by the board of dental examiners. Any person twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, who has graduated at, and holds a diploma, from a reputable dental college may apply for examination, and upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars be admitted for examination.

The board consists of three practicing dentists who shall have engaged in the continuous practice of dentistry in the territory of Hawaii for a period of three years preceding their appointment. They are each appointed to serve for three years, one vacancy taking place annually. The governor appoints these members upon recommendation of the Dental Society of Hawaii. The license once issued may be cancelled by the board for gross negligence, indecent conduct toward patients, or any professional misdemeanor which shows unfitness on the part of the dentist to practice, if three or four persons present such facts to the board. Conviction for a felony of the holder of a license also cancels his license.

A severe penalty is placed upon the practicing of dentistry under a false or assumed name or degree. Any person who shall extract teeth or perform any other operation pertaining to dentistry for the purpose of advertising or selling any medicine or instruments or business of any description is liable to

a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. Associations and combinations of persons, incorporated or not, are required to display in a conspicuous place at the entrance of their place of business the names of each and every person employed in the practice of dentistry, and any person thus employed who fails to comply with this requirement, and also the company or association who fails to comply with this requirement of displaying the name, is subject to a penalty of a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

It is made the duty of the prosecuting officers of the territory, upon notice from any member of the dental board, to institute prosecutions for the violations of the provisions of this act

The members who have thus far served on this board are: J. M. Whitney, M. E. Grossman, George H. Huddy and C. B. High. Dr. C. B. High is the secretary of the board.

IDAHO.

BY C. M. LOUN, D. D. S., POCA TELLO.

The state of Idaho enacted a dental law on February 16, 1899. By this it created a board of examiners consisting of five practicing dentists to be appointed by the governor from the dental profession of the state. The tenure of office is three years, two members of the original board were to hold office for one year, two for two years and one for three years. Dentists in practice when the law went into effect were given three months in which to register their names and places of business under oath, and each one complying with that requirement was entitled to receive the certificate of the board entitling him to continue in practice without incurring liabilities or penalties, the fee for such registration being fixed at two dollars. All other persons are required by this act, before entering upon practice, to appear before the board of examiners for examination. Those having had three years' experience in a dental office, certified to under oath; those who possess a certificate to practice dentistry from some other state board, and those having a diploma from some authorized, legal dental college are eligible for examination. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars. Such fines are to accrue to the common school fund of the county in which the conviction takes place.

The fee for the examination is fixed at twenty-five dollars, which is not returnable, but an applicant who fails may take his second examination if he desires. All licenses issued by the board must be registered in the office of

the county clerk, for which that official is given the right to charge one dollar. Failing to so register a certificate of license for a period of three months, works a forfeiture and a new certificate is not issued without the payment of an additional twenty-five dollars to the board as a penalty for the negligence. The act absolves practicing physicians from the penalty imposed for extracting teeth.

The first board appointed under this act by the governor consisted of Drs. A. G. Patterson, of Boise, president, who served six years; E. H. Maberly, of Boise, secretary, who served four years; W. W. Pulling, of Boise, who served seven years, two years as secretary and one year as president; G. A. Green, of Salmon City, who served one year; E. Beaudett, of Wallace, who served one year; K. C. Joyner, of Nampa, who served five years; C. E. M. Loux, of Pocatello, appointed in 1903, served as secretary of the board and is now the president of the board. R. V. Kuhn, of Lewiston, was appointed in 1904. Erwin L. Burns, of Boise, appointed in 1905, became president in 1906.

S. A. Mulkey, of Soldier, appointed 1905, and H. J. Smith, of Genesee, appointed 1905, both resigned. William Youngberg, of Coeur D'Alene, was appointed 1906; John A. McBride, Moscow, in 1907, and J. B. Burns, of Pavette, in 1907.

All of the men who have served on this board have been fair representatives of the profession of the state, and in the earnestness in discharge of their duties and in intelligence and devotion to the work imposed upon them, compare favorably with those of any other state. Each of them has done his best to enforce the law and make the state of Idaho an equal of other states with reference to the ability of its local dental practitioners.

It may be of some interest to the profession generally to learn that the theoretical examinations are held in the state house and the practical test is given at the penitentiary.

The board has prosecuted three persons, violators of the law, two of whom, after being convicted, appealed to the supreme court, and the third, after paying three fines of \$50 each, left the state.

NEBRASKA.

BY H. C. BROCK, D. D. S., NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

The dental law of Nebraska varies from that of other states in the important particular that the officers having charge of its examinations are a subsidiary

body to the board of health of the state. It was enacted in 1903 and repealed the former law which was enacted in 1895.

Under the law now in force there are five dental secretaries, each of whom serves five years, who are appointed by the state board of health. These secretaries are required to meet in May and November of each year to examine applicants for permanent licenses and to renew such as they find qualified. They are empowered to send one delegate to the meeting of the National Association of Dental Examiners each year. Any of these secretaries may be removed by the board of health for neglect of duty, incompetency and unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.

The Nebraska law is also unique in that it requires two of the dental secretaries to attend the final examinations in dental colleges or schools of Nebraska for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, or Doctor of Medical Dentistry, to examine the papers of such students and thereupon to recommend such as pass a satisfactory examination for license to practice.

All licenses must be registered with the clerk of the county in which the holders expect to practice. The fee for such registration is one dollar. Failure to register within the prescribed time forfeits the license, which cannot be restored except on payment of twenty-five dollars to the dental secretaries.

Any dental secretary has power to issue a temporary license, which remains in force until the next regular meeting of the secretaries, such temporary license must also be registered by the county clerk. The dental secretary issuing such license is entitled to a fee of five dollars. Although power to grant temporary licenses is contained in the law the board no longer grants such licenses.

Anyone desiring to begin practice in Nebraska, and to take the examination of the secretaries must either be a graduate from a reputable dental college, or a graduate from a high school, or some similar institution of learning requiring a four years' course of study, and furnish to the dental secretaries an affidavit showing that he or she has completed an apprenticeship of five years of twelve months each with a licensed practitioner of dentistry in Nebraska, or presents a certificate from a board of dental examiners, or similar body, of some other state of the United States showing that he or she has been a licensed practitioner of dentistry in that state for at least five years just previous.

A dental college or school is adjudged reputable within the meaning of this law when the dental secretaries, after due examination, report to the board of health that it fully meets the requirements of the National Association of Dental Examiners, and "that its standards as to entrance, course of

instruction and requirements for graduation are such that they would recommend it for recognition by other colleges in the United States."

The fee for a permanent license is twenty-five dollars.

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than five nor more than ninety days. The law enumerates specifically a great number of offences which are contrary to the provisions of this act for which the penalties named may be inflicted. The list of these offences is too extensive for this sketch, but it is notable that to engage in the practice of dentistry without displaying conspicuously in one's office the names of every person employed therein, together with the word mechanical or apprentice after the name of each unlicensed person employed, is a violation of the law, as is also the failure to furnish to the dental secretaries, within ten days after their demand for the same, the names and addresses of all persons practicing in the establishment together with an affidavit showing by what authority such person, company or association is practicing dentistry.

The state board of health is given power to revoke or suspend licenses for various causes, among others, unprofessional conduct. This is defined to mean the employment of what are known as "cappers" or "steerers" to obtain business; obtaining a fee by fraud or misrepresentation; wilfully betraying professional secrets; employing students or unlicensed dentists, except in accordance with law; advertising a dental business or treatment or diseases in which untruthful or improbable statements are made, etc.

At present the board of dental secretaries consists of Drs. J. H. Wallace, Omaha, President; C. S. Parker, Norfolk, Vice-President and Treasurer; H. C. Brock, North Platte, Secretary; W. T. Smith, Geneva, and C. F. Ladd, Lincoln.

PORTO RICO.

BY DR. L. E. CHEVREMONT, SAN JUAN.

The first dental legislation in the island of Porto Rico was the Spanish royal decree of October 10, 1879, which was effective in Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and Cuba. It conferred upon the medical board (*Subdelegacion de Medicina y Cirujia*) the authority to grant licenses to practitioners of dentistry. In 1899 the records pertaining to all professions were turned over to the superior board of health, which was authorized to give dental licenses, retaining that power until the present law was enacted by the legislative assembly

of Porto Rico. This was approved March 9, 1905, went into effect July 1 of that year. The chief provisions of this act follow:

The Board of Dental Examiners is appointed by the governor of Porto Rico and consists of three members, whose term of office is three years. No person is eligible to appointment who has not graduated from a dental college and practiced dentistry for six years. The governor has the power to remove any member for incompetency, gross immorality, abuse of power or any other good cause. The board must meet at least twice each year.

Any person desiring to begin the practice of dentistry must procure a certificate from the board, to procure which he must present his diploma, with affidavits from himself and two freeholders of the town in which he intends to practice. The applicant shall also submit any license obtained by examination from any state board of the United States.

If he present a diploma from a dental college not recognized as of sufficiently high standard in dental instruction or a license from any state which the board considers insufficient evidence of a proper dental education, the applicant has the privilege of being examined. If he passes the examination satisfactorily to the board he receives the certificate entitling him to practice in the island. If he fails to pass he is permitted to submit to another examination within twelve months.

The board has power to make and establish all necessary rules and regulations for reciprocal recognition of certificates issued by other states.

Every person securing a certificate from the board must have it recorded with the secretary of Porto Rico and the supervisor of health, paying the usual fee for this.

The board must keep on record a schedule of the minimum requirements which must be complied with by applicants for certificates.

The board may refuse to grant a license to any person guilty of felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice dentistry, or to any insane person, and may revoke any license for like cause. Appeal may be taken to any court on the island.

The examination fee is twenty-five dollars. The board must keep a list of all persons to whom licenses are granted.

Violation of the act is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or sentence to imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or both.

Licensed physicians or surgeons are authorized to extract teeth or to perform surgical operations whenever necessary.

There is no record obtainable of the officers in charge of dental registration prior to the American occupation. The board now consists of Drs. Manuel V. Del Valle, president; George M. Bird and L. Emilio Chevremont, secretary, all residing in San Juan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BY A. P. PRESTON, D. D. S., MANILA, P. I.

As in Porto Rico so in the Philippine Islands, the laws regulating the practice of dentistry were first instituted under the royal Spanish decree of October 10, 1879. It left the entire matter in charge of the medical board, by whom licenses to practice dentistry were issued.

The present dental law of the Philippine Islands was enacted January 10, 1903, and has not been changed or amended since. Its chief provisions follow.

A Board of Dental Examiners consisting of three reputable practitioners of dentistry is appointed by the commissioner of health of the Philippine Islands. The members must be graduates of dental educational institutions recognized by the National Association of Dental Faculties and the National Association of Dental Examiners of the United States of America. They hold office for three years. No member of the faculty of any school, college or university in which dentistry is taught is eligible to appointment. The commissioner of health must fill vacancies in one month after they occur, and has also the power to remove any member for continued neglect of duty, incompetency, or unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. The members of the board receive as compensation two and one-half dollars each for each candidate examined for registration as doctors of dental surgery and two dollars for each person examined as *cirujano ministrante*. The secretary-treasurer receives compensation at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars a year. He must give bond of five hundred dollars, pay all moneys received as treasurer to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, and keep a detailed record of all certificates of registration.

The board meets in the city of Manila on the first Tuesdays of January and July each year for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice dentistry, and must issue to each candidate who furnishes proof that he has received a diploma from a legally authorized dental institution, and also passes a satisfactory examination, a dental surgeon's certificate.

The board must report to the secretary of the interior each year. It is

unlawful to practice dentistry in the Philippine Islands without a certificate of registration from the board, dental surgeons of the United States army and persons authorized to practice before the passage of the act being excepted. Persons who have studied medicine in Santo Tomas University for not less than two years and who have received the degree of "Cirujanos Ministrantes," and who have studied dentistry for the last four months of their course, may be registered as undergraduates in dentistry upon passing a satisfactory examination by the board, and may be authorized to practice dentistry in remote towns where no regularly qualified dentist is available. The fee for such certificate of registration is five dollars.

The act does not interfere with physicians and surgeons in their legitimate practice.

Any two members of the board may issue temporary certificates, good until the next board meeting, and in no case to be renewed, the fee being five dollars.

The board must refuse a license to any person convicted of any criminal offense, or guilty of immoral or dishonest conduct, or of unsound mind. It may also revoke certificates for like cause, or for unprofessional conduct, after a hearing, subject to an appeal to the board of health.

Every practitioner must display his name conspicuously upon the house or office where he practices and display his certificate in his operating room. Violation of this provision is punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Any owner, proprietor or manager of a dental office or establishment who does not display the certificate of each person practicing dentistry in his establishment is liable to a like fine.

Falsely claiming to have a dental degree or certificate is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment of not more than ninety days.

From the records of the board it appears that only one prosecution has taken place. This in the case of a native Philippino charged with practicing dentistry illegally. Some minor infractions of the law have occurred, but usually through ignorance on the part of the native dentist, such as using the title "Doctor of Dental Surgery" or "Dental Surgeon." Probably no state or territory in the United States has a cleaner dental record so far as observation of the law is concerned than exists in the Philippines.

The Board of Dental Examiners now consists of Drs. Henry C. Strong, president; A. P. Preston, secretary and treasurer, and Antonio Vergil DeDios, all of Manila.

WYOMING.

BY PETER APPEL, JR., D. D. S., CHEYENNE.

Wyoming was organized as a territory July 25, 1868, from what was then the southwestern portion of Utah and eastern part of Idaho. On July 10, 1890, the territory was admitted as a state by the act of congress, being the forty-fourth state in order of admission.

The first dental law to become operative in the state was enacted in 1899. It made it unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the state without first having received a diploma from a reputable dental college, recognized as such by the National Association of Dental Examiners, but all practitioners of the state who were in practice when this law went into effect were permitted to continue their practice, and physicians and surgeons were exempted from all penalties if they extracted teeth. Every one beginning to practice in the state after the law went into effect had to file his or her diploma with the county clerk in the county of his or her residence, under oath, whereupon the clerk issued a certificate to the party holding the diploma, and also registered his name and the date of filing the same. Resident practitioners at the time the law went into effect, who desired to continue to practice, were required to file an affidavit of their previous practice with the county clerk and to be registered by him.

Each one received a certificate from the county clerk setting forth the fact that he had filed such an affidavit, which certificate was *prima facie* evidence of the holder's right to practice dentistry under the law.

Violating this law was constituted a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the jail for sixty days, or fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The fines collected accrued to the common school fund of the county.

Under this law a prosecution took place in Sweetwater county in 1898, under a complaint preferred against one Dr. Tolhurst, from Utah, and filed by the dentists of Rock Springs, charging practicing without having a diploma or having been in practice in the state prior to the enactment of the law. The case was tried in the district court and a fine of two hundred dollars and costs was assessed and paid. He then moved to Evanston the next year, where he was again prosecuted and again fined two hundred dollars, after which he left the state.

In 1905 this law was amended with the following new provisions, and is the

law in effect today: A State Board of Dental Examiners was created, which consists of three members, who serve for four years and are appointed by the governor of the state. This board must meet at least once a year, on the first Tuesday of September, and may meet at other times and places when deemed necessary.

All persons desiring to begin practice in the state after the passage of this law are required to submit to an examination by the board, but as a prerequisite to this examination they are required to furnish a diploma of graduation from some reputable college recognized by the Association of Dental Faculties. All practitioners of dentistry who had been in legal practice in the state not less than one year prior to the time of this enactment were exempted from the requirements of this act. All they were asked to do was to file an affidavit, establishing the fact of their legal practice within the provisions of this law before a notary public, and present this affidavit to the secretary of the board, together with a fee of five dollars for a license, within sixty days after the board was appointed. The examination fee is twenty-five dollars. It is not returnable, but any person who fails to pass the examination may, within a period of one year, be examined again without the payment of another fee.

The board is required to keep a record of all men examined and licensed, and a transcript certified from such record is accepted as *prima facie* evidence before the courts of the state.

Upon conviction for violating any of the provisions of this law a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars must be imposed, and each day in which the act is violated constitutes a separate offense.

The members of the board receive no compensation, but if the fees are sufficient to pay their traveling expenses they may be used for this purpose, but in no case does any expense incurred in the execution of this law become a tax upon the treasury of the state. The board is given the right to refuse licenses to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonest conduct and may revoke licenses for such cause.

The board is authorized to establish reciprocity arrangements with other states by accepting registered or licensed dentists from other states without examination, upon the certificate issued by a dental board of such state and territory in the United States, whenever the legal requirements of such other state shall have been, at the time of issuing the certificate, in any degree or particular not less than those of Wyoming, and whenever the examining board of another state will register the certificates granted by the Wyoming board

without examination. The fee fixed for a certificate issued under these conditions is twenty-five dollars.

Every holder of a certificate or license is required to register the same in the office of the county clerk.

This law contains a provision not found in the laws of any other state or territory: It fixes a penalty against members of the board for selling or offering for sale any license contrary to the provisions of this act, and makes them liable to a fine upon conviction, of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars.

Under this law the governor appointed on May 1, 1905, the following men to serve as members of the board: William Frackelton, of Sheridan; Peter Appel, Jr., of Cheyenne; W. C. Cunningham, of Evanston.

The first meeting of the members was held at Cheyenne on May 30, 1905. The board was organized and the following officers were chosen: William Frackelton, president; Peter Appel, Jr., secretary; W. C. Cunningham, treasurer.

These men still constitute the board.

On July 17, 1906, a complaint was filed against one F. C. Goers for practicing without a license. The case was held over to the district court, the accused left the country and his bondsmen had to pay the fine. One, L. Fuller, also in 1906, came into the state from Idaho and began to practice. He was fined one hundred dollars and promised to comply with the law.

The first meeting of the board for the examination of candidates took place on September 4, 1905. Five candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom four passed.

In 1906, six candidates were examined, all of whom passed.

December 1, 1906, the first biennial report was issued to the governor by the board, showing fifty-two licensed dentists in the state.

July 1 to 3, 1907, the board met at Sheridan and four applicants presented themselves for examination. All passed and were licensed to practice. July 1 to 3, 1908, the board met at Cheyenne, and eleven applicants were examined. Two failed to pass, nine being licensed by the board.

Dental Jurisprudence

DENTAL jurisprudence naturally found its birth and origin in the jurisprudence of the general healing art. Dentistry as a distinct profession, as represented by its educational and social organizations and especially applied literature, is of comparatively short origin, therefore, the special history and development of a jurisprudence confined to it, and its environments, is not very extensive. It is a branch of medico-legal science. Nearly all the relations that a dentist occupies to the law are based upon principles, long in vogue, that have governed the general surgeon, but as the dentist's field of operations is more circumscribed than that of the general practitioner of medicine or surgery, the jurisprudence especially applicable to him naturally is circumscribed in the same ratio.

The following pages have been gleaned from a careful perusal of dental journalistic and book literature. In the "Dental News Letter," Volume 10, of 1856, occurs the first reference to legal responsibility, that we have discovered, in the search for progress of the science of dental jurisprudence. The article was a reprint from the "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal." It is a statement of principles that have been later embodied and elaborated in two text books published in this country devoted to the science of dental jurisprudence. It is as follows:

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Judge Minot, of Pennsylvania, has laid down the following rules of law as applicable to physicians:

1. The medical man engages that he possesses a reasonable degree of skill, such as is ordinarily possessed by the profession generally.
2. He engages to exercise that skill, with reasonable care and diligence.
3. He engages to exercise his best judgment, but is not responsible for a mistake of judgment. Beyond this, the defendant is not responsible. The patient himself must be responsible for all else; if he desires the highest degree of skill and care, he must secure it himself.
4. It is a rule of law that a medical practitioner never insures the result.

These are received in general as sound views, and such as will govern every enlightened court. There could scarcely be a greater absurdity than to require physicians and surgeons to ensure the result, when they can in no case control all parts of the treatment. Few serious cases are carried through a single day, and many not a single hour, without a violation of instructions on the part of nurses and attendants.

The "American System of Dentistry," published in 1887, in Part VII, contains a section devoted to dental jurisprudence written by Charles G. Garrison M. D. It appears to be the first published systematic arrangement of the dentist's peculiar position with reference to the law. It defines "a dentist to be one whose occupation is the care of the teeth when sound, the treatment of their deformities and diseases when unsound, and the adaption of substitutes for when, by age, accidents or diseases, they are lost." The author lays stress upon the fact that the spirit of the law is on the side of giving everybody the right to follow any business that may be chosen by him, subject, however, to such regulation of special laws as may be deemed best to protect the people from impositions or danger.

When the chapter was written (in 1887), many states and territories of the United States had no dental laws. This condition does not now exist. The author was emphatic in the statement that while the common law allowed any one who desired to practice a profession, he did so at his peril; that is, that he would be liable for actions at law for culpable ignorance.

Under conditions as they now are, it is inferred from what the author states that he who now undertakes to practice without having observed the prescribed rules does a two-fold wrong, one against the state, the other against the public.

The law, he says, makes no distinction between a graduate of a dental college or a non-graduate; each individual will be judged by his own acts.

In the chapter of this history devoted to dental laws and legislation, extensive excerpts of the laws of every state and territory have been made, which clearly define the obligations resting upon the dentist before he can regularly assume the responsibilities of practice, and court decisions regarding the scope and validity of these laws have also been noted. Therefore, this chapter will take no cognizance of that phase of dental jurisprudence.

This author considered the relation of the dental practitioner with reference to the law in a three-fold position: that of plaintiff, defendant and witness; plaintiff when he resorts to the law for his own protection; defendant when the law is resorted to by others against him, and witness, when he is called into court to testify as an expert in a proceeding instituted by others, in which he has no personal interest.

THE DENTIST AS A PLAINTIFF.

The dentist is first considered as a plaintiff when he brings a case into court to recover for his professional services or for injury to his professional character. In the latter case, no special jurisprudence is involved as he would stand precisely before the law under the provisions of the common law governing libel and slander. In suing for his services, however, he will occupy a somewhat different position, because he must first have put himself in a position to recover for such services by having complied with the requirements of the law of the state and territory in which he has established himself. No express contract is required to be shown in professional engagements, but the law assumes a contract implied, and that the party who requests service, when such services are rendered will pay a reasonable price for the same. If a dentist agrees to do certain services for a stipulated sum he is debarred from recovering more than that sum, even though the services actually rendered were greater than either party had expected. If only an implied contract exists, a dentist is required to show that there was either an expressed agreement to perform a specified service at a stipulated price, or that the service was rendered at the defendant's request under circumstances which assume that he would be willing to pay a reasonable sum for the same when rendered.

The author next considers a mode of making charges for services; he emphasizes the need for making an immediate memorandum or entry in some book for the services rendered a patient. Such a book of original entry is equivalent to the day book of merchants. Much stress is laid upon the importance of this original entry in law by which the plaintiff proves his claim, and the entry should be a plain statement of the facts to be recorded.

This author discourages the use of marks and signs for making records of dental operations in such book for which a key is necessary for interpretation, because such methods of book-keeping at that time were looked upon with disfavor by courts and distrust by juries, although they are permissible on a basis for substantiating the plaintiff's demands and to refresh his memory. In cases where a practitioner dies and suit is brought by executors to recover for money due for professional services, the signs and marks used by the decedent, the author says are summarily ruled out of court and the question of collecting by law is barred. Dental services rendered a married woman either for herself or members of her family must be charged to, and collected from, her husband—unless the services are given upon her express promise that she herself will become responsible for the payment—although the wife may be really the responsible party. If a third party becomes responsible to

pay for the services rendered a patient, in case the patient fails to pay, he must do so in writing over his signature. Other wise the promise is worthless; but if a third party promises to pay for the services rendered without conditions, the services should be charged and collected of him and the patient should be no factor in the business transaction. Dentists have no limitation upon their fees, provided these be reasonable. A professional man may charge for his services according to his own estimate of their value, excepting that the patient has the right to look for similar charges for similar services. If a practitioner desires to charge larger fees than he has been accustomed to charge to this patient in former operations or for services, he should serve notice of his advancement in fees to such patient. A professional man with an established reputation, based upon long experience, is expected to charge larger fees for substantially the same services than a less known practitioner. All that is necessary in the recovery of any fee charged is that it shall be reasonable, and the jury or the court determines this.

The author continues by stating that, if a party sued for services, claims that the services were not rendered, or that she is not legally liable because of marriage, or because she did not contract to pay, these questions rest on general legal principles and do not specially involve a jurisprudence peculiar to the profession. But if the party admits the contract and the services, but contends that no benefit was realized to the patient, and, therefore refuses to pay for such service, the court does not ordinarily accept such defense, because under the implied contract, already referred to, to render certain services with a certain amount of skill and due care: he in no sense becomes an insurer or guarantor of the result. The ordinary contract assumes that the practitioner is possessed of only ordinary skill and a fair average of knowledge of his calling. Therefore, it is unnecessary in law to say that no benefit accrued to the defendant unless the practitioner is shown to lack ordinary skill and that his practice was a pretense and a fraud upon the public. If there is an expressed agreement insuring a definite result, or that if there was no cure there should be no pay, as a general rule the parties would be held to the terms of their agreement.

THE DENTIST AS DEFENDANT.

The author next takes up the consideration of the dentist as a defendant in these words:

Not only are practitioners sued for alleged malpractice in the rendering of professional services, but suits against them are sometimes threatened, if not actually brought, for refusal to render services when requested. Thus, a dental surgeon who is called upon to perform a certain operation, it may be of extraction or what not, is threatened with

certain legal consequences should he refuse to comply. Indeed, the existence of some such legal right of compulsion is a tenet firmly entrenched in the public mind. There is, however, no foundation in law for such an idea. A dental surgeon is not a common carrier. Indeed, the whole theory on which the relation of surgeon and patient rests under the civil law is that of gratuitous service growing out of personal confidence, which is fatal to the idea of compulsory attendance, as it is also, by the way, of compulsory payment. Fortunately the modifications of the law have worked in the direction of enabling the professional man to recover payment for what services he renders, but not in the way of forcing him to render services when he may recover no pay, or where for any reason or for no reason he may see fit to decline.

If, however, he has once accepted a patient or undertaken a case, he must continue to perform the required services of his engagement unless dismissed, or until he shall have given such ample notice of an intention to withdraw that another attendant can be certainly procured. But at their inception all professional services are purely voluntary.

Cases of criminal indictment against dentists for injury to health and even for taking life itself, are not of infrequent occurrence.

It would serve no good purpose here to detail cases or to cite authorities, as the professional man who finds himself in so serious a position will always have recourse to a legal adviser, to whom the principles of law applicable to these cases are familiar and the details of practice known. What is intended here is to give some general ideas of the responsibilities assumed by the practitioner in the eye of the law when he approaches any case requiring surgical interference, and particularly in which the administration of an anaesthetic is indicated; for by far the greater number of these cases of criminal action for homicide arise in cases where death has resulted from the administration of an anaesthetic agent, such as chloroform. But, as the principles of law applicable to the dentist when arraigned in a criminal prosecution are the same as those involved in suits for damages against the practitioner of dentistry for personal injury, it will be convenient to consider them together.

Civil suits for damages against dentists, while of less frequent occurrence, are still of sufficient importance to warrant our attention. These suits are generally brought upon the claim or allegation of patients that the practitioner has inflicted some injury upon them, as that he fractured the jaw in extraction, or inflicted injury in some operation or destroyed the health by permitting a tooth or other foreign substance to be swallowed by the patient, or by the administration of the anaesthetic; and the claim of the plaintiff is that the court award him pecuniary damages commensurate with his injuries.

Now, the way the court looks at these cases is this: The first injury is, Does the injury in point of fact exist? Is the claimant for damages really the recipient of any injury? The practical answer to this question involves an examination of the plaintiff with a view to detect whether the claim be not spurious or imaginary. And here each case must be its own guide, the general rule of law, however, being that the claimant must prove actual injury to the satisfaction of the jury. Supposing the fact to be established in the case that the plaintiff has suffered an injury, the next question is, Did he come by it at the hands of the defendant, the dentist or practitioner? This question also being one of fact, must be proved by the party alleging it conformably to the general rules of evidence. If the facts be established that the plaintiff is injured and that such injury was received at the hands of the defendant, the legal questions then arise. In civil cases

the question of law is whether the defendant is liable in damages; in criminal cases, whether he is guilty.

ORDINARY SKILL—NEGLIGENCE.

A dental practitioner possessing ordinary skill and using reasonable care is not liable for injuries to a patient which resulted not from negligence, but from causes which ordinary skill and care could not foresee or prevent. This will be found to be equally true in civil cases for damages and in criminal suits for malpractice.

There are in this proposition two expressions upon which the legal force of the whole turns: "Ordinary skill" and "negligence." Both are vital. If a man lack ordinary skill, if he be ever so careful, he is liable for malpractice; but, on the other hand, no matter how skillful he is, if he is negligent he is also liable. It is, therefore, important to know what constitutes ordinary skill and negligence in their legal acceptance.

Ordinary skill is that amount of professional knowledge, combined with practical dexterity, which in theory of law every practitioner should possess to entitle him to practise his art, and without which no one can practise without being held to strict account for the consequences.

The term is of course not a fixed one nor one easy of formulation; in fact, the courts do not attempt to lay down any rigid rules on the subject, but allow in such case the fact to go to the jury whether in that case the defendant was or was not possessed of ordinary skill. The term, therefore, while necessarily vague, is by no means trivial, inasmuch as the original basis of all professional responsibility rests in the implied promise of skill in the art practised.

For a professional man to lack ordinary skill is *de facto* a fraud upon his employers. The want of ordinary skill by one armed with a title and advertised as a practitioner is a wrong against the public whose criticism is eluded and whose confidence is bespoken by the bare public announcement of a person as a dentist.

A dentist, therefore, who does not possess ordinary skill is liable for malpractice without reference to whether he was negligent or not. Nor must it be inferred that the circumstances that a dentist is licensed establishes in any given case the fact that he possesses ordinary skill; that must be for the individual jury to determine from the evidence adduced before them.

The license is for the general information and protection of the public, not for the information of juries in legal proceedings or for the protection of professional characters when in courts of law.

It is of course extremely difficult to determine with any degree of exactness what constitutes such a want of ordinary skill as will enable us to establish a general principle applicable to all cases in which deficiency of skill is alleged. Every case has its own complexion, each operation its own difficulties and surroundings; each patient has his or her idiosyncrasies and constitutional peculiarities; so that it is impossible to lay down in advance any standard of prerequisite skill the want of which would in that particular instance render the practitioner liable for malpractice. A practitioner is not to be blamed merely because he has encountered a state of things beyond his art to remedy or prevent. Even fatal cases are not necessary reflections upon the skill of the operator, but belong to the sphere of natural and unforeseen consequences.

"Want of Skill," says Willcocks, "does not mean the want of the greatest possible professional talent or attainments, still less does it signify the having erred in opinion or

mode of treatment, but the want of that general and ordinary knowledge of the profession which the law expects of every man who ventures to proclaim himself a member of it, or a total want of professional skill and knowledge in a particular operation which he has undertaken."

When the allegation in a suit is that the dentist did not possess ordinary skill, the fact of his graduation at a regular dental college, and the fact of his having passed examinations, as for licensing, are competent in evidence, not as establishing the fact that he possesses skill, but as tending to disprove a material allegation of the plaintiff's case, long experience and universal custom having resulted in a canon of presumption that the possessor of a regular dental education has certain qualifications, one of which is ordinary skill.

But, granting a practitioner has ordinary, or even extraordinary skill, he is still liable for any injury which results from his carelessness or negligence. This brings us to speak of negligence as an element in suits against dentists.

Next to the obligation upon the dentist of possessing ordinary skill stands the duty of using it zealously in every case which he may have undertaken.

The law thus implies upon the part of the dentist assiduity as well as proficiency, and punishes negligence no less than want of skill. And, indeed, from the standpoint of the civil law and from that of the moral code, the man who, possessing skill, neglects to use it, is more culpable than he who, though ignorant, honestly strives to produce a cure. Equally in either case that confidence is violated upon which the implied contract exists.

We may take it then, as an established rule of law, that a dentist in the performance of his professional duties will be held liable for injuries resulting from want of diligence, care, or prudence, and this without reference to the amount of skill he may possess; the rule being the same in the criminal as in civil courts.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

While the law thus holds the dentist liable for all injury inflicted by him through lack of ordinary skill or actual negligence, it is always with one reservation, viz., that there shall have been no contributory negligence on the part of the patient.

A broad legal statement of this rule would be that a person who has received an injury by the ignorance or negligence of another cannot recover damages therefor if his own negligence actually aided in occasioning the injury. * * * In plain, untechnical language, and with reference to our subject, we can say that if a dentist treats a case unwisely and carelessly, and the patient also neglects or refuses to take due care of himself, so that injuries are sustained partly attributable to the negligence of the dentist and partly to that of the patient, no suit for damages can be successfully maintained, because of the rule of law in question.

Thus, to illustrate: If a patient be instructed by his dentist to insert in a dental cavity a piece of cotton saturated with carbolic acid of undue strength, and to do this night and morning, leaving it there ten minutes each time, and the patient should repeat it oftener than ordered and leave it for a longer period, so that sloughing of the cheek should occur, no damages would be recoverable, because the frequency and duration of the application (which were a negligence on plaintiff's part) were approximately as much a cause as the original undue strength of the solution.

The importance of the understanding and application of this doctrine in damage

cases can scarcely be overestimated. In probably the majority of cases of alleged malpractice, could the fact be made to appear, it would be found that deviations and departures of the patient from the strict line of good sense and common duty have been the starting point of a series of unfortunate mishaps for which the blame is afterward thrown on the professional attendant or operator.

SUITS FOR INJURIES FROM ANESTHETICS.

The administration of anaesthetics, with its results and accidents, has given rise to the greatest number, as well as the most serious, cases of dental malpractice. Yet the principles of legal reasoning and relations which we have been considering are identically the same in reference to these cases as in those of mere mechanical injury. The only difference is in the application to the facts and essential features of each case. The same questions of ordinary skill and negligence arise, and are to be met or answered by reference to the rules heretofore laid down. Thus, the dental operator who presumes to employ a death-dealing drug must possess a fair working knowledge of it in all its phases. The slightest falling below this standard marks him as one who used a fatal agent without being possessed of ordinary knowledge or skill.

RAPE UNDER ANESTHETICS.

In addition to suits against dentists for malpractice and for injuries or fatal consequences resulting from the administration of anaesthetics, indictments for rape committed by dentists upon patients who were at the time under the influence of the anaesthetic have been brought, and the defendant found guilty and sentenced therefor. The great importance of this branch of our subject, the ignominious nature of the charge, and the extremely questionable nature of the evidence on which such cases must and do rest, warrant our closest attention. That a professional man should in the pursuit of his calling be exposed to charges of this kind is in itself a grave matter; but if the charge is to be based upon and sustained by evidence which may be remembrance or may be pure hallucination, the position becomes appalling.

JUDGMENTS IN SUITS AGAINST DENTISTS.

The results of suits for malpractice, when the determination is against the dentist, follow ordinary rules of law and practice. In civil suits the judgment is for the amount of damages found by the jury. The measure of those damages, as well as all matters pertaining to new trials for excessive damages, or other legal questions, must be omitted here.

In criminal cases the sentence in cases of malpractice is, as a rule, regulated by statute, and is generally a fine; sometimes in cases of gross ignorance or of a fraudulent or malicious nature, a term of imprisonment is inflicted.

If manslaughter is charged and found by the verdict, the penalty follows the common law or the state law on the subject.

The case of *Absolon vs. Statham*, reported in the "Cosmos" for 1867, is one in which a well qualified dentist caused chloroform to be administered for the painless extraction of a number of teeth. It was shown that proper care was exercised in the administration, and that no blame could be attached

to the operator. The patient was proven to have been hysterical and in very delicate health, a sickly and suffering woman, but she attributed her subsequent chronic indisposition to the administration of chloroform." It was shown that Mr. Statham did his duty as a dentist carefully, conscientiously and skillfully, and that the chloroform was properly administered by a practiced assistant, and that his duty was performed as an act of charity, at a public institution.

The members of the jury in the case were divided in their opinion as to whether Mr. Statham should or should not be mulcted for damages. While the defendant was not convicted, he was not acquitted, but he "suffered the penalty of public scandal, of two days of badgering in the court of law, the serious anxiety of mind, and considerable expense."

The article suggests facetiously that "a surgeon who is about to perform an operation must, before proceeding further, obtain from his patient a legal indemnity for any indefinite liability which he may incur in the court of law. In our private practice we must go about armed with parchments, and combine instruments of the law with those of medicine."

The writer in the "London Lancet," from which this article is a reprint, adds: "One word as to charity. Mr. Statham, in our opinion, committed an error by excess of charity. He gave this plaintiff when she came to him full of griefs and sorrows, and full of distress, pecuniary relief." He warned against giving pecuniary relief to patients on whom one has operated, as "it is clearly liable to misrepresentation and may be converted into a weapon which will be used against him, and this is not the first instance in which it has been so used."

The dentist as a witness is also fully considered by this author, but as the subject was more exhaustively treated five years later in the text book on "Jurisprudence" by Dr. William F. Rehfuss, further extracts from Dr. Garrison's work are omitted.

At a joint meeting of a number of New England local societies with the New England Dental Society, held in Boston, October 28 to 31, inclusive, 1890, Babson Ladd, Esq., of Boston, read a paper on "Some of the Rights and Duties of Dentists at Common Law," "published in Volume 32 of the "Dental Cosmos."

Mr. Ladd prefaced his remarks with the statement that in all employments demanding special skill and knowledge on the part of persons given to their pursuit, whether such employments were classed as professional or mechanical, the general principles of law defining the civil responsibilities and duties of persons thus employed are the same.

"The law requires a dentist in treating a patient to exercise that reasonable degree of

skill, coupled with learning and experience, which is ordinarily possessed by others of the dental profession. Statutes regulating the practice of dentistry simply operate to exclude from practice those persons (quacks and charlatans, the courts have called them) who are incapable, from lack of the learning and experience ordinarily possessed by dental practitioners of treating patients with a reasonable degree of skill. All this is for the protection of the public. The common law, as distinct from statute law, is abundantly able to protect individual members of the community against incapable medical practitioners. No statute is required for this purpose," he quoted from a judicial opinion of approved authority.

"Any one who assumes to be qualified for the exercise of any profession, art, or vocation is responsible for any damage that may result to those who employ him from the want of the necessary and proper knowledge, skill and science which such calling demands. This rule applies to a physician. He impliedly contracts with those who employ him that he has such skill, science and information as will enable him properly and judiciously to perform the duties of his calling. If he should be deficient in these respects he has violated his contract, and must account in damages for any malpractice by which those who employ him sustain injury. This is the general rule applicable to all professions and avocations in which men are employed to act for others in any particular department of business requiring skill, art or science. This law does not, however, require the highest degree of skill and science, but only such reasonable degree as will enable the person safely and discreetly to discharge the duties assumed. The failure of a course of treatment is not by any means conclusive of that want of professional skill by the practitioner; such a rule would be harsh and unreasonable in application to any art or profession, and endanger the most faithful and best informed."

Mr. Ladd referred to a case which was several years ago tried in Philadelphia in which a dentist had been sued by a patient who a few days after the administration of chloroform by this dentist was attacked by paralysis. The question was raised whether the paralysis was caused by the administration of chloroform by the dentist or certain facts that were subsequently stated of which the dentist knew nothing.

The judge said it was material for the jury to consider whether the dentist had displayed sufficient skill and knowledge of his profession, and concerning this the court said, "If a medical practitioner resorts to the acknowledged proper sources of information; if he sits at the feet of masters of high reputation, and does as they have taught him, he has done his duty, and should not be made amenable for the evils that may result from errors in the instruction that he has received. * * * He who acts according to the best known authority is a skillful practitioner." And still further, in dealing with the question whether, the patient being from previous circumstances predisposed to paralysis, the dentist had been negligent in administering chloroform, the jury was instructed that the defendant was not answerable for consequences which were not the ordinary or probable result of what he did. He was only bound to look for what was natural and probable. The jury found for the defendant.

Mr. Ladd also called attention to the fact that the standard of professional skill must be kept up to the advance of professional knowledge and that the

judgment of the degree of skill exercised in any given case will take cognizance of the advancement made in the profession at the time; that the patient is entitled to the benefit of this advanced stage, and that the practitioner must keep pace with the improvements of the day. In doing so, however, he counsels caution in experimental practice because if the experiment in any particular case is contrary to the known rule of usage of the profession, damages for mal-practice might be sustained in spite of the general skill of the practitioner.

The adoption of new remedies and modes of treatment is admissible only when their benefits have been demonstrated, or when, from the necessity of the case, the surgeon or physician must be left to the exercise of his own skill and experience. It does not avail that a patient covenants not to sue for damages in the event of untoward results from treatment. A special contract does not exempt from responsibility for either not doing or not doing well. With or without such a bond the physician may be prosecuted for malpractice. Nor does it lessen the legal responsibility to claim that services were gratuitous.

The essayist also called attention to the law which made every employer, principal or master liable to make compensation for damages, consequential from his employing an unskillful or negligent servant or agent. A dental student is such servant or agent. The New Jersey dental statute, passed during the current year, provides that "no student shall perform any operation upon the mouth or jaw of any person save in the presence and under the supervision of his preceptor." Although imposing upon the student who violates this provision the penalty of revocation of his registration as a student, and such further penalty as is provided for unlawful practice of dentistry in New Jersey, this statute places the student under a wholesome restraint that must lessen the preceptor's actual risk, without however, relieving him in any degree from the burden of duty imposed upon him by the common law.

Referring to the reports that in the recent census enumeration they (dentists) were classed as manufacturers and not as professional men, he quoted from several judicial opinions to show that, as the practice of dentistry required a knowledge of the physiology of the human system, the relations of its various parts and their mutual dependence, its practitioners were clearly entitled to be classed among the learned professions.

Mr. Ladd then discussed the question of remuneration for services rendered by a dentist, and said that in the absence of any agreement to pay for dental services performed, the law assumes an implied promise to pay as much as the dentist deserves to have, which amount will be governed, as it seemed to him, by the scale of charges in general use among dentists of good standing engaged in practice in the locality where the cause of action happens to arise. The law simply requires that the fees be reasonable. All services are not of equal value. Those who can render them the most skillfully should receive reward in proportion. Every man should be rewarded according to the degree of his perfection in his own art, and the law will uphold them in charges corresponding to their recognized efficiency as masters. A professional man, however, is not justified in arbitrarily advancing his charges, especially with patients who have the right to assume, in the absence of notice to the contrary, that services will be rendered at the rates substantially which they have formerly been charged. On the other hand, the dentist cannot exact compensation for professional services necessitated by his own lack of skill and care.

It is the duty of a patient to co-operate with his professional adviser, and to conform to instructions. Failing to do this, we cannot hold his adviser responsible. No man can take advantage of his own wrong, or charge his misfortunes to the account of another.

The essayist concluded his paper by a consideration of the law in its application to professional men as witnesses in the trial of cases in which they may be called as experts—that is, to interpret facts in the light of their professional knowledge and experience—and said that, although every man was bound to obey the subpoena of the court, and to testify as an ordinary witness to facts, he could not, according to the best authorities, be compelled to testify as an expert.

At the meeting of the Alumni Association of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, held March 30, 1890, which was reported in Volume 32 of the "Cosmos," page 463, Dr. W. F. Rehfuess, of Philadelphia, in a paper on "Systemic Treatment, its Legal Aspect in Relation to Dental Practice," stated:

The dental practitioner should not only be able to intelligently diagnose the local manifestations of systemic conditions, and abnormal systemic conditions due to local lesions, but should have as well a knowledge of the therapeutic indications and the ability to meet the indications by prescriptions, whether of drugs, diet, or habits of life.

The legal right of the dentist to perform dental surgical operations and to treat patients systemically, and the legal protection afforded him by the degree of D. D. S., are subjects which have provoked much discussion. What are the limitations of dental practice? In other words, what may properly be considered as included in the professional duties of the dentist? The question is a delicate one considered with regard to the relation of the medical practitioner. Without question, all operations needed upon the teeth, filling, extracting, the correcting of irregularities, replantation, transplantation, implantation, the treatment of the gums, alveolar processes, antra, etc., are clearly within the limitations of dental practice. This frequently involves systemic medication in addition to the local surgical procedure under local or general anaesthesia, when deemed necessary.

But whether in the treatment of the simplest dental lesion or of the most formidable complication, the dentist should be prepared to show that he has not only complied with the laws regulating dental practice in the country, state and county in which he resides, but also that he possesses the knowledge and skill requisite for the proper performance of that which he has undertaken, and that he has used such knowledge and skill to the best of his ability. In the event of serious results following operation or medication, such a showing is necessary to avoid conviction upon a charge of malpractice. The field of dentistry is widening, and operations are now considered perfectly legitimate which a few years ago would not have been deemed allowable. The one essential requirement, applicable to dentists and physicians alike, is that he who undertakes the treatment of disease, whether local or systemic, must be prepared to demonstrate his fitness for the duties which he assumes, and that he has used due watchfulness and care in his procedures. If he cannot present such evidence, his diploma and his registration certificate will not avail to save him from judicial condemnation.

On March 23, 1891, Dr. N. S. Davis, one of Chicago's most distinguished

physicians, lectured to the Chicago Dental Club on Medical Jurisprudence. From the lecture, published in Volume 33 of the "Dental Cosmos," the following extracts are made:

There are certain principles of law applying to all skilled labor, deviating as to details only. Skilled labor requires special training on the part of the laborers to do their work. Artisans, architects, engineers, druggists, lawyers, doctors, and dentists are included in the list of skilled occupations or laborers. Individuals cannot qualify for these occupations without special training, and the law presumes that those who put their names before the public as prepared to do work in their line imply by that act a contract, which is held to be binding. This contract includes three things that the person assuming the trust becomes responsible for: First, that he has the necessary education and training, and that it is equal to the average education in that line in the country or state where he lives. It is not required that it shall be equal to the highest and best knowledge; the law will not hold him to that standard, but only to an average degree of skill and average beneficial results. Secondly, it is implied not only that he has the knowledge and education named, but that he has the necessary judgment to apply it with reasonable skill. Many persons, though educated, have not the necessary judgment and skill in application. The third item in this implied contract is that the party will exercise the necessary diligence and attention. Even highly educated and thoroughly skillful men sometimes, through neglect or inattention, are the cause of bad results. * * *

Referring to the practice of medicine, Dr. Garrison said:

If the patient fails to be cured, there is generally no deformity left; if he dies, he is buried; if he gets well, he is glad that it has so resulted at last, and it is hard to locate the mistakes, if they have occurred. It is in the practice of surgery that the great preponderance of malpractice suits occurs, and occasionally in obstetrics and gynecology. * * *

In medical practice, where there is no defect left, but little risk is incurred; but in applying skill you (the dentist) do run this risk. You contract to possess an average knowledge possessed by others in the same calling in the place and time where you practice. This requires a knowledge of the materials you use. If the physician uses medicine, he implies that he knows their nature, action and antidotes. In regard to materials for fillings you must know the action of the saliva upon them, and whether a particular material is capable of doing mischief in the mouth. Amalgams have been used which were very ill-adapted for that use. A dentist is required to have a knowledge of materials, and their relations to other things with which they are brought in contact, so as not to do mischief to the patient. Rubber has been used so impure as to produce sore mouths; the speaker has seen such cases, but not recently. This must apply to each and every material used. You are presumed to know the action of anaesthetics, and the methods of resuscitation; and if you are arraigned, you will appear at a disadvantage if you do not show a knowledge of all materials used.

No physician is justified in the use of secret or patent medicines. Patents, however, are open, and their composition is known. The opposition to patents is founded on the reasoning that remedies for the good of humanity are common property. Every physician has access to the accumulated knowledge of centuries, and hence he is under

the strongest obligations to freely add to the common stock every item of value that he may invent or discover. If the physician using Koch's tuberculin should cause death, how would he clear himself? Who knows what this is, how made, or how neutralized? * * * In case of death, the party, if charged with malpractice, could not justify himself before the judge or jury, on the principle that he must know the nature of the materials he uses. If he calls in experts, what do they know? Simply that Koch recommends it, but does not tell what it is or how it is made. To be obliged to make such a confession in court is humiliating to a professional man, and far from satisfactory to the court. * * *

If there is any injury or disease in the treatment of which all reputable practitioners use and recommend the use of the same apparatus or medicine, the individual who should neglect to use such means, if within his reach, would be justly liable for any bad results. But such a case is hard to find, as there is more than one way of treatment in almost all cases. If a poisonous dose of arsenic had been used, and the proper antidote was within reach and not applied, the party would undoubtedly suffer if prosecuted.

On the third item in the contract are founded more charges of malpractice than both the others; that is, on want of attention, or negligence. But investigation proves that in many of these cases more blame belongs to the patient than to the surgeon. This law applies, that if the surgeon does his part, if the wound is properly dressed, and the patient alters, changes, or loosens the dressing, any such act will cut him off from damages, for he thereby assumes part of the responsibility. * * *

Anaesthetics implies a question of great importance to you. A larger proportion of deaths than there should be have occurred in the practice of dentistry. You should be able to make the proper choice of anaesthetics for each case. Sometimes the length of time the anaesthetic is to be continued will have an influence on the selection of the kind to be used. Always choose that which will answer the purpose with the least danger to the patient,—not that which will save the operator's time, or the patient annoyance. * * * Choose the anaesthetic that is least dangerous and most conducive to good results. It is not likely that there will ever be discovered a general anaesthetic that is perfectly safe. * * *

An examination of the heart and lungs should always precede the use of any anaesthetic. A dentist should be as thoroughly educated in all branches, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, as a physician, and if he would justify himself in court he is bound to examine the patient as is the surgeon or the general practitioner of medicine, or to have a competent diagnostician do it for him. If it turns out, in a fatal case, that there was fatty degeneration or pulmonary disease, he cannot be justified. * * *

Always be prepared with the instruments and appliances which are most convenient and efficient in resuscitating patients when threatened with suspension of life from the anaesthetic.

THE DENTIST AS A WITNESS.

A dental practitioner is bound to attend court, when served with a subpoena. Every witness must obey a subpoena when with it his reasonable expenses, etc., for the journey are tendered him. In civil cases, the failure to pay one day's attendance and mileage in advance—the fee being usually fixed by statute and is different in the various states—would frequently constitute a reasonable excuse for non-attendance. In criminal cases it is not generally necessary to tender a fee in advance to compel the witnesses to attend, it being their duty to obey a call of that description, it being also a case in which he is, in some

measure, a party. But his fees will, in general, be finally paid from the public treasury. The accused in all such cases is entitled to compel witnesses to attend in his favor.

When the subpoena has been duly served and the fees paid in advance when demanded, if the witness is entitled to advance fees, it is the duty of the person thus served to obey the command of writ—the failure to do so without a reasonable excuse, as an accident, physical infirmity, death in the family, etc., which rendered it impossible, would be a contempt of court and subject the offender to a fine, imprisonment, or both.

As an expert, a dentist may be classed with medical and other expert witnesses. The difference is not of kind, but simply the class of facts and knowledge presented.

An expert witness may be defined as one who has gained peculiar knowledge and experience, by practice or observation, in the art, science or business in which he is called to offer his testimony or opinions, which are of value in deciding the case at issue.

In 1892, Dr. William Rehfuss published a treatise on “Dental Jurisprudence for Dentists and Lawyers.” In the preface of this work is stated that “the purposes of this volume is to supply to the dental and legal profession a comprehensive treatise or text book covering the subject of dental jurisprudence showing the relations that the dental practitioner sustains to the law. Owing to the wonderful advancement within late years of the dental science, embracing the discovery of many new operations and methods of treatment, increased responsibilities are accredited to the dental surgeon, the neglect of which might involve him in litigation, and the knowledge thereof may at some period in his professional career avoid a calamity of a serious nature.”

This work is divided into forty-two paragraphs covering 204 pages, and has an appendix of 250 pages giving a detailed account of the various enactments and state laws of the United States and of some foreign countries. Much of the matter treated in this work has been noted in the extracts from the “American System of Dentistry,” nevertheless we feel warranted in reproducing the following extracts:

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE DEFINED.

Dental jurisprudence may be defined as that science which teaches the application of every branch of dentistry to the purposes of the law; hence its limits on the one hand are the requirements of the law, and on the other the whole range of dental knowledge; anatomy, physiology, therapeutics, materia medica, chemistry, operative and prosthetic dentistry, etc.

To enable a court of law to arrive at a proper conclusion or decision in a dental case at issue, as necessity arises, each one of these branches of science may be an aid in properly interpreting the evidence adduced.

DENTAL EXPERT WITNESS.

Before a witness can be examined as an expert it is necessary to prove that he is competent and possesses the necessary qualifications to render him legally capable of giv-

ing expert testimony. This preliminary is decided by the court when the alleged expert is put upon his *voir dire*, but the slightest symptoms of technical knowledge will carry him past the court into the tender arms of the advocates, who are only waiting to pick him apart before the jury.

In examining a dentist as to his qualification to offer expert testimony, the court would be satisfied if it were proven that he had received an education in dentistry, and was, or has been, a practitioner thereof, as it is not necessary for an expert to still be a practitioner, as his knowledge of his profession does not cease on his retirement from practice.

In order that his evidence be acceptable, he must offer a positive fact, otherwise his testimony will not be considered.

Thus in dentistry a question relating to the profession is to be considered. The jury, who usually are but ordinarily educated men, are not supposed to be versed in the science of dentistry; therefore an expert is called into the case to explain to the court and jury the facts under consideration. He is supposed not to give his biased opinion, but the accepted opinions of the profession at large on the subject.

Books are not to be admitted in evidence, nor are their contents to be admitted, or to be imputed as expert testimony.

This question of compensation of witnesses needs entire revision and appropriate legislation covering the whole of expert testimony. Certain states have already passed statutes upon this subject, viz.: Iowa, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Indiana. In the first three, the extra compensation is allowed, while in the latter it is denied.

In this unsettled condition it would be unsafe for an expert witness to refuse to testify without compensation in any state where no statute covers the question, as the power of the court to commit for contempt is practically unlimited, and not to be legally defined.

A dentist called in a case as an expert may be required to give his opinions on any question pertaining to dentistry. It perhaps is one relating to prosthetic dentistry, as in a civil suit, where the defendant alleged that an artificial denture made for said defendant was not properly adjusted to fit the mouth, and, therefore, was an unsuccessful operation, for which he did not intend to pay. The expert is called in to testify that, in his opinion, it was done as well as could be required of a dentist possessing ordinary ability, or his opinion may be the reverse. In criminal cases, when the defendant is charged with malpractice, where the injuries are alleged to be due to the improper administration of anaesthetics, medicines, or causing the fracture of the maxilla; also, identification of dead or living persons by means of the teeth, etc.; the dental expert may be asked to give his opinions concerning any of these questions; in fine, upon anything that may be construed to come within the domains of dentistry.

IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF THE TEETH.

This is one of the most important subjects for the careful consideration of dental experts.

All modes of identification have their disadvantages and defects, but the dental test least of all. Frequently the absolute identification of a person, whether living or dead, is a difficult matter.

Cases are recorded where criminals have been identified by means of certain peculiarities of their teeth after all other methods of positive identification have failed. Again,

persons accused of murder and other crimes, have established their innocence, by proving that their own physical peculiarities and characteristics differed from the published description of the supposed criminal, especially in cases where peculiarities of the teeth were considered reliable means of identification in the published description of the criminal.

It is often impossible to identify a corpse, even if no part of the body is missing, and in cases where mutilation has occurred (as usually in premeditated crimes, accidents, etc.) the difficulties are increased, and no test is more valuable than that afforded by dental jurisprudence.

When the identity of a corpse is suspected, and a doubt exists, especially as the clothing, hair, hands, ears, etc., afford no positive clue or proof, the dentist of the person whom the deceased is supposed to be, is summoned to examine the teeth and mouth of the said deceased and therefrom testify, whether or not the peculiarities, etc., of the teeth are similar to those of his former patient, and thus establish identity or non-identity. He has available many and diverse means for positive identification: as the presence or absence of teeth; the condition of the alveolar processes; the presence of dentures; fillings or mechanical dentures and contrivances; irregularities in the arrangement of the teeth; state of decay, and many other peculiarities.

Dr. Guy states that a doubtful case of identity in Edinburgh was decided by a dentist, who produced a cast of the gums, which he had taken before death.

So, also, the remains of the Marchioness of Salisbury, discovered among the ruins of the Hatfield house, were identified by the jaw-bone having gold appendages for artificial teeth.

In Mr. Sargent's late history of Braddock's expedition is narrated a very interesting instance of identification by means of an artificial tooth.

Sir Peter Halket, in 1758, after the reduction of Fort DuQuesne, proceeded to the spot of Braddock's defeat for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the remains of his father, who was there killed. "In reply to his anxious questions," we are told "one of the tawny guides had already told Halket that he recollected during the combat, to have seen an officer fall beneath such a remarkable tree as he should have no difficulty in recognizing; and at the same moment, another, rushing to his side, was instantly shot down, and fell across his comrade's body. As they drew near the spot, the detachment was halted, and the Indians peered about through the trees to recall their memories of the scene. With speaking gesture, they briefly discoursed in their own tongue. Suddenly, and with a shrill cry, the Indian of whom we have spoken, sprang to the well-remembered tree. While the troops rested on their arms in a circle around, he and his companions searched among the thick fallen leaves. In a moment, two great skeletons were exposed, lying together, the one upon the other, as they had died. The hand that tore away their scalps had not disturbed their position; but no sign remained to distinguish the relics from the hundred others that strewed the ground. At the moment Sir Peter remembered him of a peculiar artificial tooth which his father bore. The bones were then separated, and an examination of those which lay undermost at once solved all doubts.

'It is my father!' exclaimed the unhappy youth, as he sunk into the arms of his scarce less afflicted friends."

A most singular case of disputed identity, in which there was between two persons such a similarity of name, time, place, age, occupation and circumstances, as for a long

time utterly to perplex the investigation, occurred in London. The body of a woman supposed to have been murdered, was missing, and another woman was arrested upon suspicion of having secretly made way with her, and sold her remains for dissection. Both direct and circumstantial evidence brought the crime home to her. The day after the alleged murder, an old woman of the description of the supposed deceased was found, with a fractured thigh, lying exhausted in the streets. She gave her name as Caroline Walsh, and said that she was from Ireland. She died, and was buried at the London hospital. The name of the missing woman was also Caroline Walsh, and she was also Irish. The prisoner, Elizabeth Ross, insisted that this was the female whom she was accused of having murdered. Various points of difference were established by a large number of witnesses, but the chief distinction was that while it was stated that the missing woman had very perfect incisor teeth (a remarkable circumstance for her age, which was eighty-four) the other one, who died at the hospital, had no front teeth, and the alveolar cavities corresponding to them had been obliterated for a considerable time. Moreover, the non-identity was further confirmed by the grand-daughters of the missing woman, who swore that the exhumed body of Caroline Walsh was not that of their grandmother.

Among the cases cited was that of the murder in Chicago of the millionaire, Snell, by Tascott. Tascott has thus far not been heard from or discovered, although eighteen years have passed since the author wrote this work on jurisprudence, but two years after the murder was committed, a man named Sutherland was arrested in Philadelphia under suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer. His proofs of identity seemed conclusive, but his teeth had not certain peculiarities (gold fillings in central incisors) as Tascott's had, this primarily assisted in establishing the man's innocence.

In the chapter of this history on the "Development of Dentistry," attention was called to the fact that in the early history of this country the remains of General Warren buried at Bunker Hill were identified by means of an artificial substitute or a dental plate worn by him.

Dr. Cronin, the distinguished Irish-American who was murdered in Chicago, and whose body was discovered in the sewer was conclusively identified by his dentist who attended the inquest and gave testimony with reference to his teeth.

In 1827, a Free-Mason named William Morgan was murdered. The body of Timothy Monroe was identified by the testimony of Mrs. Morgan, the family physician and others to be that of William Morgan, although the clothes found on the body were different from those Morgan wore. The verdict of the jury was that the body was that of William Morgan. Shortly after this there appeared an advertisement for the body of Timothy Monroe. The supposed remains of Morgan were disinterred, and upon the second inquest it was found that this body had had five teeth extracted, whereas Morgan had lost but two.

The jury fourteen days after the first inquest found this to be the body of Timothy Monroe.

Dr. Reh fuss relates a number of additional interesting cases of identification, among these are the following:

Perhaps one of the most interesting cases in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, is the Webster-Parkman trial which occurred in Massachusetts. The following is a brief resume of the case. On November 24, 1849, Dr. George Parkman, a wealthy and well-known resident, disappeared. He had been last seen at the medical college of Harvard University, in the company of the professor of chemistry, Dr. John W. Webster. A week after his disappearance, portions of human remains were found in a vault in Dr. Webster's laboratory; other parts were found in a tea-chest, while in a furnace were also found pieces of human bone. Among the ashes about one hundred and seventy-five grains of gold were discovered; also, a lower tooth, with a cavity in it, once filled by a dental operation; three blocks of mineral teeth with rivets, but without the gold plates, and a great many fragments of bone belonging to the skull and lower jaw. The bones and teeth appeared to have been exposed to intense heat.

Under ordinary medical experts, identification of these mutilated remains with that degree of certainty required by the criminal laws was impractical. One Dr. Keep not only identified the burnt and mutilated jaw and teeth as those of Dr. Parkman in a manner which amounted to a demonstration, but also, from the melting and chemical effects produced, was enabled to say what had been the means employed to produce the partial destruction. The remains thus being identified, other evidence pointed so conclusively to Prof. Webster as the murderer, that on the eleventh day of the trial a verdict of guilty was reached by the jury. Dr. Webster eventually confessed this crime. His confession in a remarkable degree verified the particulars given by the dental expert. This case is cited by Dr. Charles G. Garrison, in the "American System of Dentistry," but a full report of the trial can be found in "Wharton's Jurisprudence."

The case of Madame Menetret, the retired French milliner who was mysteriously murdered at Villemouble, but whose assassin had long eluded the closest search of the police, has just evolved a new feature which is surprisingly like that which, a generation ago at Boston, identified Professor Webster as the slayer of Dr. Parkman. An artificial tooth has been found, the dentist who made it has sworn that he fitted it to the mouth of Madame Menetret, and the place where it was discovered, and attendant circumstances affix, with what looks terribly like certainty, the commission of the crime upon a woman named Euphrasie Mercier. This, it will be remembered, is precisely what occurred in the Webster-Parkman case, and the counterpart to the incident which established the guilt of Webster, who was hung for the crime.

THE LEGAL PROTECTION AFFORDED THE DENTIST BY THE DEGREE OF D. D. S.

In discussing the Limitations of the Practice of Dentistry—The Legal Right of the Dentist to Administer Remedies Systemically, Dr. Reh fuss observes:

Undoubtedly the care of the teeth when sound, the treatment of their deformities when unsound and unhealthy, and the adaptation of substitutes of them when by age, ac-

eident or disease they are lost is included in dental practice. It also includes the extraction and filling of the teeth and other operations upon them, their alveolar processes, and, in some cases, upon the adjacent bones; transplantation, replantation and implantation of the teeth; the treatment of the diseases of the teeth, gums, antrum—surgically, medicinally, or by both. These latter operations mark the limit which separates dentistry and oral surgery. He must be competent to perform any operation, treat any disease or pathological condition pertaining to the dental organs, and adopt and practice such systemic treatments as are promulgated by the body of the profession.

He is expected to render his patient the best services and treatment his ability will allow. The law expects and demands that he be possessed of an average amount of skill and knowledge of his profession; if he lacks that, or neglects to use it judiciously in the treatment of a case, or in a surgical operation, he is liable for malpractice, if serious results follow any operation he may perform.

So, also, with the medical profession. Many operations are performed, perfectly legitimate, that formerly would not have been countenanced by the law, if serious results had followed, and it had been made a case at law. However, a dentist cannot experiment with his patients to their injury without liability to damages for the same.

The physician or dentist will not be held liable for adverse results, if he can prove that he pursued the course of treatment or method of operating advocated by others in cases of the same nature, and used an ordinary degree of skill and knowledge. He can vary the treatment and method adopted by others, if he can give sufficient good reasons for doing so, and prove to the satisfaction of the court that they are founded on good judgment and authority.

Certain dentists question their legal right to administer anaesthetics. These views are erroneous, as it is expected of the dentist, that where in an operation he can mitigate or lessen the pain, he shall do so, and if the operation demands it, he shall administer an anaesthetic. Referring to "Suits for Injuries from Anaesthetics" (sec. 27), we find that the skill demanded of him is held to include all the known rules the experience and wisdom of the profession have discovered and advocated. He must thoroughly understand all of the practical details of the operation, which the court would hold to constitute only ordinary skill. If he can prove that he thoroughly understands the modes of administration of anaesthetics, precautions to be observed, etc., he is not liable for adverse results, if he applied his knowledge to the care at issue.

A prominent dentist made the following erroneous statement: "If a dentist should administer an anaesthetic, and the patient should die, what is the result? The physician can give a death certificate, but the dentist cannot." This is absurd. If the patient dies while under the effects of an anaesthetic during an operation, the physician must notify the coroner just the same as a dentist would have to do, and cannot give a death certificate in such case. If he cannot prove that he used the requisite skill, as stated above, he would be held liable the same as a dentist would be under similar circumstance.

A dentist certainly should be held responsible for neglect if he does not use internal treatment in cases that positively require it, and where failure can be attributed to the negligence or want of skill and knowledge. Of course, it is not expected that he prescribe remedies, unless he is thoroughly conversant with their effects, and the proper mode of administering them, etc. He certainly should and would be mulcted if he administered remedies without such thorough understanding and knowledge.

Dental malpractice may be defined as bad or unskilled practice in a dental surgeon, whereby an unskillful operation is performed, the health of the patient injured or his life destroyed by the improper and careless administration of medicine or anaesthetics.

Dr. Rehfuess describes willful, negligent and ignorant malpractice. The first is the performance of an operation which he knows will result in damage to the health, injury or death of the patient. The second involves a case in which there is no criminal intent, but gross negligence, as when a dentist would endeavor to perform an operation in a state of intoxication from which an injury may result to the patient. The third is a performance of an operation or the giving of treatments which well qualified dentists would not consider applicable in the case and from which harm or injury to the patient results.

The "Dentist as a Defendant in Criminal and Civil Suits" is exhaustively considered in this work but as we have made extensive extracts in this sketch bearing upon the subject from the "American System of Dentistry," further consideration of this phase is omitted here.

SPECIALISTS AND NON-SPECIALISTS.

A dentist holding himself out to the public as a specialist in any branch of dentistry, whether in bridge or crown operations, diseases of the mouth, administration of nitrous oxide gas, or operative dentistry, is by law supposed and expected to possess more than the ordinary skill or knowledge of the subject required of a general practitioner.

He is expected to possess and practically use the highest skill and knowledge his profession has attained on the subject.

A defendant may be charged with the lack of special care, *i. e.*, such care as a professional man who practices that specialty is accustomed to give. His defense is, that he is not a specialist in this branch, and that he never claimed to be, and further avers that the plaintiff knew he was not a specialist. If this be true, unless it can be proven that the defendant exhibited in the case the ignorance of the ordinary knowledge of the subject, he cannot be held liable.

With reference to contributory negligence Dr. Rehfuess observes:

If in the treatment of an alveolar abscess, the patient neglected to follow the dentist's advice in every particular, and adverse results should occur, such as a fistulous opening of the outside of the cheek, no suit could be successfully maintained against the dentist.

DAMAGES.

The verdict of the jury can be set aside, if the damages awarded are so excessive and unjust as to induce the court to believe that the jurors acted from prejudice, partiality, or corruption.

Again, the plaintiff is not, in any case, entitled to recover anything on account of pain and suffering caused by the disease and injury itself, but only for such additional pain and suffering as is produced by the negligence or want of proper care and skill by the defendant.

It has been decided that "mental suffering, caused by a personal injury, however slight, is a proper element of damages against the person legally liable for such injury."

THE FRACTURE OF THE JAWS—THE ALVEOLUS OF THE SUPERIOR OR INFERIOR MAXILLA,
EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

A number of cases are cited, with their results in court, and the paragraph is closed with this observation:

Many suits of a similar nature have been brought unjustly against dentists by men and women of doubtful character. In a majority of them the dentists have thought it wise to settle the cases out of court on the best terms they could arrange, rather than suffer the loss of time, annoyance and expense incident to the defense of a suit of this nature.

COCAINE POISONING.

In this connection Dr. Reh fuss observes:

Because of the instability of the effects, the fatal dose is variable. As high as eight grains have been taken internally without producing death, while a two per cent solution (containing three-quarters of a grain) has caused fatal results.

Because of the dangerous, injurious, and even fatal results of the drug, the legal liabilities incident to its administration are deemed worthy of consideration. A dentist has been sued for ten thousand dollars for injuries sustained by injection of cocaine.

This case, against Dr. Maloney, was thrown out of the court upon a technical error, because the suit was instituted by Mrs. West herself, whereas, she should have been authorized by her husband to do so. This suit has never been decided.

As cocaine is a death-dealing drug, he who seeks to administer it must possess a fair working knowledge of it in all its phases, and should adopt and practice the modes of administration advocated by the leading authorities on the subject.

The dose varies from one-sixth to one-half grain—a larger dose is considered unsafe. Never use the drug unless restoratives—brandy, aromatic spirits of ammonia, nitrate of amyl—are conveniently at hand.

INJURIES AND DEATHS DUE TO ANESTHESIA.

Before he is justified in administering the anaesthetic, the operator must ascertain and consider numerous facts as, Does the operation demand anaesthesia? Does it require prolonged anaesthesia, or, will nitrous gas suffice? What is the condition of the patient? Has he any signs of faulty circulation? Is he in condition for anaesthesia?

In the text-book by Reh fuss an interesting case is cited, which occurred in November, 1884, in the office of M. Duchesne, a dentist in Paris. A patient died in the dentist's office after having nitrous oxide gas administered for the extraction of a tooth. The court held that he should have been assisted by a doctor of medicine who should have beforehand examined the different organs of the patient with care, that whatever experience the dentist may have had, which suffices in most cases, does not do so in all; that the patient in question especially needed a thorough medical examination: that Duchesne, in order to

exculpate himself, hastened to claim untruthfully that a doctor of medicine did assist him. The court also observed that one of the experts expressed the opinion that two competent persons are necessary to administer an anaesthetic, at least one of whom should be a doctor of medicine, and that violation of this rule is a great imprudence; that in this particular instance it was especially imprudent to give nitrous oxide gas to M. M. Lejeune in view of his constitution. If the operation had been for a graver malady it would have been admissible to administer this anaesthetic, but not when it was given to spare a little pain in a trifling operation. The judge asserted that among surgical operations the extraction of a tooth must be considered as an operation without any importance and which chiefly requires dexterity, that any dentist, even though not a graduate, can perform it, but when the act is accompanied by the administration of an anaesthetic it is not the same, as then it belongs to the class of major surgical operations. He concludes that dentists who are not graduates have not the right to give an anaesthetic unless under the supervision and direction of a doctor of medicine, and that it is a violation of the law which prohibits the practice of medicine or surgery without a diploma, and that such a violation of the law when death or injuries result, becomes "one of the elements of the crime foreseen by article 319 of the penal code, which is exactly the crime attributed to M. Duchesne." The judge declared that as the director of one of the dental colleges of Paris recognizes the necessity of the attendance of a physician when it is necessary to administer an anaesthetic, and from the circumstances of this case he has no doubt that the mistake of M. Duchesne caused the death of M. Lejeune, we must consider the anaesthetic as having caused death. It is found that M. Duchesne did by imprudence, carelessness and neglect of rules commit an involuntary homicide. The judge then proceeds to cite extenuating circumstances, why the penalty provided should be reduced. These are as follows:

That the court can only consider the material damages resulting to the widow from the death. As this fact caused the business affairs of M. Lejeune to be retarded, it has at the same time been a source of benefit to his family since it has caused the annual payments of the premium of the life insurance to cease and that the policy of forty francs was paid by the company, and it must also be considered that death was not only due to the fault of Duchesne, but also to the imprudence of the victim, who, without consulting his own family physician, and without having a medical doctor present, called for the application of an anaesthetic.

That this imprudence justifies a decree of abatement against the claim of the prosecution.

In consideration of all these circumstances the court said that the sum of three thousand francs was a sufficient reparation, and it ordered that amount paid to the widow, also that six hundred francs penalty be paid to the state, and that the prosecution pay the expenses.

Dr. Rehfuß, in reviewing this case, says the requirement of the presence of a doctor of medicine with a dental surgeon to administer nitrous oxide gas is, in his belief, an unjust one, and not requisite, according to the acceptable legal views in the United States.

HEMORRHAGE FOLLOWING THE EXTRACTING OF TEETH.

The author cites several cases in which dentists were sued for injuries alleged to have resulted from negligence.

INFECTION OF DISEASES FROM UNCLEAN INSTRUMENTS.

The introduction of antiseptics has caused an entire revolution in the methods and requirements of surgery. The recognized principles of surgery now demand that a surgeon thoroughly disinfect his instruments, before and after operating, with some solution (usually one of carbolic acid), or by heat that will destroy any germs of disease or bacteria that may be on the instruments, and, further, as a safeguard and preventive of infection by that means.

When a principle of practice in surgery is universally recognized in all schools as a necessity to be practiced where the life may be endangered without its use, or injury result, the law demands that the surgeon shall employ these means to lessen the dangers to a minimum.

No legal cases can be cited in support of the views presented above, but they certainly are in accordance with the doctrines of the practice of surgery and the principles of the law.

It is but just to presume, that a dentist would, legally be held liable for the consequences of such negligence; and if legal proceedings were instituted against him, and these facts could be established, unquestionably he should, and would, be mulcted in damages.

RAPE UNDER ANESTHESIA.

To this paragraph the author devotes twelve pages in which the histories of a number of cases is given. The grave amen of these is that it is unsafe for many reasons to administer an anaesthetic to a woman unless a third party is present. The impressions and hallucinations engendered and the risk of life is too great to be assumed by any practitioner without the presence of a competent witness.

COMPENSATION CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES MAY BE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.

To charge for lost time is also considered the right of a dentist, and he is permitted to charge for time not actually spent in operating upon the patient, if the time has been set aside by appointment. This has been confirmed in

numerous cases. A case was heard in Philadelphia in 1891, which was as follows:

The evidence developed the fact that the defendant engaged the plaintiff to perform certain dental operations, which the latter proceeded with, pursuing his usual methods of operating.

The defendant requested that the roots of the teeth be filled with gold, whereas the doctor in his best judgment and opinion deemed it impractical, in this particular case, and therefore refused to accede to the request; thereupon, the defendant left the chair, and the office, thereby causing the loss of the doctor's time for that appointment and a subsequent one, which had been agreed upon.

The plaintiff claimed that it was customary among the profession, and that it was their right to follow their own judgment in treatments and operations of the character in dispute. The correctness of his position was corroborated by the expert testimony of Drs. Turner and Reh fuss; also as to the usage of the profession in charging for time set apart by appointment and not used, owing to the default of the patient. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

A dentist brought suit against a lady in a Chicago court in 1875. The plaintiff charged that the defendant made a series of appointments with him and failed to keep them. His claim was for eighty dollars, charging at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per hour. The plaintiff secured judgment for the whole amount.

FEES RECOVERABLE.

A dental practitioner may legally recover a fee, the amount of which was fixed by an express contract; but if no agreement was made stipulating the fee to be received by the dentist for his services, he is entitled to recover a reasonable compensation; for it is a well settled principle of law that, where one has used his skill or labor for the benefit of another, the law recognizes an implied promise on the part of the one to compensate the other for his services.

A court will not interfere and reduce a bill, unless it is evident that the fees charged are excessive and unjust; in such cases, it is for the jury to decide whether the charges are improper, and regulate them so as they may be reasonable and bear a relation to the services rendered. In New York City, recently, a jury reduced a dentist's bill from \$445 to \$67.

Again, when the payment of the bill is refused, the dental practitioner is not restricted to items and thereby prevented from showing what his services were reasonably worth, and thus recovering a larger fee than that charged.

The variety of circumstances as the nature of the disease, the amount of knowledge and skill required in the treatment, the circumstances under which the services were rendered, the difficulties and expenses attending them, and the responsibilities devolving upon them, regulate the value of the services of a professional man.

LIABILITY OF MINORS FOR SERVICES.

Generally a minor cannot be held liable for services for which he contracts, but, under certain circumstances, the law allows exceptions, when their contracts are for necessities furnished him. As a minor cannot bind himself for necessities when he has a parent or guardian who supplies his wants, it is incumbent upon those who intend to fur-

nish necessities to the minor, to apply to such a guardian or parent and contract with him.

If, upon inquiry, it is shown that the minor is not provided by his parents or friends with the necessities, a stranger may supply the necessities proper for him. And the filling of teeth for their preservation, to give relief from pain and prevent its recurrence, is a necessary for which an infant is liable.

THE BOOK-ACCOUNTS OF DENTISTS.

It is of practical consequence that the entries be made in the day-book, on the same day the service is rendered, although some authorities allow a short grace after the day. The account should be charged to the person who is to pay it, and give dates, items and prices. The charges should not be lumped, but as specific as possible; they should not make one charge for two or more fillings, or for several treatments, but should be distinctly itemized. If this plan is not carried out, the books are imperfect, and if admissible at all, are unsatisfactory in proving the value of the services charged.

PARTNERSHIPS.

To this chapter several pages are devoted, but as there is nothing in the partnership of a dental practice which differs in the eyes of the law from other partnerships, we will not consider the question further. The author also considers the contracts between preceptor and pupil, but these relations, excepting in a few states and countries, are now obsolete, dental school education having superseded private preceptorships.

LEGAL RELATIONS OF A DENTIST AND HIS ASSISTANT.

These relations are considered at length by Dr. Reh fuss, they now only apply to such states as recognize an unlicensed dentist as an assistant. If the legal practitioner becomes an assistant to another legal practitioner he is responsible under the law for his acts to patients personally. If an assistant is not a legal practitioner, the dentist whom he assists becomes "liable in damages for any injury his assistant, acting within the scope of his employment, does a patient through want of skill, or carelessness and negligence on his part."

This is true only in a few states now, as in most states the illegal practitioner alone is responsible to the law—his employer is not amenable for the violation of the dental law which the employee commits in his office.

THE DENTIST'S DUTY TO PRESCRIBE.

At a joint meeting of the Maryland and Virginia state dental associations and the City of Washington dental society, held at Baltimore, in 1898, Dr. C. W. Chase, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the "Status of the Degree D. D. S. Under the Law."

This was published in Volume 40 of the "Cosmos." From it the following extracts are made:

Claiming that the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, as conferred by the colleges and universities chartered under the laws of the different states of these United States, gives the holder thereof, when properly approved by the state board wherein the holder intends to or does practice, the right and authority to administer anaesthetics, drugs, or remedies for the alleviation of such diseases as come under the dentist's care, I also believe that in case he (the dentist) failed to so prescribe, or saw to it that the remedies needed were prescribed in case he felt himself incompetent (which would be a sad case), he would not be doing his duty.

Mr. Benjamin Alexander, an attorney at law of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Garretsonian Society of the Philadelphia Dental College, says, "If it be discovered in the treatment of a patient that an internal medicine is necessary to improve the part treated or operated upon, it is obligatory upon the dentist to prescribe. If unable to prescribe, he should immediately recommend the patient to a physician for the purpose of obtaining the necessary remedy. A failure upon his part to attract the patient's attention to his condition would render the dentist liable." * * *

If the dentist's hands were tied through the law not giving him the right to prescribe, he would be forced to do one of two things,—violate the law, or say to the patient, "I know what to give you, but the law will not permit me. I will have to refer you to a physician. I can only fill your teeth, or furnish you substitutes." This is not a pleasant picture, though I have drawn it perfectly, and I am glad to say I do not believe the law so hems us in.

If dentists had no legal or moral right to prescribe medicine for their patients, dental surgery would cease to be a profession; it would be merely a trade. We would have no need of colleges to teach it, nor examining boards to regulate it. I do not believe it possible for a man to successfully practise the dental profession except he is well grounded in pathology, materia medica, and therapeutics, as well as in the other branches of the profession.

Judge C. G. Garrison, of the New Jersey bar, says "a dentist may be defined to be ones whose occupation is the care of the teeth when sound, the treatment of their deformities and diseases when unsound, and the adaption of substitutes for them when lost by age, accident or disease." He further says, "that this definition embraces the hygiene, not only of the mouth, but also of the general system, of which the teeth are a sensitive index, and includes operations upon the alveolar process and adjacent bone."

In a case of caries, or necrosis of the jaws, without the knowledge of medicine and the lawful right to prescribe such remedies as the case demanded, the dentist most assuredly would not be able to do his full duty by the patient presenting such a case.

I also call to your attention an opinion given me by William W. Smithers, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of note. "A Doctor of Dental Surgery is neither a physician nor a surgeon, properly so-called. He is a surgeon of a limited character, and his skill must be exercised within the limits of dentistry. It extends to care and treatment of the teeth and the mouth in general. Obviously he can have nothing to do with a fractured leg or a case of indigestion. Independently of any treatment of the mouth or teeth, the dentist can neither perform a surgical operation nor administer medicine. But where the administering of medicine is subservient to the practise of dentistry, it is perfectly lawful. For example, the giving of gas, or the prescribing of a drug to counteract the effect of a diseased or extracted tooth upon the stomach, would be entirely proper. It must rest

with the individual practitioner to use his judgment and say under the circumstances of each case whether the administering of the medicine is necessarily incidental to the practice of dentistry. * * *

The opinions I have given are not based entirely upon local laws of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, but the gentlemen have tried to give a common law opinion, and I think under those opinions a dentist has the legal right to prescribe medicine for his patients for all diseases that come under the dentist's care."

At this union meeting Dr. David Genese, Baltimore, said that in his city a law had passed forbidding pharmacists from prescribing. There was an appeal made against the law on the part of those pharmacists who had been prescribing for years, but the decision was finally against them. He had then sought advice as to prescribing by dentists, and had been instructed that under the law a duly qualified practitioner of dentistry had a right to prescribe when the disease effected the dental organs. * * *

Dr. H. B. Noble of Washington, D. C., stated that dentists have a right to treat medically or surgically any disease or accident affecting the mouth, jaws, or adjacent parts. In Washington the judges of the court had decided that he (Dr. Noble) was exempt from jury duty on the ground that he was a surgeon.

EXEMPTION OF DENTISTS FROM JURY DUTY.

The dental laws of some states specifically exempt legal practitioners of dentistry from the performance of jury duty. In other states they may be so exempted by construction of the general law which exempts physicians and surgeons from such duty. This, however, thus far rests within the caprice or degree of enlightenment of the trial judge. Dentists have frequently served as jurors. They did not dare to incur the judge's power to punish for contempt. They did not care to carry on a case in court to test the merits of the question because of the expenditure of time and money such litigation would involve.

A decision is reported in the sixtieth North Carolina reports. This decision has been referred to in the chapter on "Dental Surgeons in the Army" of this volume, but is here recited more fully.

It was delivered by C. J. Pearson in 1863, in the matter of one John W. Hunter, whom it declared exempt from conscription because he, as a dentist, was a physician within the meaning of the act of congress (Confederate).

The following is part of the language of the decision:

The petitioner is thirty-seven years of age. In 1856 he graduated at Philadelphia College as a surgeon dentist, and has ever devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he is skillful, and in fact eminent.

The Act of Congress exempts "all physicians who are now, and for the last five years have been, in the actual practice of their profession."

As the question was new, and had not, so far as I could learn, been decided, I adjourned the case and required evidence to be taken as to the course of instruction at

dental colleges, the knowledge it was necessary to acquire in order to obtain a diploma and to practice with skill, and any other facts calculated to aid in the solution of the question: Is a dentist a machine merely, or a surgeon, devoting himself exclusively to one branch of the profession? * * *

Teeth are often saved by removing the decayed part and filling and plugging, and new teeth are inserted, adding as well to the comfort as to the looks of the individual; and if a tooth has to be extracted the "surgeon dentist," by his knowledge of "physiology," ascertains the condition of the system, and by his knowledge of "materia medica" administers the necessary alternatives to put it in proper condition; and by his knowledge of anatomy finds how the tooth is inserted in the jawbone, and knows what instrument will extract it with as little pain as possible, and without injury to the bone; and the depositions state that frequently surgeon dentists are called in to perform delicate operations on the "facial parts" (the upper and lower jawbone), which require an intimate knowledge of the structure of the bones and the location of the arteries, veins, and nerves. In short, the teeth being more subject to decay and disease than any other part of the human body, I am satisfied not only that regular, educated dentists are physicians, but that the human family are much indebted to them for confining themselves to a "specialty," that is, one branch of the profession, whereby that which was some years ago a mere mechanical art has become a useful and important science.

It is, therefore, considered by me that John W. Hunter be forthwith discharged with leave to go wheresoever he will.

Dr. J. A. Chapple, of Atlanta, Ga., considered this decision in a paper read before the National Dental Association in August, 1899, and made the following comment:

It will be readily noted that while defining the legal status of the dentist, the decision unwittingly has a threefold significance,—to wit,—(1) That the dentist, in the full significance of the term, is a physician; (2) That as such, according to the act of congress, he is exempt from army service, and (3) The physician under the law being exempt from jury duty, the dentist can also claim exemption where it is not specially provided in the dental laws of the respective states.

From a further close analysis of this decision it is seen that only "regular, graduated dentists" can claim protection under it, for the judge distinctly declared, "with the aid of these depositions and the argument filed by Mr. Fowle for the petitioner, I am satisfied that a regular, graduated dentist is a 'physician.'" So that, to carry the proposition to its logical sequence, the non-graduated "dentist" is not a physician, nor can he claim exemption from either army service or jury duty.

The principles set forth in the court's decision should certainly have more weight of soundness at this time than at the period when it was rendered. Dental collegiate education was only an experiment then, and dental examining boards in the sense that we now have them were not known then. It is scarcely probable, however, that the fine distinction made in the analysis of the decision by Dr. Chapple with reference to graduated and non-graduated dentists, would govern judges in many states of the union now. The qualifications

for practice under many of the state laws does not at this time lie in the diploma of graduation, but in the certificate of competency issued by the officers especially set apart for this purpose in the state concerned—and exemptions from jury duty would, therefore, include the entire class of legally qualified dentists.

A DENTAL SCHOOL NOT LIABLE FOR INJURIES INFLICTED BY ITS EMPLOYEES
OR AGENTS.

In 218 Illinois, the case of Robert Smith Parks against Northwestern University is decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The following is a synopsis of the decision, rendered December 20th. 1905.

“Under its charter and the Statute of Charitable Uses, which is a part of the common law of Illinois, the Northwestern University is a charitable institution, notwithstanding it requires its students to pay tuition.

The rule exempting a charitable institution from liability for the negligence of its servants does not rest solely upon the ground that an admission of such liability would result in a diversion of the trust funds of the institution.

A private corporation organized for the sole purpose of disseminating learning, having no power to declare dividends and depending for its maintainance upon the income from its property and the endowments and gifts of benevolent persons, holds its funds, from whatever source derived, in trust for the object of its organization, and is within the rule exempting a public charity from liability for the negligence of its servants.”

* * *

This case reached the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Appellate Court of Cook County, the case having been originally in the Superior Court of that County. The complaint of Parks was that Northwestern University undertook, for hire, to teach him the science of dental surgery, etc., and that he received an injury that resulted in the loss of one eye, through the negligence of one of the professors, while he, Parks, was in charge as a student in the school-room or laboratory of the dental school. The complaint was dismissed on a demurrer, by the Superior Court. The case was appealed and the Appellate Court sustained the original judgment. It was then carried to the Supreme Court of the State. In its decision the Supreme Court held:

“The ground of the demurrer was that the appellee university is a charitable institution organized for the purpose of disseminating education and professional learning, and that the doctrine that the employer shall be liable to respond for the negligent act of the employee has no application to it.

The question as to whether the defense should be raised by demurrer or plea was waived by counsel, and by agreement the charter of the university was produced, and it is agreed that the cause should be considered as if the charter of the appellee was fully pleaded and the issue of law made thereon.” * * *

The court also stated that the University was created by the legislature of Illinois by special charter in 1851, which has been amended at various times, but that in section two of this charter, it is provided that the trustees "Shall hold the property of said institution solely for the purpose of education, and not as a stock for individual benefit to themselves, or any contributor to the endowment of the same, and that a forfeiture of the charter is provided in the event that

"the corporation at any time act contrary to the provisions of its charter or fail to comply with the same."

That the charter also requires the University to accept "all persons who may apply to it for education, provided they meet the necessary educational requirements and have good moral character." That the University has other powers granted it in this charter

"but they are all conferred to enable it to so manage its property that it may the more effectively carry out the main purposes of its creation,—education,—and for that purpose alone."

The court then says:

"It is clear from the reading of this chapter that the appellee's entire funds, whether from tuition fees received from students or other sources, must be used solely for educational purposes. The appellee corporation has no capital stock, it cannot declare dividends or share profits, and everything that it has is held in trust to be applied in such manner as to best accomplish the purpose for which it was created, viz., the diffusion of knowledge and learning.'" * * *

The Court elaborately considers the view of the Attorneys for the complainant and continues:

"These reasons for exemption apply as well to private as to public charitable corporations.'" * * *

"The appellee university is a private corporation but is organized for purely charitable purposes. It declares no dividends and has no power to do so. It depends upon the income from its property and the endowments and gifts of benevolent persons for funds to carry out the sole object for which it is created,—the dissemination of learning. Its charter secures to all persons of good moral character who have made sufficient preliminary advancement the benefits of the university, and all of its funds and property, from whatever source derived, are held in trust by it, to be applied in furtherance of the purpose of its organization and increasing its benefits to the public. The funds and property thus acquired are held in trust, and cannot be diverted to the purpose of paying damages for injuries caused by the negligent or wrongful acts of its servants and employees to persons who are enjoying the benefit of the charity. An institution of this character, doing charitable work of great benefit to the public without

profit, and depending upon gifts, donations, legacies and bequests made by charitable persons for the successful accomplishment of its beneficial purposes, is not to be hampered in the acquisition of property and funds from those wishing to contribute and assist in the charitable work, by any doubt that might arise in the minds of such intending donors as to whether the funds supplied by them will be applied to the purposes for which they intended to devote them, or diverted to the entirely different purpose of satisfying judgments recovered against the donee because of the negligent acts of those employed to carry the beneficent purpose into execution. * * *

That the appellee, though a private and not a public corporation, being a purely charitable institution, is not answerable for the negligent acts of its employees, is held but little diversity of opinion."

"The ruling of the superior court of Cook county in sustaining the demurrer to appellant's declaration was correct. The judgment of the Appellate Court must be and is affirmed."

Dental Societies

THE general education of dentists in the United States fitting them especially for the pursuit of their profession may be said to have taken its impetus in 1840. The force which accomplished the progress that has been made to the present time was a divided but harmonious trinity. The force and influence exerted by dental societies broke down the narrowness of the earlier and only poorly trained practitioners of dentistry. Meeting especially for the purpose of learning from one another, men living in different sections became personally acquainted. These acquaintances, in many instances, engendered enduring and unrestrained friendships which had their psychological effect in attractions and confidences that resulted in breaking down the barriers secretiveness and concealment had placed upon the spread of knowledge and methods of practice.

✓ This awakening of a desire to exchange knowledge engendered a feeling that others, who could not be personally present to hear, should also have the benefit of this publicity, and thus the dental journal came to be launched into being as the second force in the educational trinity. Then came the appreciation of the fact that dentistry really was a more comprehensive profession than could be taught, or should be taught, bearing in mind the best interests of the pupil, by any one individual; and especially an individual who was constantly employed in the daily care of his pursuit to gain his daily bread, and thus the two other forces became allied and supported by the third in this trinity, the dental school. Each of these units of potentiality have been considered in special chapters.

Prior to 1837 there was no dental society in the United States. There were probably at that time not a thousand persons calling themselves dentists in this country; each of these kept aloof from the other and closely guarded his own secrets. When we compare the present day with its forty thousand dentists in North America, and innumerable dental societies of which a large

share of the profession are members, who meet at stated periods for the discussion and consideration of professional subjects—and not infrequently for social intercourse at which professional topics are generally considered—the story of the value and wisdom of the originators of dental societies is strongly emphasized.

During the early stages in the development of American dentistry, the profession was numerically small and its members, so far as accessibility was concerned, were scattered further than the immensely larger body is today. It being scientifically much poorer in development also (we refer to the masses), it was not astonishing that the growth of these societies at the first was not very rapid or extensive. Conditions like those existing at that time, everywhere are prone to be hedged by conservatism; men occupying a field entirely their own, look with suspicion upon the advent of any new comers into their domain which they guard with jealous eyes. Confidence which is recognized as the forerunner of all progress in development was a professional quality that was slow and difficult to establish. Each man guarded his own knowledge as his sole property, to be used for his own benefit and dispensed or disposed of to the recipient with the impression that no one else possessed like knowledge or skill. At that time the really scientific giants in the profession were only few, but their efforts and the power of their example furnished a leaven that brought about a change which resulted in the development of our present liberal profession.

A few years prior to the time of the formation of the first dental society this country suffered from financial troubles during which many men found it difficult to earn a living in their accustomed vocations. The success of the men who at that period had made for themselves honorable names, great professional reputations, and who were generally supposed to have lucrative practices, induced many who failed in their pursuits to take up dentistry. There was no restraint or safeguard of law at that time, and numerous incompetent, improper and unqualified men took up practice, believing that little preparation was needed, and that financial returns would be larger and more certain than in any other calling that might be chosen. This probably was a stimulus to the founders of the earlier dental societies to put dentistry on a higher plane, not only among the reputable practitioners, but also in the eyes of the public.

It is said that Dr. Horace Hayden as early as 1817 suggested the usefulness of assembling the dentists of the country in national conventions. This idea, although it did not ripen then, he never entirely abandoned. In 1837, an association of dentists was formed in New York City, of which, however,

no records are in existence. Who were the men that formed it, what was the object of its formation or when it ceased to exist are matters not now known. It was followed by the Dental Association of Western New York, which also left no records of its work, but its existence is proven by a resolution approving the publication of the "American Journal of Dental Science," which appeared in that journal in its first volume, on page seventeen, in 1839.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

On the eighteenth of August, 1840, the long ago conceived idea of Dr. Hayden became a reality by a convention of dentists held in the American Hotel at New York. Here a number of men assembled and, after adopting the following resolution offered by Dr. Chapin A. Harris, adjourned to the residence of Drs. S. and A. W. Brown in Park place:

Resolved:—That it is the opinion of this convention that the science of dental surgery would be advanced, and the interests of all well informed practitioners and the community at large, promoted, by the formation of a National Society of dentists; Therefore resolved furthermore, that in order to the accomplishment of this object, a committee consisting of three persons be appointed by the chairman of this convention to prepare the form of a constitution for such a society with instructions to report the same as soon as they shall have performed their duty.

The committee appointed consisted of Dr. Chapin A. Harris, of Baltimore, Mr. Solyman Brown, of New York, and Dr. Vernon Cuyler, of Hartford, Conn.

This preliminary meeting was presided over by Dr. Elisha Baker as chairman, and Solyman Brown, A. M., acted as secretary.

There were present at this meeting in person:

Horace H. Hayden, M. D., of Baltimore; L. S. Parmly, of New Orleans; Elisha Baker, of New York; Patrick Houston, M. D., of Charleston, S. C.; Eleazar Parmly, M. D., of New York; Enoch Noyes, of Baltimore; Vernon Cuyler, M. D., of Hartford, Conn.; John Lovejoy, of New York; Chapin A. Harris, M. D., of Baltimore; Jahial Parmly, of New York; Joseph N. Foster, M. D., of New York; Augustus Woodruff Brown, of New York; Charles O. Baker, of New York; J. Smith Dodge, of New York; and Solyman Brown, of New York.

Present by proxy: Lewis Roper, M. D., of Philadelphia; Daniel Harrington, of Philadelphia. Present by letter: J. McIlhany, of Philadelphia; E. B. Gardette, of Philadelphia; Edward Hudson, M. D., of Philadelphia; William Arnold, M. D., of New York; Edward Maynard, M. D., of Washington City; James S. Gunnell, M. D., of Washington City; Isaac J. Greenwood, of New York; Josiah F. Flagg, M. D., of Boston, and S. Spooner, of New York. Present by invitation: Leonard Macall, M. D., of Baltimore; John Trenor, M. D., of New York; Elihu Blake, of New York; Dr. Greenwood, of Boston; Dr. Keep, of Boston; Daniel Harwood, M. D., of

Boston; Samuel W. Parmly, of New York; E. G. Tucker, M. D., of New York; R. Burr, of Philadelphia; F. B. Chewning, of Richmond, Va.; S. M. Sheppard, of Petersburg, Va.; Joshua Tucker, M. D., of Boston.

In the afternoon session a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Previous to this action, however, the convention was addressed by Dr. Hayden. The "American Journal of Dental Science," Volume 1, page 158, gives the following report of Dr. Hayden's address:

The formation of a National Society of Dentists, he remarked, had been long a favorite project with himself; and he was happy to say, that he had never found himself wholly alone in this desire. Many years ago he had consulted with the elder Hudson of Philadelphia, who was favorably inclined to such an association. On a visit to Boston and other eastern cities he had consulted his professional brethren on the same question. He found them ready to cooperate in any practicable scheme for the elevation of the profession, but they were inclined to doubt whether anything useful could be accomplished by any other than individual efforts. Of any advantages that could result from associated influence, they were most sceptical, especially in Boston. It was somewhat otherwise with a few of the profession in the City of New York. Here several of his brethren were anxious to disseminate knowledge, cultivate social intercourse, and make an effort to elevate the profession of Dental Surgery from its present neglected condition to the dignity of a science. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and a few other cities his plan was received with favor by some of the individuals with whom he consulted.

The speaker adverted in the next place to the condition of the dental art at the time he entered upon its duties forty-three years ago. Then, said he, the name of dentist was a reproach and a by-word; but he resolved that his son whom he intended to educate to his own calling, should find the profession so far improved and exalted as that it should be no longer a disgrace to be called a dentist. To this end he inquired of the elder Greenwood of New York for books on the subject of dental theory and practice. That gentleman informed him of the work of John Hunter which he procured. Soon after he obtained possession of some few other works both in French and English. From that time he has seen the science assuming more and more importance in the public eye, while men of learning, worth and genius have been added from year to year to the rank of its professors.

At the present period, continued the speaker, renewed efforts are making in England, France and Scotland, to place our profession on still higher ground than it has yet attained; and shall we of these United States of America, remain inactive in this grand endeavor? For myself, said he, I cannot brook defeat in this favorite undertaking. I prefer rather to make renewed and redoubled efforts to secure success. If, like the Jews, we are scattered and despised, may we not like that persecuted people, at least hope for a day of restoration to our promised land! There are indeed many obstacles still to overcome. A new race of Canaanites must be expelled from our borders. Many errors must be exploded, and much ignorance must be dispelled, before the light of truth will beam clearly upon our path; but with diligence, zeal and perseverance, we are certain of ultimate success. Let us, therefore, go forward in the good cause, unintimidated by the scepticism of the faithless, the fears of the timid, or the apathy of the selfish. If there are some who prefer to plod onward

in the path of private enterprise, let us unite our efforts in one great social endeavor to elevate our profession from the degraded condition to which it has sunk, and in which it must ever remain until the high minded and well educated amongst its practitioners shall unitedly arise and shake themselves from the dust.

Article 1 of the constitution states the objects of the society as follows:

The objects of this society are to promote union and harmony among all respectable and well-informed Dental Surgeons; to advance the science by free communication and interchange of sentiments, either written or verbal, between members of the Society, both in this and other countries; in fine, to give character and respectability to the profession, by establishing a line of distinction between the truly meritorious and skillful, and such as riot in the illgotten fruit of unblushing impudence and empiricism.

It will be noted that Dr. Harris' resolution suggests the thought that an association would advance the science of dental surgery and promote the interests of all well informed practitioners and the community at large. But the first article of this constitution goes further than this and seeks to establish a line of distinction between practitioners, making a certain class exclusive from the other. The name of the American Society of Dental Surgeons was established in Article II of this document. Excepting those present in person or by proxy at this meeting, who were declared members of the Society, the election of new members was provided for and in order to become such member it was necessary to have a two-third vote of all the members present. The society reserved the right of expelling members for cause, in which case three-fourths of the members present were necessary to vote an expulsion. Each new member elected had to pay ten dollars which entitled him to a diploma, and each and every candidate examined and admitted to membership had to pay a fee of twenty-five dollars before receiving a diploma.

In the by-laws, it was provided that every acting member or fellow of the society should be entitled to a diploma conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and that every honorary member should receive the diploma of Doctor of Dental Surgery upon the payment of ten dollars, but the constitution provided that a candidate for membership who possessed a diploma of a regularly chartered dental college in any of the United States should not be required to be re-examined by this society, but was to be entitled to receive the diploma by complying with the requirements of the by-laws. A candidate for admission was required to be twenty-one years of age; to have a good English education; a good moral character, and to have studied and practiced for at least two full years with "some practical dentist, known as such to this society."

Dr. Eleazer Parmly, after the constitution and by-laws had been adopted, delivered the following address, which contains so much of prophecy and fulfillment that it has been reproduced almost in full here:

I feel myself happy in being of the number of those whose names shall be transmitted, in the act which we have just performed, to the latest posterity; and whose memories will live in the history of our profession long after our mortal remains shall have been gathered to the home of our fathers. We can easily imagine the glow of patriotic enthusiasm which animates, at this day, the hearts of those who can trace the blood which flows in their veins to the heroes of the American Revolution, who signed their names to that great political document which secures to us our national independence. And why is it, that this exulting self congratulation and honorable pride are felt by the descendants of that band of patriots whose memories shall live in the hearts of their countrymen as long as they remain the happy citizens of this glorious and independent republic? It is in consequence of the struggles through which they passed in order to acquire the power of calling themselves a free and sovereign people; and of the sacrifices which they made for the good of their common country?

Will not a similar feeling kindle in the breasts of those who shall come after us, when a small pamphlet shall fall into their hands, either by accident or design, bearing the names of those individuals of this assembly to whom they can claim the affinity of kindred blood; may not a noble pride be felt by our children, and even by our children's children, when they read that their ancestors were of the little band, who met from distant cities, to rescue a noble science from the degradation to which it had been reduced by ignorance, selfishness and quackery?

Our forefathers met with opposition and oppression in every attempt to establish their rights as men. We too, have met in former years with indignities and sarcasms in every attempt to sustain our privileges as members of our profession. We have, I presume, all of us, the mortification to know that in this country, more particularly than in any other, the community at large have been accustomed to regard men, and gentlemen too, as unfit for the drawing room of the rich and the fashionable, if they attach themselves to the profession which we are resolved to honor and to elevate. It is time to blot from the annals of society this degrading feature, and to claim for ourselves a full equality with the honorable avocations of our fellow men. We owe it to ourselves; and we owe it especially to our children.

The support of the constitution which has just been adopted, is, in my opinion, an object worthy of our vigorous and united efforts. Personal fame and aggrandizement should never be allowed to constitute predominant ingredients in the composition of our professional ambition. Nobler motives shall animate our zeal, while engaged in laying the corner stone of a structure which completed by our successors, shall, at some future day, command the respect, if not the admiration of the world.

Without such an object, our present undertaking would be unworthy of men; and our present meeting a school boy amusement. But I trust we have come together from distant cities of the Union with a settled determination to carry out in detail, with manly vigor, the objects proposed by the instrument which we have just declared to be a fit constitution for an American society of surgeon-dentists.

On Wednesday, August 19th, the members assembled at the residence of Dr. Baker, No. 6 Warren street. Here the by-laws were adopted and the organization completed by the election of these officers:

Horace H. Hayden, M. D., President; Josiah F. Flagg, M. D., First Vice President; Eleazar Parmly, M. D., Second Vice President; E. B. Gardette, Third Vice President; Solyman Brown, A. M., Recording Secretary; Chapin A. Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; Elisha Baker, Treasurer; J. H. Foster, M. D., Librarian.

A resolution was passed approving of the organization and design of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and promising co-operation.

At the meeting held on Thursday morning, August 20th, Dr. Hayden, the president, was chosen to deliver an address at the opening of the next meeting of the society. Five persons were selected to deliver dissertations on subjects connected with dental theory or practice at the next annual meeting namely: Solyman Brown, J. Smith Dodge, Chapin A. Harris, J. H. Foster and Elisha Baker.

A resolution was adopted to appoint twelve members to prepare essays on the special subjects for the benefit of the profession. The assignments made and subjects chosen were as follows:

1. L. S. Parmly, on the best method of saving the natural teeth.
2. E. Baker, on ulcerated fangs, and the methods of cure.
3. E. Parmly, on the necessity of stopping carious teeth.
4. J. F. Flagg, on the Ligamentum Dentis, so called.
5. C. A. Harris, on the necessity of artificial teeth.
6. S. Brown, on the necessity of regulating the natural teeth.
7. J. Smith Dodge, on the extraction of diseased teeth.
8. L. Mackall, on diseases of the gums.
9. E. Noyes, on deciduous teeth.
10. J. S. Gunnell, on salivary calculus.
11. John Harris, on the propriety of filing the teeth.
12. V. Cuyler, on toothache.

On Thursday evening, August 20th, the meeting was held at the residence of Messrs. Tucker and Foster, No. 3 Park place. At this meeting the following new members were added to the members already chosen:

Samuel Cartwright, London.
Robert Nasmyth, Edinburg.
Alexander Nasmyth, London.
C. S. Brewster, Paris.
John T. Edmonds, London.
James McPherson, Glasgow, Scotland.

S. Blanding, M. D., Columbia, S. C.
Leonard Koecker, London.
Thomas Bell, London.
C. F. Delabarre, Paris.
David Wemyss Jobson, Edinburg.
E. Gidney, Manchester, Eng.

A. G. Becht, The Hague, Netherlands.
 H. N. Fenn, Rochester, N. Y.
 James Taylor, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Edward Taylor, Maysville, Ky.
 Solomon Keep, Boston.
 Mons. Le Maire, Paris.

A resolution was also adopted at this time appointing Dr. Eleazer Parmly as an agent of this society to present a petition to the legislature of the state of New York asking for a charter with power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

A resolution approving of the establishment and management of the "American Journal of Dental Science" was also passed, and an adjournment was then taken to the second Tuesday in August, 1841, to meet at the United States Hotel in Philadelphia.

Dr. Hayden continued in the office of president until his death in 1844, when Dr. Eleazer Parmly was elected to the position, which he filled until 1853. As he declined a reelection, Dr. Elisha Townsend became his successor. He remained in office until 1856, when the society was dissolved, on August 7th of that year.

Dr. Solyman Brown, the first recording secretary, in speaking of Horace H. Hayden, who was the master spirit that guided this first national dental society, said of him: "When he shall have been forgotten as a dental practitioner and physiologist, he will be remembered by his professional successors as '*the father of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.*'" Looked upon from our present standpoint it would seem that he may well be called the "father of American dental societies."

During the life of this Society it went through contentions, differences and disagreements, and then, it is reported, Dr. Hayden said that he had not entirely approved of the principles upon which the society had been founded, and that in his opinion there had not been circumspection enough in the required qualifications for admittance to membership.

The second meeting held in Philadelphia, in 1841, was disturbed by the "amalgam" question. Dr. J. H. Foster proposed this proposition for discussion: "Are there cases in which it is essential, advisable and important that teeth should be filled, in which gold foil cannot be used and other articles be substituted, so as to preserve the teeth a sufficient time to compensate for the operation." This led to the appointment of a special committee, who reported "that the use of lithodeon, mineral paste and all other substances of which mercury is an ingredient, is injurious to the teeth, and there is no tooth in which caries in it can be arrested and the organ rendered serviceable by being filled in which gold cannot be employed." This report was adopted.

In 1843 a resolution was adopted declaring the use of amalgam to be mal-

practice, and in 1811 the recording secretary was required to notify the members that the use of "mineral paste had been declared as malpractice by the society, and that any members thereafter persisting in its use would have their case considered by the society, and in 1845, resolutions, which have since become known as the amalgam protest and pledge, were adopted.

This resulted quickly in the reduction of the number of members of the society, of which a few were expelled, but mostly they withdrew voluntarily, and in consequence its influence began to wane. The society was so much engaged in wrangling that it had very little time for the consideration of such subjects as it was intended to advance at the time of its formation. The main object of the society was neglected by the constant agitation of the amalgam question, and so it proceeded until 1850, when the wiser heads of the society realized that a wrong course had been persisted in. An effort was made to ingratiate the society in the esteem of the profession at large by rescinding the amalgam protest and pledge, of 1845, but this was of very little avail. The wording of the rescinding resolution was almost as distasteful as the resolution itself had been. It assumed that the resolution so much objected to had accomplished its object, and that at the period of its rescinding, the society had been relieved of responsibility to the community and also to the profession at large in the matter involved. Instead of augmenting and closer cementing the membership, the manner of this resolution led to further wranglings.

In the meantime other organizations of a kindred kind had been formed that had no errors to live down, and these secured themselves most of the retiring members from this society.

In May, 1855, the then president, Dr. Townsend, was directed to call a meeting to be held at Philadelphia, and in August of that year the question of dissolving the society was considered. The matter was referred to a committee who reported adversely, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at New York on the first Tuesday of August, 1856. At this meeting a quorum could not be obtained, and it was there decided to dissolve this association and it adjourned "sine die."

While this Society which entered life with so much of promise, and with a membership composed of the best thought of the dental profession of that day, died at the age of sixteen, and did not succeed in filling the place which it originally entered upon, there can be no doubt that the seed thus sown and the thoughts expressed by Hayden and by Parmly at its birth, germinated and grew into the strong, vigorous and helpful dental societies, that stand for and make up the *dental profession* of today.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF SURGEON-DENTISTS.

In December, 1842, at Richmond, Virginia, the Virginia Society of Surgeon-Dentists was organized. The preamble to its organic law sets forth that it was organized for the purpose of benefiting the science and the community and to "distinguish and reward merit and discountenance and expose quackery and charlatanism." This society became incorporated under the general statutes of the state of Virginia providing for corporations. It is believed to have been the first dental society to be incorporated.

In 1845 this organization also engaged in the amalgam war, by passing the following resolution:

Resolved: That we believe the use of all pastes and cements of which mercury is a part, entirely unfit for, and highly objectionable as fillings for carious teeth, and that the use of them in dental practice is empirical, and is hereby declared to be malpractice.

Resolved, That we reprobate the use of all such mercurial preparations, and will execute our laws with fidelity and promptness, we claim no authority over the opinions of our members, nor will we ever require of them other pledges than those which exist among honorable men united for the purpose of improving and elevating a noble science.

The first officers of this society were:

Dr. S. Lethbridge, president; John G. Wayt, vice-president; James D. McCabe, corresponding and recording secretary; S. M. Sheppard, treasurer; W. W. H. Thackston, R. N. Hudson, John McConnell, T. B. Hamblin, William M. McKenney, executive committee.

There is no record to show how long this society lived and labored, or who its future officers were.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

The next society to be formed was the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, which was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 13, 1844. It declared its object to be to elevate the profession, without distinction of persons, for the purpose of mutual improvement in the science and practice of the profession; to promote the exercise of gentlemanly courtesy, which should characterize members of a liberal profession in the social as well as the

professional intercourse; to encourage frequent interchange of opinions and observations in practice; and to report from time to time cases of interest in individual practice which would make it worthy the confidence of an enlightened public.

This society also passed the anti-amalgam resolution. In 1847 the "Dental Register of the West" was issued under its auspices as a quarterly journal. It unlike its predecessors, made no pretense of waging war against quackery and charlatanism. It started with the purpose of attracting and elevating others, rather than condemning and crushing them. This society undoubtedly wielded a great influence in the development of western dentists and dentistry. It was perhaps due to the broader tolerance and, possibly, to the consciousness of the lack of a sufficient knowledge or education of the earlier practitioners who formed this society, that a democratic view was espoused and an air and spirit of superiority and censorship over others was not assumed. The first officers of this society were:

Jesse W. Cook, president; A. D. Bigelow, Joseph Taylor and D. P. Hunt, vice-presidents; W. B. Ross, recording secretary; James Taylor, corresponding secretary; Charles Bonsall, treasurer; M. Rogers, John Allen, F. E. Suire, executive committee.

This association continued to hold annual meetings with fair regularity, generally at the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, up to 1881. In volume thirty-five of the Dental Register there appears an announcement of the meeting of this association to take place on the first Wednesday of March, 1881, in the lecture room of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and the hope is expressed in this notice "that this would be an interesting occasion, and that some of the earlier members of this association that have been absent for several years would be present, and that it is almost certain that Doctor George Watts would be of that number, his health having been restored to a remarkable degree."

The program of the subjects to be considered was published in that announcement, with the request that the members study these subjects in order that every possible thought be presented upon each. No further account of the meeting is found, and from that time on no record is discerned in this Dental Journal.

On April 15th and 16th, 1896, however, this organization was called together at Cincinnati, the special occasion being the unveiling of a tablet erected in honor of the memory of Doctor James Taylor in the Ohio Dental College Building. This was a fitting tribute to him whose life activities had been so intimately associated with this association, this College, and the Dental

Register of the West, in fact with dental professional development of what was in his time known as the West. At this meeting J. E. Cravens of Indianapolis, was elected President; Grant Molyneaux and H. C. Matlack of Cincinnati, Vice Presidents; H. T. Smith of Cincinnati, Secretary, and H. A. Smith of Cincinnati, Treasurer. This election at the age of fifty-two years appears to have been the swan song of this association.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.

While the American Society of Dental Surgeons was in its agony of dissolution, an active movement took place for another national association of dentists, which took actual form in a gathering of dentists at Philadelphia on August 2, 3 and 4, 1855. This body it was at first intended to organize under the title of "American Dental Congress," but after some discussion at the meeting this title was changed to the name heading this page. During this gathering a plan of organization was adopted, which was stated in its articles of association. The plan for its organization was on a democratic basis, and it was hoped that the rocks upon which the other society was shipwrecked would be entirely avoided, and that the sailing of this new organization would be undisturbed by the jealousies and bickerings that had harmed the progress of the first association.

Dr. Elisha Townsend, under whose presidency the American Society of Dental Surgeons expired, became most active in the organization of this convention; in fact the initiative of its formation was largely due to his standing and position, influence and experience. The temporary organization was effected by the naming of Dr. John S. Clark, of New Orleans, as president, and Mr. J. M. Crowell, of New York, as secretary, upon the motion of Dr. W. H. Goddard, of Kentucky, which was seconded by Dr. W. H. Dwinelle, of New York. At the instance of Dr. Elisha Townsend a committee, consisting of Drs. McCalla, of Pennsylvania, Haws, of New York, Miller, of Massachusetts, Potter, of Connecticut, Brown, of New Jersey, Goddard, of Kentucky, Bonsall, of Ohio, Garrett, of Delaware, Cohen, of Maryland, and Munson, of the District of Columbia, was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization. Upon their report, Dr. J. B. Rich, of New York, was chosen president; John S. Clark, of New Orleans, vice-president; Charles Bonsall, of Cincinnati, recording secretary, and J. H. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary.

A committee was then appointed to prepare a plan of organization for the convention, which consisted of Drs. Clark, of Louisiana, Munson, of the District of Columbia, Garrett, of Delaware, Goddard, of Kentucky, Cameron, of Ohio, Marshall, of New Jersey, Potter, of Connecticut, Miller, of Massachusetts, Haws, of New York, and Townsend, of Pennsylvania.

The following extract is made from the articles of association :

Article I.

The Association shall be called the "American Dental Convention."

Article II.

The Association is intended to promote professional and personal intercourse among those who are engaged in the cultivation and practice of Dentistry throughout the world, to advance the cause of Dental education, and systematize and strengthen the exertions of its friends, and by a mutual interchange of opinions and experience, to advance the knowledge and liberalize the relations of the members.

Article III.

The Convention shall consist of the members of this Convention, who shall sign these Articles of Association, and of such other practitioners of Dentistry and auxiliary branches of Science, as shall hereafter be elected to membership and in like manner sign these Articles.

Article IV.

Candidates for membership shall be nominated by a member of the Convention at any of its meetings, and every such candidate as shall receive a majority of the votes cast upon the question of his admission, shall be declared duly elected.

Article IX.

A Committee to prepare business for the session shall be appointed by the President elected for the year then expiring, which Committee shall consist of one member from each State represented.

Article X.

The business committee provided for in Article IX shall be the standing committee of reference for all essays and papers proposed to be read by members before the Convention, and shall report their number, subjects and length to the President, with their advice as to the order most expedient to be observed in presenting them to the Convention; and the President shall thereupon appoint at his discretion the time at which they shall be read—provided that it shall always be competent to the Convention to assign by resolution any other time for the reading of such papers, or to postpone such reading indefinitely; and the Convention may also by resolution order the reading of any paper or communications at such time as it shall deem expedient.

Article XI.

All papers read before the Convention by the members shall be the property and at the option of their authors, unless otherwise disposed of by resolution of the Convention with consent of the authors.

Article XIII.

The Convention shall order and determine all matters not herein provided for by resolution.

Article XIV.

The funds of the Convention shall be held and appropriated by the Treasurer to the discharge of its expenses, and he shall report his accounts to the Convention on the last day of the session, and shall assess a pro rata tax upon the members present to defray the same.

Article XVI.

These Articles may be altered and amended in whole or in part, at any session of the Convention by a majority of the votes of the members present.

It will be seen that the eligibility to membership was not confined to practitioners of dentistry only, but devotees to auxiliary branches of science were also admitted. More than eighty dentists joined this convention at the first meeting, and it would appear that the formation of this organization commended itself to the good opinion of the practitioners generally, as we are told that when the third session of this convention was held, in 1857, at Boston, there were 190 names on the roll.

The second session was held in New York, and at this meeting the articles of the organic law which had reference to membership were suspended, and at the meeting at Boston the entire organic law was abrogated, and the convention rendered absolutely open. This action was taken because of the fear of the members that its democratic methods might be curtailed by the appointment of committees to take care of minor matters even, which should be administered by the entire body. There evidently was a struggle against representative government by committees in contra distinction to popular government as administered in town meeting. A resolution was adopted which provided for the creation of "a fund for the promotion of dental science with especial reference to the employment of some competent person or persons to conduct experiments, physiological, pathological, chemical, and hygienic, as connected with dental science."

This was the first obstructive rock in the course of the Convention. It was objected to in words like these: "Have we become so low as to be mere mechanics, leaving the scientific part of our work to some man or other who does the thinking for us for dollars and cents? * * * There is, then, no further need for study. * * * Henceforth, when the day's operating is done, we may sit in our easy-chairs and read novels, knowing that 'the man' will send us results when he gets at them." (*American Journal of Dental Science*, Second Series.)

This criticism though severe from the present point of view, seems not to

have been entirely unreasonable. Then there were those who complained that the character of the proceedings was not of the high standard that the times demanded nor in keeping with the progress in every other branch of science, which, at that period, exhibited the greatest vitality in the history of our country, and was full of activity everywhere. Dr. J. H. McQuillen, one of the leaders in dental progress at that time, remarked:

"Never at any period was the iconoclastic spirit more rampant than now. The land is strewn with the wrecks of broken idols. Doctrines respectable from the very grayness of their antiquity are rudely hauled up to the bar of popular judgment, and as summarily dispatched. Social and political dogmas that have stood undisturbed for centuries, recognized of all men as true and real, vanish into thin air before the sharp scrutiny of modern inquiry."

It has been said of the proceedings of the third meeting held at Boston, that, "Such an incongruous mixture of sense and nonsense was probably never heard before in any so-called scientific convention. Nothing was said to throw a new light upon any subject under discussion, and no papers were read. The conclusion which must be arrived at by any one who takes this body of men as a representation of the profession is, that we are a set of mere manipulators, but by no means scientific men."

It was then alleged to have been said by the best class of dentists, that the experiment of the convention had proven a failure, and that its usefulness was apparently past, and that its end seemed near at hand, but this prophecy did not then materialize. In the "History of Dental and Oral Science," published in 1876, it is said: "The Convention still exists, and meets the requirements of, and is a great aid to, many in the profession."

Nevertheless there was a feeling that the American Dental Convention failed as completely to meet the wants and requirements of the American dental profession as did its predecessor, the American Society of Dental Surgeons, although from entirely different causes, and the matter of organizing still another association was thoroughly canvassed and agitated all over this country. The tacit admission was made everywhere that these associations had not failed because of their organic laws, or want of laws upon which they had been founded, but because of their indiscriminate membership and their absolute latitude in the admission of members.

As before stated, this convention continued its life until 1876, the last meeting being held in 1875. During these years the following served as presidents of the American Dental Convention:

1855—John B. Rich.
 1856—Chapin A. Harris.
 1857—James Taylor.
 1858—Isaiah Forbes.
 1859—L. W. Rodgers.
 1860—T. L. Buckingham.
 1861—John Allen.
 1862—A. Westcott.
 1863—J. Taft.
 1864—W. W. Allport.
 1865—H. E. Peebles.

1866—W. B. Hurd.
 1867—J. G. Ambler.
 1868—J. M. Crowell.
 1869—J. G. Ambler.
 1870—J. G. Ambler.
 1871—William Dutch.
 1872—I. J. Wetherbee.
 1873—John Allen.
 1874—B. F. Coy.
 1875—B. F. Coy.

In concluding the sketch of the convention, and before considering the advent and progress of the American Dental Association, it is believed that no better service can be done to history than to repeat the closing words of a sketch on this same subject, in the "History of Dental and Oral Science in America," published in 1876, on page 157:

Defects are always plain to the sight; but it is not always so easy to remedy them. A happy solution to the difficulties of forming an association which should be at once stable and yielding, easy of access, yet with exact and firmly held qualifications for membership; having a high scientific aim and character, yet into which the tyro could come and learn of his elders; possessing an organized and authoritative government, which should "derive its just powers from the consent of the governed;" and holding inherent from all these the elements of permanence, popularity, and authority, was at length found in the system of delegation adopted by the American Dental Association.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

As a solution of the vexed question of a proper representative organization of the dental profession of the country, this association was founded upon the pattern of the plan of organization of the American Medical Association. Dr. J. H. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, gave it its initiative not only by his advocacy, but by his earnest work.

The formation of this association met with much opposition. At a meeting of dentists held in New York City, in June, 1859, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every dentist who desires the advancement of the profession to attend the convention at Niagara Falls, and use his influence against any action tending to dissolve the American Convention, *or to create any delegated organization.*

It took courage to meet such opposition. Fortunately there were many of the profession of whom it was hoped to form a new association, who did not sympathize with this resolution.

The American Dental Convention met at Niagara Falls, in August, 1859, and while this convention was in session there, the American Dental Association was organized, and formulated a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted a year later at a meeting in Washington city.

The disturbed times of 1861 prevented the holding of a meeting in that year of this new association, but, in 1862, it convened at Cleveland, having a membership of only fourteen. In 1863, it met in Philadelphia with an attendance of fifty-six members. In 1864, at Niagara, there were eighty-eight members present, and in the meeting of 1865, held in Chicago, 124 responded to roll-call. The meeting of 1870 was attended by delegates from forty-seven societies and three colleges, aside from the regular members. In 1876, it was stated that the Chicago attendance of 1865 was a high average. In 1866, at its meeting in Boston, the association promulgated a code of dental ethics, which has grown to be the acknowledged code of professional moral conduct by almost all of the dental societies of this country today. These it is governing in a perhaps modified, but essential form. If imitation is the highest form of flattery, then certainly the present generation of dentists is doing great homage to the compilers of the code of dental ethics adopted at Boston by the American Dental Association, in 1866.

In 1876, when this association was in its adolescent age, the following was said of it on page 158 of the "History of Dental and Oral Science."

Thus, this association, conceived at a period apparently the most inauspicious, and rocked in the cradle of adversity, has gained fair proportions, and exercised a powerful influence in the profession, by stimulating individual and associated effort. It will be folly to regard its organization as perfect. It has met, however, and evidently still fills, the needs of the profession in this direction.

At the initial meeting of this association at Niagara, there were present: Drs. S. L. Hamlin and H. McCullum as delegates from the Mississippi Valley Dental Association; D. W. Perkins and W. W. Allport from the Western Dental Association; J. H. McQuillen, J. L. Suesserott, T. L. Buckingham and George T. Barker from the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons; J. F. Johnston, A. M. Moore and P. G. C. Hunt from the Indiana State Dental Association; H. J. McKellops and Isaiah Forbes from the St. Louis Dental Association; W. M. Wright and R. Van Dervort from the Pittsburgh Dental Association; C. H. James and J. G. Cameron from the Cincinnati Dental Association; H. A. Smith, Joseph Richardson, J. T. Toland, J. Taft, G. W.

Keeley, George Watt and E. Taylor from the Ohio Dental Association, and James Taylor as a delegate representing the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

These twenty-five delegates organized the first delegated national association, Dr. W. W. Allport, of Chicago, presiding over the meeting, and Dr. Jonathan Taft, of Cincinnati, acting as secretary. Drs. J. H. McQuillen, William M. Wright and Joseph Richardson constituted a committee to present a constitution and by-laws for the government of this body, and they reported at the next meeting of the association, which was held at Washington, on July 31, 1860. The following excerpts which may have some interest from the historic standpoint, are hereby reproduced:

Article II—Objects.

The objects of this Association shall be, to cultivate the science and art of dentistry, and all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, to promote among them mutual improvement, social intercourse, and good feeling, and to collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the dental profession in every part of the United States.

Article III—Members.

Section I—The members of this Association shall be exclusively practitioners of dentistry, holding their appointment to membership either as delegates from local institutions, or as permanent members.

Section II—The delegates shall receive their appointment from permanently organized dental societies and dental colleges in the Union, each delegate holding his appointment for one year.

Section III—Each local society shall be entitled to send to the Association, one delegate for every five of its active members, and the faculty of each college to send one of its members as a representative.

Section IV—The permanent members shall consist of all those who have served in the capacity of delegates. Each delegate and permanent member shall be entitled to debate and vote on all questions, and be eligible to any office in the gift of the Association.

Section V.—To defray the expense of printing the Transactions, and to meet other incidental expenses, the sum of two dollars shall be assessed annually upon all the members present at meetings of the Association. No member who is not present at a meeting of the Association shall be required to pay the annual assessment.

Article V—Officers.

Section I—The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. Two or more nominees for each office shall be presented by a special committee of one from each delegation, and shall be voted for separately by ballot, a plurality of votes being necessary for an election. Each officer shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is elected to succeed him.

Article VI —Standing Committees.

Section I—The following Standing Committees shall be organized at every annual meeting, to prepare, arrange and expedite business for each ensuing year, and to carry into effect the orders of the Association, not otherwise assigned, namely: a Committee of Arrangements, of Publication, on Prize Essays, on Dental Physiology, on Dental Chemistry, on Dental Pathology and Surgery, on Mechanical Dentistry, Dental Education, and Dental Literature.

Section II—The Committee of Arrangements shall be composed of three members, one of whom, if practicable, shall reside in the place at which the Association is to hold its next ensuing annual meeting. They shall be required to procure suitable accommodations for the meeting; to verify and report upon the credentials of membership; to receive and announce all essays and memoirs voluntarily communicated, either by members of the Association, or by others through them; and to select and announce, at the earliest period practicable after their appointment, subjects for discussion at the succeeding annual meeting.

Section III—The Committee of Publication shall consist of five members, of which the Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer must constitute a part. They shall be authorized to employ a competent reporter to furnish an accurate report of the proceedings of each meeting. They shall superintend the publication and distribution of such portions of the Transactions as the Association may direct. This Committee shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and present a statement of the same in the annual report of the Committee, which report shall specify the character and cost of the publications of the Association during the year, the number of copies still at the disposal of the meeting, and the funds on hand for further operations. The Committee shall be instructed to print, at the beginning of each volume of the Transactions, the following disclaimer, viz: "The American Dental Association, holds itself wholly irresponsible for the opinions, theories, or criticisms therein contained, except when so decided by special resolution."

Section IV—The Committee on Prize Essays shall consist of five members. Two prizes, consisting of medals not exceeding in value fifty dollars each, may be awarded to the best two communications reported on favorably by the Committee, and directed by the Association to be published.

Section V—The Committees on Dental Physiology and Dental Chemistry, shall be composed of three members each. It shall be the duty of each Committee to present yearly reports in their special departments, embracing, if practicable, the results of original investigations.

Section VI—The Committee on Dental Pathology and Surgery, consisting of five members, shall have under consideration everything that appertains to pathological conditions of the teeth and adjacent tissues, and the remedial agencies embraced under the head of operative dentistry. Improvements in the latter department, if expedient, shall be thoroughly tested, and reported on before the Association by this Committee.

Section VII—The Committee on Mechanical Dentistry shall consist of five members, who shall receive and take cognizance of plans, improvements and specimens in this department, that may be presented by persons desiring to bring them before the Association. The Committee shall be authorized to reject those they may deem unworthy of presentation.

Section VIII—The Committee on Dental Education, and Dental Literature, con-

sisting of three members, shall make annual reports on these important subjects. The selection of the chairman and members of the different committees, shall be referred to the nominating committee.

The provisions are so plain and distinctive, that it is not deemed necessary to make any extended comment or review of the same.

So wisely was this organization conceived, and so earnestly were the objects stated in its organic document carried out, that the influence this association has exerted in the development of the science and art of dentistry is scarcely measurable. The leaders of dental thought, investigation, invention and instruction were members of this association. Its membership being composed of delegates from other societies, and also of permanent members, a most admirable method of carrying the propaganda of dental progress back to the constituencies from whence the delegates came, was secured.

The forum thus annually provided for the dissemination of the accomplished work and accumulated knowledge of the preceding year, which was diversified by being distributed to different sections of the country, proved an admirable method of securing audiences with constantly growing interest. The yearly publications sent forth by this association, of themselves furnish a library which constitutes a history of the dental profession of this United States.

The following were the men of the society named to preside over it from the beginning of its career, until it decided to merge itself into a still greater society with, it is to be hoped, an increasing influence for good.

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| 1859—W. W. Allport, Chicago, Ill. (First meeting for organization). | 2874—M. S. Dean, Chicago, Ill. |
| 1860—W. H. Atkinson, Cleveland, Ohio. | 1875—A. L. Northrop, New York, N. Y. |
| 1861—(No meeting). | 1876—George W. Keely, Oxford, Ohio. |
| 1862—George Watt, Xenia, Ohio. | 1877—F. H. Rehwinkel, Chillicothe, Ohio. |
| 1863—W. H. Allen, New York, N. Y. | 1878—H. J. McKellops, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1864—J. H. McQuillen, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1879—L. D. Shepard, Boston, Mass. |
| 1865—C. W. Spalding, St. Louis, Mo. | 1880—C. N. Peirce, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1866—C. P. Fitch, New York, N. Y. | 1881—H. A. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| 1867—A. Lawrence, Lowell, Mass. | 1882—W. H. Goddard, Louisville, Ky. |
| 1868—Jonathan Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1883—E. T. Darby, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1869—Homer Judd, St. Louis, Mo. (Owing to a change in the constitution, officers elected at this and the sessions following served at the next annual meeting subsequent to their election). | 1884—J. N. Crouse, Chicago, Ill. |
| 1870—W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn. | 1885—W. C. Barrett, Buffalo, N. Y. |
| 1871—George H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. | 1886—W. W. Allport, Chicago, Ill. |
| 1872—P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind. | 1887—Frank Abbott, New York, N. Y. |
| 1873—T. L. Buckingham, Philadelphia. | 1888—C. R. Butler, Cleveland, Ohio. |
| | 1889—W. M. Foster, Baltimore, Md. |
| | 1890—A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill. |
| | 1891—W. W. Walker, New York, N. Y. |
| | 1892—J. D. Patterson, Kansas City, Mo. |
| | 1893—(Formal session only, owing to the |

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| holding of the World's Columbian Den- | 1894—J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn. |
| tal Congress; officers elected in 1892 | 1895—J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn. |
| held over until 1894). | 1896—James Truman, Philadelphia, Pa. |

These names, while not by any means including all the men who deserve to be enrolled upon the scroll of the highest dental fame, are sufficient to epitomize the accomplishments of the dental profession during the last four decades of the nineteenth century.

THE NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

For the creation of the National Dental Association, the result of a union of the Southern Dental Association with the American Dental Association, and which might well be called the "greater American Dental Association," the dental profession is largely indebted to Dr. B. Holly Smith, of Baltimore, who, when president of the Southern Dental Association, in his annual address delivered in 1894, first suggested the desirability, wisdom and patriotism of merging these two great American dental associations into one. At this meeting Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, of Boston, was present and listened to President Smith's address, and was so strongly convinced of the correctness of the positions taken that he then and there pledged his support towards the accomplishment of this union.

As in all great movements, so in this, the objector appeared. He was not confined to membership of either of the old societies, but was conspicuous in both. Dr. Smith was indefatigable with pen and voice in the advocacy of this measure, and devoted himself particularly to the opposition existing in the southern cities. At the meeting of the American Dental Association which took place in Old Point Comfort, Va., in August, 1894, Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, in fulfillment of his pledge made shortly before to the Southern Dental Association, introduced the following resolution, which prevailed:

Whereas, A closer union of the members of the dental profession in the United States is desirable and would promote scientific and professional advancement:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Southern Dental Association in regard to the formation of one National Association.

The committee from the American Dental Association appointed to canvass the situation, consisted of Drs. Thomas Fillebrown, P. Holly Smith, Louis Jack, J. Y. Crawford and J. N. Crouse.

At the Asbury Park, N. J., meeting of the American Dental Association,

held in August, 1895, President Crawford, of Nashville, in his address, still urged the union of these two associations, and continued this committee for another year. The Southern Dental Association, in October of the same year, met at Atlanta, and appointed a committee to act in conjunction with that appointed by the American Dental Association. This committee consisted of Drs. L. G. Noel, E. P. Beadles, J. T. Calvert, J. R. Knapp and Francis Peabody.

When the American Dental Association met at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1896, this joint committee submitted the following report:

Saratoga, August 5, 1896

The report of committee from the Southern Dental Association to confer with committee from the American relative to union of the two societies was to the effect that the committee had been unable to come together; and as the result of correspondence it was advised that an effort be made to have both societies hold their next meeting at the same time and place, that the committees might confer and the association dispose of the matter finally.

The association voted to offer the following suggestion to the committees, with instructions to make a final report to this society at its next meeting. It would meet the approval of the Southern Dental Association if the American would meet at Old Point Comfort the first Tuesday in August, 1897, the same time and place that the Southern convenes.

Committee from the Southern Dental Association:

L. G. NOEL,
E. P. BEADLES,
J. T. CALVERT,
J. ROLLO KNAPP.
FRANCIS PEABODY.

By S. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

Your Committee recommend the acceptance of the suggestion of the Southern Dental Association as to place of meeting and also that the committee of the American Dental Association be continued another year.

THOMAS FILLEBROWN,
J. N. CROUSE,
J. Y. CRAWFORD,
B. HOLLY SMITH.

In execution of the design outlined in this report, the American Dental Association and the Southern Dental Association both arranged to meet at Old Point Comfort, Va., and on August 3, 1897, the committee of the American Dental Association submitted the following report at the meeting of that Association, which report was adopted.

Your committee appointed to promote the union of the American Dental Association with the Southern Dental Association have attended to their duty, and beg leave to make the following report:

The union of the two associations seems to them a desirable object to be attained. They have held several meetings in conference with the committee of the Southern Association, and have agreed upon the following points in common, to incorporate in their reports:

They desire to favorably recommend the union of the associations upon the following basis:

First—Providing a new association, with a new name.

Second—Assuring membership in the new association of all the present members of the Southern and American Associations.

Third—Providing for organization of branches in the several divisions, to be formed by the members residing in that division. One of these divisions would be composed of the Southern Association, thus preserving its organization and its history.

Fourth—That the meetings shall be held in each division in rotation.

Fifth—That the president shall be chosen from the section in which the meeting is being held.

The committee recommend that this association meet in convention at some convenient time, to consider the subject of union.

(Signed)

THOMAS FILLEBROWN,

B. HOLLY SMITH,

J. Y. CRAWFORD,

J. N. CROUSE,

The following motion then prevailed:

Moved, That the committee on union be requested to arrange for a convention of the members of the two associations to consider this subject.

On August 5, 1897, the members of the American and Southern Dental Associations assembled at Old Point Comfort in the Hygeia hotel, and were called to order by Dr. Thomas Fillebrown. Dr. John B. Rich, of Washington, was selected as chairman, and Drs. W. E. Walker and George H. Cushing, as secretaries. The following resolution, which was adopted, was introduced by Dr. J. D. Patterson:

Resolved, That the members of the American Dental Association and the members of the Southern Dental Association do hereby organize themselves into a body to be known and styled the National Dental Association.

Thus the American and Southern Dental Associations joined forces and became the National Dental Association. The completion of its organization was immediately entered into by the selection of the following named officers:

President, Thomas Fillebrown, Boston; vice-president for East—James McManus, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president for West—L. L. Dunbar, San Francisco; vice-president for South—B. Holly Smith, Baltimore; recording secretary—George H. Cushing, Chicago; assistant secretary—W. E. Walker, Pass Christian, Miss.; corresponding secretary—Emma Eames Chase, St. Louis; treasurer—Henry W. Morgan, Nashville; executive committee—L. G.

Noel, M. F. Finley, George Eubank, J. N. Crouse, W. P. Dickinson, J. D. Patterson, C. N. Pierce, H. A. Smith, V. H. Jackson.

The work of this society is so recent and still progressing, that the time has scarcely yet arisen to treat it from the standpoint of history. Before dismissing the subject, however, it seems proper to preserve in this record some of the provisions of the organic law of this great representative dental body. The following extracts are therefore made:

Preamble.

We, the members of the American Dental Association and of the Southern Dental Association, do declare ourselves a society to cultivate the science of dentistry, and have adopted the following constitution and rules of order for our government:

The object of this association shall be to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, to promote among them mutual improvement, social intercourse, and good feeling, and collectively to represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the dental profession.

Article III—Members to be of Three Classes.

Section I—The members of this association shall be of three classes, viz., permanent, delegate, and honorary members; the two former classes having equal rights and privileges except that none but permanent members shall be eligible to office.

Section II—Permanent members shall consist of those who, coming as delegates and complying with the requirements of the association, shall sign a statement in a book to be kept for that purpose signifying to the treasurer a desire for permanent membership.

Section III—All delegate members shall be practitioners of dentistry. They shall be received only from permanently organized state dental societies. They shall be elected by ballot at some regular meeting of their society, and shall be members who have done some meritorious work for the profession; but no person shall be received as a delegate who is in arrears for dues to this association.

Section IV—Honorary members shall consist of prominent worthy members of the dental profession residing in foreign countries, who shall be elected by ballot.

Section V—It is hereby specially provided that all persons at present permanent members of the American Dental Association and of the Southern Dental Association are permanent members of this association, and entitled to all the privileges of the class to which they belonged, without further action, and the treasurer is hereby directed to transcribe their names upon the roll of membership of this association.

Article IV—Delegates From State Societies.

Section I—Each State society may send one for every ten of its active members as delegates to this association for one year, upon complying with the requirements of its constitution; but no society shall be entitled to representation that does not adopt or substantially recognize the code of ethics of this association.

Section IV—This association will receive no delegates who, since August, 1875, shall have entered the profession without having first graduated at some reputable dental or medical college.

Section V—Conduct of Members—Any act of special immorality or unprofessional conduct committed by a member of this association shall be referred to the executive committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly examine into the case, and if the charges be sustained to report at the next meeting of the annual session at which the charges are preferred. Whereupon, by a vote, the offending member may be reprimanded or expelled, a two-thirds vote being required for expulsion, a majority being sufficient for reprimand.

Section VI—Expelled Members—Any member of this association being expelled or suspended from his local society shall from that date cease to be a member of this body.

Section VII—Resignation of Members—Any member not in arrears may offer his resignation, upon the acceptance of which his membership shall cease, but the association may at any time thereafter reinstate such member by unanimous consent.

Article VIII—Executive Committee.

Section I—The executive committee shall consist of nine members, and shall be the business committee of the association, to whom shall be referred all business not otherwise specially provided for. They shall report at each meeting, under the proper head, their doings for the current year.

Section II—Classification of Executive Committee—At the first election of the executive committee the first three shall be elected to serve three years, the second three for two years, and the last three for one year, and thenceforward three new members shall be elected each year by ballot, one from each division, to serve three years, and in case of the absence of any member of this committee his place may be temporarily filled by the remaining members of the committees.

Section III—Subdivision of Executive Committee—The executive committee shall meet after the election of new members to choose their own chairman and secretary, and to divide themselves into subcommittees of three each, as follows, and for the purposes described:

Article IX—Local Committee of Arrangements.

Section I—There shall be appointed by the president annually a committee of three residing at or near the place selected for the next meeting, whose duty it shall be to assist the executive committee to procure rooms for meetings, and make such other local arrangements as may be needed for the association.

Section II—Publication Committee, How Appointed—The president shall appoint two members of this association who shall act in conjunction with the recording secretary as the publication committee. The committee shall be authorized to employ a competent reporter to furnish an accurate report of the proceedings of each meeting.

Article XII—Time and Place of Meetings.

Section I—The regular meetings of this association shall be held annually on the first Tuesday after the last Saturday in August, or at such time as shall be determined by ballot of the association.

Section II—The place of meeting shall be determined each year by vote of the association, except that the place of meeting shall be in the West in 1898, in the East in 1899, and in the South in 1900, and thereafter in the order named, meeting in each section every third year.

Section III—For the purpose of this association, the United States shall be divided into three divisions, to be called The East, The South, and The West.

The East shall include New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, lower peninsula of Michigan, and Ontario.

The South shall include Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The West shall include Illinois Missouri, Wisconsin, upper peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska.

Article XIII—Organization of Sections.

Section I—This association shall be divided into ten sections, as follows:

1. Prosthetic Dentistry, Metallurgy, and Chemistry, including Crown and Bridge Work.

2. Dental Education, Literature, and Nomenclature.

3. Operative Dentistry.

4. Histology and Microscopy.

5. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

6. Physiology and Etiology.

7. Anatomy, Pathology and Surgery.

8. Hygiene and Prophylactic Dentistry.

9. Orthodontia.

10. Clinics.

Section II—It shall be the duty of each member to identify himself with one or more of the above-named sections, and he shall inform the recording secretary of his choice at the time of joining the association.

Section V—The officers of each section shall be a chairman and secretary who shall be appointed by the president upon nomination by the executive committee, and shall be members known to be capable and interested in the performance of the duties of the offices.

Article XIV—Branches.

Section I—For the wider diffusion of the benefits of this association the members of each division may form themselves into one or more separate bodies, to be styled "Branches."

Section II—Power and Obligations—Branches shall have such powers and privileges and be subject to such obligations, as shall be determined upon from time to time by the National Association in annual meeting.

Section III—Government—Each branch shall be free to hold meetings and to govern itself as its members shall think fit, but no branch law shall be valid which, in the opinion of the National Association, may contravene any fundamental law of the association.

Section IV—Expenses—Each branch shall pay its own expenses, and no branch shall be deemed for any purpose the agent of the association, or have power to incur any obligation in its behalf.

Section V—Proceedings—Each branch shall furnish a copy of its proceedings, in-

cluding papers and discussions, for publication with the transactions of the National Association.

Section VI—Delegates—Each branch may receive delegates from societies within its division upon the same condition as the National Association, and which shall have the same standing in the National Association as though admitted directly from the State societies.

Section VII—Dues—The annual dues of members attending the branches shall be paid to the branch treasurer. Two-fifths of the dues may be retained for the benefit of the branch. The remaining three-fifths shall be paid over to the treasurer of the National Association.

Section VIII—The annual meeting of any branch shall be omitted whenever the annual session of the National Association shall be held in its division.

It is impossible to embrace the names of all those who have done earnest work, and who have been leaders of thought and action in the progress of this association. Many compose the great army of its workers; these have honored the following named by electing them to preside over them during the years that have passed since the organization of the National Dental Association:

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1898—Thomas Fillebrown, Boston, Mass. | 1904—Charles C. Chittenden, Madison, Wis. |
| 1899—H. J. Burkhart, Batavia, N. Y. | 1905—W. E. Boardman, Boston, Mass. |
| 1900—B. Holly Smith, Baltimore, Md. | 1906—Mark F. Finley, Washington, D. C. |
| 1901—G. V. Black, Chicago, Ill. | 1907—A. H. Peck, Chicago, Ill. |
| 1902—J. A. Libbey, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1908—William Carr, New York, N. Y. |
| 1903—L. G. Noel, Nashville, Tenn. | |

SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY H. H. JOHNSON, D. D. S., Macon, Ga.

While the first word of the title, Southern Dental Association, may have implied a sectional organization, and while its promoters and organizers may have had such an idea in view with the prime object of developing latent talent lying dormant within the circumscribed area it was intended to cover, the crowning success of the organization soon carried it beyond these narrow bounds and it became as much a "national" association as the other which was so characterized by its name, American Dental Association.

Organizing with a distinctly southern representation hailing from the states of Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Arkansas and North Carolina, within five years the Southern Dental Association had as large a membership list as that of the American Dental Association, and which came from almost as many states.

For thirty consecutive years the Southern Dental Association held interesting and instructive meetings which were particularly noted for harmony and brotherly feeling. Up to the time of consolidation with the American Dental Association to form the National Dental Association, it had enrolled a total membership of 391, from twenty-four states and countries, viz., Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, New York, Kentucky, Texas, Illinois, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Missouri, New Jersey, District of Columbia, California, Connecticut, Long Island, Massachusetts and Scotland.

On its membership roll were to be found such men as W. H. Atkinson, W. H. Morgan, W. J. Younger, M. H. Webb, R. B. Winder, J. R. Walker, T. S. Waters, W. W. H. Thackston, T. C. Stelwagen, L. D. Shepard, C. S. Stockton, John M. Riggs, A. O. Rawls, John J. R. Patrick, Louis Ottofy, H. B. Noble, H. J. McKellops, Thomas T. Moore, J. Hall Moore, Edward C. Kirk, C. E. Kells, N. W. Kingsley, A. W. Harlan, S. H. Guilford, F. J. S. Gorgas, J. Taft, B. H. Catching and J. Y. Crawford.

Such men as these, together with many others which could with propriety be mentioned here, would bestow high honor on any organization or institution.

As further and indisputable evidence of the national character this association assumed, after the first few years of its life it began to hold meetings over a broader area. It met in St. Louis, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, New Orleans and Richmond.

In 1873 Dr. Clark of Georgia offered a resolution to change the name from Southern to National, and again, in 1874, Dr. Redman of Kentucky offered the same resolution. Had these resolutions carried, in all probability the Southern Dental Association would have become the National of today.

There are two words in our vocabulary which have been instrumental in working undesirable conditions and checking possibilities in our national affairs. They are "Nigger" and "South." These broad minded men saw that the name "Southern" was being misunderstood and early sought to remedy that and broaden the growing usefulness of a great association by changing the name to read "National."

The meeting of organization of the Southern Dental Association was held at Atlanta, Georgia, on July 28, 1869. A number of Southern dentists assembled in the city hall of Atlanta on that day to form the Southern Dental Association. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. T. Arrington, of Memphis, Tenn., who stated the object of the assembly. Dr. C. A. Jordan, of Huntsville, Ala., nominated Dr. James S. Knapp, of New Orleans, as tem-

porary chairman and he was duly elected. The other temporary officers were: Vice-president, W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore; assistant secretary, J. G. Angell, New Orleans. On motion of Dr. W. T. Arrington, the following committee on constitution and by-laws was elected: Drs. W. H. Morgan, Nashville; W. T. Arrington, Memphis; W. G. Redman, Louisville, Ky.; W. S. Chandler, New Orleans; F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore; Thomas J. Jones, Sparta, Ga.

While the assembly was waiting for this committee to report numerous short but enthusiastic speeches on the object of the meeting were made.

The report of the committee on constitution and bylaws was adopted as reported, with the exception of the clause on "requirements for membership." After much discussion this was finally made to read as follows:

The membership of this association shall consist of such only as shall have received a degree in dentistry or medicine and are engaged in the practice of dentistry, or those who have been in the practice ten years prior to the present time, and who shall receive three-fourths of the votes of the members present.

At the opening of the night session the books were opened for membership and the following delegates signed their names to the constitution and paid the initiation fee:

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| James S. Knapp, New Orleans. | J. G. McAuley, Selma, Ala. |
| W. H. Morgan, Nashville. | J. D. Thomas, Atlanta. |
| W. T. Arrington, D. D. S., Memphis. | W. H. Burr, M. D., Madison, Ga. |
| J. R. Walker, D. D. S., New Orleans. | T. J. Crowe, Macon, Ga. |
| H. Marshall, Atlanta. | B. F. Arrington, M. D., D. D. S., Wilming- ton, N. C. |
| Wm. S. Chandler, D. D. S., New Orleans. | Albert Hape, D. D. S., Atlanta. |
| Samuel Rambo, M. D., D. D. S., Montgom- ery, Ala. | F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., D. D. S., Baltimore |
| H. A. Lowrance, Athens, Ga. | E. B. Marshall, Atlanta. |
| A. C. Ford, Atlanta. | C. D'Alvigny, Atlanta. |
| R. A. McDonald, Griffin, Ga. | E. M. Allen, Marietta, Ga. |
| J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga. | William Reynolds, Columbia, S. C. |
| Thomas J. Jones, D. D. S., Sparta, Ga. | L. Augspath, Helena, Ark. |
| H. T. Henry, Covington, Ga. | B. B. Alfred, La Grange, Ga. |
| J. A. Tigner, Fort Valley, Ga. | John Fouche, Knoxville, Tenn. |
| E. W. L'Engle, D. D. S., Savannah, Ga. | W. H. Cook, Cleveland, Tenn. |
| W. C. Redman, D. D. S., Louisville, Ky. | Jacob Fogle, Columbus, Ga. |
| S. G. Holland, Augusta, Ga. | W. T. Cole, Newnan, Ga. |
| J. M. Day, Aiken, S. C. | J. W. Wiley, Newnan, Ga. |
| I. W. Hentz, Columbus, Ga. | John C. Angell, D. D. S., New Orleans. |
| H. A. McDaniel, D. D. S., Huntsville, Ala. | George J. Friedrichs, D. D. S., New Or- leans. |
| F. Y. Clark, M. D., D. D. S., Savannah, Ga. | L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta. |
| C. A. Jordan, Huntsville, Ala. | J. T. Campbell, Atlanta. |
| H. D. Boyd, Troy, Ala. | J. T. Cleveland, Griffin, Ga. |

Communications were read from Drs. J. A. Thurber and A. F. McLain, New Orleans; W. H. Shadoan, Louisville, Ky.; W. L. Barton, Richmond, Va., and W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville, Va., all expressing regret at not being able to be present. The communication from Dr. Thackston was of such meritorious character, and he being the third oldest living graduate in dentistry at that time, it was ordered spread upon the minute book and was so recorded.

The delegates having signed the constitution and become permanent members, the following honorary members were duly elected:

S. P. Cutler, M. D., D. D. S., Holly Springs, Miss.
 R. Arthur, D. D. S., Maryland.
 W. W. H. Thackston, M. D., D. D. S., Virginia.
 T. B. Hambin, Tennessee.
 Professor Samuel Gross, M. D., Pennsylvania.
 Professor Warren Stone, M. D., Louisiana.
 Paul F. Eve, M. D., Missouri.
 S. H. Stout, Georgia.

Balloting for membership being closed, the following officers were elected:

President—W. T. Arrington, Memphis, Tenn.
 First Vice-President—William Reynolds, Columbia, S. C.
 Second Vice-President—L. Augspath, Helena, Ark.
 Third Vice-President—J. C. McAuley, Selma, Ala.
 Corresponding Secretary—F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore, Md.
 Recording Secretary—John W. Angell, New Orleans, La.
 Treasurer—G. W. Redman, Louisville, Ky.
 Executive Committee—W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn., chairman; J. S. Knapp, New Orleans, La.; W. S. Chandler, New Orleans, La.; J. R. Walker, New Orleans, La.; Albert Hape, Atlanta, Ga.

The following papers were read at this meeting:

"The Present Status of the Dental Profession," J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga.

"Prophylaxis, or Prevention of Dental Decay," A. F. McLain, New Orleans (read by Dr. Knapp).

"Anaesthetics," John G. Angell, New Orleans.

Mr. Samuel Hape, for his able help and many courtesies extended the convention, was tendered a vote of thanks and presented with an engraved, gold mounted walking cane.

The convention closed, to meet in New Orleans, on April 14, 1870.

The Southern Dental Association, so auspiciously created, continued to flourish as an individual organization, gaining yearly in numerical strength,

influence and honorable reputation, until by vote of its members, at its thirtieth meeting, it allied itself with the National Dental Association, taking then for its appellation the "Southern Branch of the National Dental Association."

Some information gathered from the minutes of earlier meetings is deemed to be appropriate here as indicating the progressive character of the members individually and as a whole, and the live interest they took in advancing dentistry scientifically and professionally to the high and respected place it now holds among the learned and scientific professions. Unfortunately this chronicle must be brief and can not enter into detail as fully, perhaps, as the luster and renown of the old Southern Dental Association deserves.

At New Orleans, in 1870, fourteen members from eight different states were admitted. Papers were read by Dr. F. Y. Clark, of Georgia, on "Dentists in the Army and Navy," and "The Diseases and Treatment of the Dental Pulp," and by Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, on "Wasted Alveolar Process and Gums." The following officers were elected:

President—J. S. Knapp, Louisiana.

First Vice-President—F. Y. Clark, Georgia.

Second Vice-President—E. A. Herman, Tennessee.

Third Vice-President—L. E. Edmundson, Texas.

Corresponding Secretary—W. N. Morrison, Missouri.

Recording Secretary—John G. Angell, Louisiana.

Treasurer—W. G. Redman, Kentucky.

Executive Committee—J. B. Patrick, South Carolina; J. Taft, Ohio; A. C. Ford, Georgia; W. S. Chandler, Louisiana; Samuel Rambo, Alabama.

At Charleston, in 1871, twenty-nine active members, from five states, were elected. C. S. Cartright, M. R. C. S., of London, England, was elected an honorary member. Dr. F. Y. Clark, of Georgia, read a paper on "Dental Therapeutics." Among those taking part in the discussion were Professor W. H. Atkinson, of New York, and J. B. Patrick and F. F. Cheupein, of South Carolina. Dr. N. W. Kingsley, of New York, and Dr. C. S. Cartright, of London, England, gave clinics on the application of artificial plates for the relief of cleft palates. At this meeting it was decided to publish a dental journal, and Professor C. S. Cutler, of New Orleans, was elected editor. However, these plans were not carried out and the journal was never published.

The following officers were elected:

President—F. Y. Clark, Georgia.

First Vice-President—J. B. Patrick, South Carolina.

Second Vice-President—H. M. Grant, Virginia.

Third Vice-President—E. Floyd, North Carolina.

Corresponding Secretary—A. C. Ford, Georgia.

Recording Secretary—O. J. Bond, South Carolina.

Treasurer—W. J. Redman, Kentucky.

At Richmond, in 1872, the following distinguished names appear among those who attended the convention: Robert Arthur, Maryland; J. Hall Moore, Virginia; George F. Keese, Virginia; S. A. White, Georgia; Geo. W. McElhane, Georgia; A. F. Bignon, Georgia. The committee on new appliances reported favorably on Johnston Brothers' Morrison dental engine. Dr. A. C. Ford, of Georgia, offered a resolution in regard to raising an endowment fund to sustain at least one Southern dental college. This plan, however, was never carried out. The following officers were elected:

President—H. M. Grant, Virginia.

First Vice-President—F. J. S. Gorgas, Maryland.

Second Vice-President—T. T. Moore, South Carolina.

Third Vice President—A. C. Ford, Georgia.

Corresponding Secretary—O. J. Bond, South Carolina.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Thompson, Virginia.

Treasurer—H. A. Lowrance, Georgia.

At Baltimore, in 1873, twenty-seven new members were elected from seven states. Among the distinguished delegates from other associations present were G. H. Guilford, New York; A. F. Herr, Pennsylvania, and James H. Harris, Maryland. Dr. F. Y. Clark, of Georgia, offered a resolution to change the name of the association to the "National Dental Association," but after discussion the vote was adverse to the change. The following officers were elected:

President—Robert Arthur, Maryland.

First Vice President—Theodore F. Cheupein, South Carolina.

Second Vice President—James Johnston, Virginia.

Third Vice President—E. Floyd, North Carolina.

Corresponding Secretary—S. M. Field, Maryland.

Recording Secretary—James F. Thompson, Virginia.

Treasurer—J. Hall Moore, Virginia.

At St. Louis, in 1874, twelve new members from five states were elected. Another attempt to have the name changed to the "National Dental Association" was led by Dr. Redman. The resolution was "laid over," no further action being taken. One hundred dollars was voted to the "Barnum Memorial Fund." The following officers were elected:

President—J. R. Walker, Louisiana.

First Vice President—Isaiah Forbes, Missouri.

Second Vice President—G. W. Redman, Kentucky.

Third Vice President—R. R. Freeman, Tennessee.

Corresponding Secretary—Homer Judd, Missouri.

Recording-Secretary—J. F. Thompson, Virginia.

Treasurer—J. Hall Moore, Virginia.

Executive Committee—Drs. Arrington, Morgan, Knapp, Kenkle and McKellops.

A complete list of the meetings held by the Southern Dental Association, with the presiding officers at each, follows:

Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1869; J. S. Knapp, Tennessee (temporary).

New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1870; W. T. Arrington, Tennessee.

Charleston, S. C., Apr. 12, 1871; J. S. Knapp, Louisiana.

Richmond, Va., July 30, 1872; F. Y. Clark, Georgia.

Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1873; H. M. Grant, Virginia.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28, 1874; Robert Arthur, Maryland.

Memphis, Tenn., (No records), 1875; J. R. Walker, Louisiana.

———, 1876, (No records); W. T. Arrington, Tennessee.

Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1877; E. S. Chisholm (Vice President); (Adjourned meeting with American Dental Convention).

Oakland, Md., Aug. 14, 1877; S. J. Cobb, Tennessee.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1878; S. J. Cobb, Tennessee.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1879; F. J. S. Gorgas, Maryland.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1880; J. B. Patrick, South Carolina.

Asheville, N. C., July 26, 1881; V. E. Turner, North Carolina.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 8, 1882; E. S. Chisholm, Alabama.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1883; L. D. Carpenter, Georgia.

Lexington, Ky., May 6, 1884; H. J. McKellops, Missouri.

New Orleans, La., Apr. 3, 1885; A. O. Rawls, Kentucky.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27, 1886; W. C. Wardlaw, Georgia.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Aug. 30, 1887; W. W. H. Thackston, Virginia.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28, 1888; B. H. Catching, Georgia.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20, 1889; J. Y. Crawford, Tennessee.

Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1890; J. C. Story, Texas.

Moore Head City, N. C., Aug., 1891; J. F. S. Wright, South Carolina.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 26, 1892; Gordon White, Tennessee.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1893; B. Holly Smith, Maryland.

Old Point Comfort, Va., July 28, 1894; B. Holly Smith, Maryland.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov., 1895; H. E. Beach, Tennessee.

Atlanta, Ga., 1896; J. S. Thompson, Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., 1897; W. H. Richards, Tennessee.

Atlanta, Ga., 1898; E. P. Beadles, Virginia.

The meeting at which it was decided to consolidate with the American Dental Association to form a national body in name, as well as in scope, was held at Old Point Comfort, August 5, 1897, the resolution of consolidation offered by Dr. J. D. Patterson, of Kansas, being favorably acted on.

The Southern Dental Association then resolved itself into the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association. By Article XII of the constitution of the National Dental Association, the Southern Branch can receive members from only the following states: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The officers of the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association elected at the time of its organization in 1898, were:

1898.

President—E. P. Beadles, Danville, Va.

First Vice President—W. E. Walker, Pass Christian, Miss.

Second Vice President—T. P. Hinman, Atlanta, Ga.

Third Vice President—E. P. Welch, Pensacola, Fla.

Treasurer—B. D. Brabson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Corresponding Secretary—C. L. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Committee—Chairman, V. E. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.; S. B. Cook; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. T. Arrington, Memphis, Tenn.; R. K. Luckie, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. R. Clifton, Waco, Tex.; H. E. Beach, Clarksville, Tenn.

Since then the following have been the presidents and recording secretaries:

1899.

President—William Ernest Walker, Pass Christian, Miss.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

1900.

President—Thomas P. Hinman, Atlanta, Ga.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

1901.

The meeting in this year was held in connection with the National Dental Association and the officers of the previous year continued in office for another year.

1902.

President—H. H. Johnson, Macon, Ga.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

1903.

President—L. G. Noel, Nashville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

1904.

President—George L. Vann, Gadsden, Ala.

Recording Secretary—S. W. Foster, Atlanta, Ga.

1905.

President—Charles L. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.

Recording Secretary—J. H. Crossland, Montgomery, Ala.

1906.

No meeting—Officers held over.

1907.

President—W. G. Mason, Tampa, Fla.

Recording Secretary—John R. Beach, Clarksville, Tenn.

1908.

President—A. R. Melendy, Knoxville, Tenn.

Recording Secretary—C. H. Frink, Fernandina, Fla.

1909.

President—J. E. Chase, Ocala, Fla.

Recording Secretary—C. H. Frink, Fernandina, Fla.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

BY WILLIAM H. TRUEMAN, D. D. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons is the oldest dental society in the world, having been continuously in existence since 1845. This society differed widely from all others organized at the time it came into being in that, while all others made the suppression of quackery, or in other words, "antagonism to amalgam," a cardinal point, the organizers of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons had in view only professional betterment, promoting social intercourse between members of the profession, interchange of professional thought and experience, and providing for professional education.

For several years these matters were talked over at informal meetings of a few of the more progressive Philadelphia dentists, held now and again at each other's offices. Drs. John D. White, Elisha Townsend, E. B. Gardette, Samuel L. Mintzer, Lewis Roper, Ely Parry, Robert Arthur, and others, had watched with keen interest the experimental dental college at Baltimore, and earnestly desired to inspire among the dentists of Philadelphia a healthy professional sentiment, looking to an advance in dental education.

Dr. John D. White and Stephen T. Beale had organized classes for instruction in dental science. They realized, however, that much more was needed than they were able to provide. It was thought by these men that Philadelphia, the acknowledged centre of medical education in the United States, was well able to support a dental school. As the first step toward this project, it

seemed desirable to secure the co-operation of a united profession by organizing a dental association. Matters had so far progressed by October, 1845, that, at a meeting of dentists resident in Philadelphia, it was determined to call a meeting of all the dentists in the state interested in educational matters for the purpose of forming a state dental society. In response to this call, December 15, 1845, a convention composed of members of the profession assembled in the lecture room of the Philadelphia Museum, a building that then stood at the southeast corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, and proceeded to organize a dental society under the name, style and title of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons.

The declared objects of this society were to cultivate the science of dentistry and all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, and to promote amongst them mutual improvement, social intercourse and good feeling. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President—Gustavus A. Plantou, Philadelphia; First Vice President—Ely Parry, Lancaster, Pa.; Second Vice President—Stephen T. Beale, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary—C. C. Williams, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary—Robert Arthur, Philadelphia; Treasurer—F. Reinstein, Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen were then elected members: James M. Harris, J. D. Moore, A. R. Johnson, A. M. Asay, T. L. Buckingham, S. J. Dickey, Charles Moore, William R. White, S. S. White, E. M. Neal, Thomas W. Evans, W. I. Mullen, W. H. Clark, James O. Ely, J. D. White, Thomas Wardle, H. S. Porter, Samuel L. Mintzer, James O'Neal, C. L. Munns, all of Philadelphia; James Locke, Charles H. Bressier, of Bellefonte; James Parry, Lancaster; S. Roberts Dickson, Schuylkill Haven.

The duties of the convention having terminated, it then adjourned, *sine die*.

Drs. James M. Harris, Ely Parry and John D. White were appointed a committee to draft a code of bylaws. On receiving a report from this committee, the society adjourned until the following day.

Tuesday, December 16, the society again met and adopted an elaborate code of bylaws. It also elected an examining committee, whose duty it was to examine all candidates for membership to ascertain if they were sufficiently versed in dental science to be acceptable members. This examination embraced the following branches of science: Surgical and mechanical dentistry, general and special dental anatomy, physiology and dental pathology, dental therapeutics and materia medica, theoretical chemistry and dental hygiene. In addition to this a liberal English education was required.

The societies' members were prohibited from taking a student for a less time than two years unless the student had studied with some other respectable

practitioner so as to make his time of pupilage equal to two years. Provision was made to accept dental students as junior members so that during their pupilage they could enjoy all the educational advantages the society afforded.

As soon as the society was well under way efforts were made to establish a dental school. This was hindered, first, by divided opinion. A number of influential dentists were firmly wedded to the idea of establishing a dental school in connection with a medical college. A reputable school was willing to add one or two chairs to teach dental science, but was unwilling to afford facilities for a course of practical instruction the society deemed essential. When it was finally decided to adopt the Baltimore idea, difficulty was encountered in obtaining a charter from the state legislature, so that it was not until 1852 that the desired dental school really came into being.

The society, however, proved a decided success. For a time its meetings were held quarterly, but as time passed, and its membership became more localized, it was decided to meet monthly on the second Tuesday of each month, omitting, however, the summer months. This has been continued to the present time.

During its long career it has given the profession the results of many notable researches, the work of its members as individuals, or when working together in committee. Among these may be named the action of arsenic used for pulp devitalization; crystalized gold for cavity filling; expansion of plaster; vermilion as a coloring matter in vulcanite; mallet force in condensing gold; etc. These in their day were valuable contributions to exact knowledge, and were highly appreciated by the profession at large. Although there have been times when interest seemed to lag, the society has always possessed a sufficient number of loyal members, and an ample and well guarded bank account, to tide over the lean years. December 16, 1895, it celebrated its golden anniversary by a well attended banquet at the Continental hotel within a stone's throw of the spot where it was organized fifty years before. At that time but four of its original members survived; none, however, were present. Dr. Thomas W. Evans was in Paris; Drs. J. D. White, Samuel L. Mintzer and Stephen T. Beale were too infirm to leave their homes; all have since died.

The society now has a membership of about one hundred.

MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY A. L. LE GRO, D. D. S., DETROIT, MICH.

The history of dentistry in Michigan, as gleaned from extensive correspondence and delving into numerous old files and transactions, covers a period of

seventy-seven years, full of activity and display of initiative on the part of members of the profession, beginning in the early part of the nineteenth century. Lack of time and space precludes the possibility of treating the subject of the history of these seventy-seven years in such detail as to do complete justice to the department of dentistry in Michigan. It is filled with much rich and valuable data, not only to the practitioners of this state, but to the entire world of dentistry.

From its very inception dentistry in this state has occupied a high, representative position in the profession and has given to it many of its most distinguished members.

In 1831 the citizens of Detroit engaged Dr. Douglas Houghton, professor of chemistry and natural history in the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, New York, to deliver a course of lectures on scientific subjects. The beauty of the city, its healthful climate and apparent possibilities impressed Dr. Houghton while on this visit and he, in that year, commenced the practice of dentistry here. He was born in Troy, September 21, 1809; educated at Rensselaer Institute in his native city, from which he graduated in 1827 and in which he became professor. While engaged in the practice of dentistry in Detroit he secured a license to practice medicine, but with the exception of one or two brief intervals continued in the practice of dentistry until 1837, when he was appointed the state geologist.

In 1832, Dr. Houghton was appointed surgeon and botanist to the expedition sent out under Schoolcraft to determine the course of the Mississippi river, which, on July 13th. of that year, resulted in the discovery of its origin in Itasca lake. From the time of his appointment as geologist of the state until his death, Dr. Houghton continued faithfully to discharge the labors and important duties entrusted to him, developing the resources of the state and especially directing attention to its mineral wealth. In 1842, he was elected mayor of Detroit. He was one of the professors of Michigan University from the time of its organization. Dr. Houghton was drowned in Lake Superior, near the mouth of Eagle river, during a violent storm on October 13, 1845.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that when General Lewis Cass made his first visit to Detroit, after his return from his mission to the court of Louis Phillipe, Dr. Houghton delivered the address of welcome, and when, in the fall of 1845, the melancholy news was received of the death of Dr. Houghton, that eminent devotee to science, the meeting which was called to express the sense of public bereavement was addressed by General Cass as the principal speaker.

In 1834, Dr. Morton L. Cardue, born at Hoosick, N. Y., May 15, 1807, after

practicing in Philadelphia since 1830, removed to Detroit and practiced there until his death on May 15, 1851. Dr. Cardue was a man of fine presence and remarkable social qualities and an excellent dentist.

Perhaps the third dentist to settle at Detroit or in the state was Dr. J. L. Ware, who came to Detroit in 1836. He had previously been in practice in Cleveland for ten or twelve years. In 1837 he induced Dr. J. H. Farnsworth, who had been a student of his at Cleveland during his last two years of practice there, to come to Detroit. They arranged a partnership, which continued for three years. In 1845, Dr. Ware moved to New York City where he practiced until his death.

The Detroit City Directory of 1845 contains Dr. Bailey's card which we reproduce here as something of a curiosity.

Dr. Bailey, from his former experience and uniform success, while soliciting a share of public patronage, has confidence in saying his operations shall be performed in the latest and most approved manner and always with the least possible inconvenience to his patients, and by the use of Dr. Ware's nerve destroyer, he is enabled to remove all sensibility in those teeth otherwise too sensitive for filling, and to destroy the nerve when exposed, without pain or injury to the teeth, this, in effect, rendering his operations painless. Office, 75 Woodward Avenue.

Dr. Bailey afterwards formed a partnership with Dr. C. J. Knowlton, who had come to Detroit about the same time, and continued with him two years, when, in 1847, he sold his interest to Dr. W. P. Meacham and returned to Ohio.

Dr. Farnsworth, Sr., as has been previously stated, came from Cleveland to Detroit and entered into partnership with Dr. Ware in 1837. In 1840, the partnership was dissolved and he continued in practice by himself until about 1887, covering a period of practice, in the city of Detroit, of fifty years. He died in 1895.

Dr. Meacham, who came to Detroit in 1847, was a graduate of Gambia medical college and a dental student of Dr. John A. Harris, brother of Chapin A. Harris, of Baltimore, author of "Principles and practice of Dental Surgery." Dr. Meacham never learned to make artificial dentures, but devoted himself entirely to operative dentistry. If living now he would undoubtedly be an earnest and valuable advocate for "dental divorce," or the separation of professional from mechanical dentistry. It is said of him that he was one of the best operators of his day. He removed from Detroit to Pontiac, where he died about 1859.

Drs. Metcalf and Benedict, in their report as historians of the Michigan State Dental Society, printed in the transactions of the twenty-seventh annual session of that society, held in Detroit in March, 1882, gives a very interesting

account of the early dental history of Michigan, from which together with the valuable historical data collected by Mr. Frank Du Souchet, a complete history of early dentistry in Michigan is made possible. The report of Drs. Metcalf and Benedict tells more clearly the story of the first dental organization in Michigan.

It would be a pleasing task to mention in detail all the banner dentists of the state and to relate the many curious incidents in connection with them. Many names of distinguished dentists are included in the early history of Michigan, among whom may be mentioned:

- Calvin Fletcher, born, Feb., 1810; died, 1885; practiced, 1845-1872, Detroit.
- Joseph Mansfield, born, June 28, 1811; died, 1880; practiced, 1837-1880, Niles.
- Lawrence S. Hotchkess, born, Oct., 9, 1816; died, 1904; practiced, 1839-1895, Jackson.
- Lorraine C. Whiting, born, 1819; died, 1897; practiced, 1847-1897, Detroit.
- Hiram Benedict, born, Dec. 24, 1815; died, 1901; practiced, 1847-1893, Detroit.
- Jonathan Taft, born, 1820; died, 1903.
- Van Ransome Ashley, born, 1810; died, 1870; practiced, 1840-1870, Ypsilanti.
- Mason Stillman Dean, born, 1820; practiced, 1852-1864, Marshall.
- Wm. Cahoun, born, 1818; died, 1898; practiced, 1847-1898, Pontiac.
- Jarod Kibbu, born, 1820; died, 1890; practiced, 1844-1890, Mt. Clements.
- Chas. B. Porter, born, 1820; died, 1889; practiced, 1849-1889, Ann Arbor.
- Thos. A. Waite, born, 1821; died, 1903; practiced, 1862-1869, Battle Creek.
- Chas. E. Bartlett, born, 1820; died, 1902; practiced, 1845-1902, Battle Creek.
- J. C. Parker, born, 1829; died, 1906; practiced, 1852-1906, Grand Rapids.
- Jeremiah A. Robinson, born, 1812; died, 1897; practiced, 1835-1897, Jackson.
- William Cleland, born, 1828; died, 1871; practiced, 1851-1871, Detroit.
- Joseph Lathrop, born, 1834; died, 1900; practiced, 1856-1900, Detroit.
- Randolph S. Bancroft, born, 1818; died, 1898; practiced, 1856-1888, Romeo.
- Two first men with dental degrees in Detroit:
- Henry K. Lathrop, born, 1864; now in active practice.
- Henry Corrie, born, 1864; died, 1904.

In the early 50's, the office of Drs. Whiting and Benedict seemed to be the headquarters of dentists from all parts of the state when in Detroit. Oftentimes these gentlemen suggested to their visiting dental friends the great amount of good that might be accomplished by a meeting of all the dentists in the state for the purpose of comparing modes of practice and the consideration of many matters of interest to the profession. In the fall of 1854, having received sufficient encouragement in the way of promises to attend, they issued a call for a meeting to be held at their office on the evening of January 8, 1855, and there and then was organized the first state dental society in America that has maintained a continued existence.

The following named responded to the call: Drs. L. C. Whiting, Hiram

Benedict, R. V. Ashley, and C. F. Knowlton, of Detroit; F. M. Foster, of Jackson; G. W. Stone, of Albion; C. B. Porter, of Ann Arbor; T. D. Ingersoll, of Monroe; J. I. Jefferies, of Lansing; William Cahoon, of Pontiac; I. Douglass and R. S. Bancroft, of Romeo, A. T. Metcalf, of Kalamazoo.

Dr. R. V. Ashley was temporary chairman and Dr. G. W. Stone temporary secretary of this meeting. After a brief discussion in relation to the expediency of forming a permanent organization at that time, it was decided in the affirmative. A committee, consisting of Drs. Porter, Whiting, Metcalf, Cahoon and Stone, was elected to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the state dental association and report the same the following day. The constitution and by-laws having been presented and adopted, the members present signed the same, paid the fee of two dollars each and the Michigan State Dental Association was formally organized by the election of the following officers: Dr. C. F. Knowlton, President; A. T. Metcalf, Vice President; F. M. Foster, Recording Secretary; L. C. Whiting, Corresponding Secretary; Hiram Benedict, Treasurer.

Discussions then ensued on these subjects: Cavity plates, springing of plates, bending plates, making solder, refining gold fillings, alloying gold, extracting teeth, treatment of exposed pulp, destroying nerves, treatment of alveolar abscesses, dental fees, making casts, best material for casts, taking impressions.

The meeting adjourned with the instruction to the president and secretary to give three weeks' previous notice of the next meeting, to be held at Jackson in the July following. "Fang filling" and "filling with amalgam" were the subjects which mostly occupied the time for discussion. It is interesting to read in the recorded discussions on hemorrhage after extraction that each member appeared to have a different remedy. We give a few of them: "tannin and ether on a pledget of cotton;" "tincture of myrrh and camphor on a pledget of cotton and held in the mouth by a cork and bandage;" "per chloride of iron on a pledget of cotton;" "vinegar and alum with compress," and "a soft dry sponge packed in cavity."

Among some of the important things that the Michigan State Dental Society has accomplished, we note that, in 1865, Dr. Robinson called attention to the propriety of memorializing the regents of the university for the establishment of a dental chair in the medical department of that institution, that a committee was appointed to draft and present a petition in behalf of the association and that Dr. Jonathan Taft was selected to present the memorial. This was the seed sown from which has germinated and grown the great dental department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

In 1867, the association decided to petition the legislature for the enactment of a law to regulate the practice of dentistry in Michigan, which met with

lamentable failure at that time, but did not result in the discouragement of the association. The effort so early begun was crowned with success by the enactment of a law in 1883 and the appointment of a board of examiners in dentistry, on March 26th. of that year.

The impetus given by this state society and the successful work it has accomplished encouraged the formation of local societies, among which may be mentioned the Detroit Dental Society, which was organized May 1, 1882; the Grand Rapids Dental Society, which was organized in 1888; the South-western Michigan Dental Society, organized in 1895, at St. Joseph, Michigan, which is believed to be the largest sectional dental society in the United States, being located in a district of few counties, in which there are only two cities with over 10,000 inhabitants; the Muskegan Dental Association, organized in 1900; the Central Michigan Dental Society, organized in 1902, and the Capitol City Society of Lansing, organized in 1903.

In 1907, during the incumbency of the author of this article as president of the Michigan State Dental Association, the society was re-organized after a plan adopted by the Illinois State Dental Society several years previously. This re-organization has now been fully completed and all the dentists of Michigan belonging to any dental organization are now members of the state association, in full sympathy and co-operation with the several other societies of the state.

The presidents of the Michigan State Dental Association from the beginning to the present time have been as follows:

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| 1856—C. F. Knowlton, Detroit. | 1874—Thomas R. Perry, Grand Rapids. |
| 1857—Joseph Mausfield, Niles. | 1875—J. W. Finch, Adrian. |
| 1858—C. B. Porter, Ann Arbor. | 1876—G. R. Thomas, Detroit. |
| 1859-60—C. S. Chittenden, Hamilton, Ont. | 1877-78—George L. Field, Detroit. |
| 1861—Wm. Cahoon, Detroit. | 1879—Joel C. Parker, Grand Rapids. |
| 1862—J. A. Robinson, Jackson. | 1880-81-82—A. T. Metcalf, Battle Creek. |
| 1863—H. Benedict, Detroit. | 1883—W. H. Dorrance, Ann Arbor. |
| 1864—W. G. Stone, Albion. | 1884—Joseph Lathrop, Detroit. |
| 1865—J. A. Watling, Ypsilanti. | 1885—F. W. Clawson, Detroit. |
| 1866—G. L. Field, Detroit. | 1886—F. L. Davis, Detroit. |
| 1867—J. A. Harris, Pontiac. | 1887—J. A. Robinson, Jackson. |
| 1867—Isaac Douglass, Romeo, elected at meeting in October. | 1888-89—C. S. Case, Jackson. |
| 1868—George Leary, Adrian. | 1890—H. K. Lathrop, Jr., Detroit. |
| 1869—E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids. | 1891—H. C. Corns, Detroit. |
| 1871—W. G. Stone, Albion. | 1892-93—M. S. Hoff, Ann Arbor. |
| 1872—G. H. Thomas, Detroit. | 1894—W. P. Morgan, Saginaw. |
| 1873—D. C. Hawxhurst, Battle Creek. | 1895—J. W. House, Grand Rapids. |

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| 1896—A. W. Diaek, Detroit. | 1902—C. A. Honey, Kalamazoo. |
| 1897—E. T. Loeffler, Ann Arbor. | 1903—C. C. Noble, Detroit. |
| 1898—C. B. Blackmart, Jackson. | 1904—F. H. Essig, Dowagiac. |
| 1899—H. C. Raymond, Detroit. | 1905—J. J. Green, Ionia. |
| 1900—S. M. Fowler, Battle Creek. | 1906—A. L. Legro, Detroit. |
| 1901—C. H. Oakman, Detroit. | 1907—E. B. Spalding, Detroit. |

Besides the state society, Michigan has the following dental societies:

First District Dental Society, organized November 14, 1907; present officers: President, George L. Burke, Detroit; Vice President, Don M. Graham, Detroit; Secretary, J. A. Walker, Detroit; Treasurer, R. M. Muir, Detroit.

Second District Dental Society, organized January 7, 1908; present officers: President, L. P. Hall, Ann Arbor; Vice President, C. J. Lyons, Jackson; Secretary, F. W. Howlett, Jackson; Treasurer, C. A. Worboys, Albion.

Fifth District Dental Society; present officers: President, G. F. Smith, Belding; Vice President, H. D. Watson, Grand Rapids; Secretary, C. A. Burbridge, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, P. F. Hines, Lake Odessa.

Sixth District Dental Society; organized March 18, 1908; present officers: President, O. C. Carr, Lansing; Vice President, J. B. Dowdigan, Charlotte; Secretary, N. H. Moore, Lansing; Treasurer, A. N. Lawrason, Lansing.

Seventh District Dental Society; organized December 19, 1907; present officers: President, G. W. Brown, Port Huron; Vice President, C. W. Bowbeer, St. Clair; Secretary, A. C. Thompson, Port Huron; Treasurer, A. N. Hart, Port Huron.

Eighth District Dental Society; organized March 3, 1908; present officers: President, W. R. Purmort, Saginaw; Vice President, H. B. Hulbert, Bay City; Secretary, W. E. Moore, Saginaw; Treasurer, C. J. Hand, Bay City.

Ninth District Dental Society; present officers: President, D. H. Colwell, Ithaca; Secretary, A. D. Saunders, Ithaca.

Cadillac Dental Society; present officers: President, F. R. Fletcher; Vice President, H. S. Kneeland; Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. Knight.

Capital City Dental Society; organized March 11, 1903, meets the first Tuesday of each month; present officers: President, A. F. Gordon, Lansing; Vice President, N. H. Moore, Lansing; Secretary-Treasurer, F. R. Nice.

Detroit Dental Society; organized May 1, 1882, meets the second Thursday of each month from October to May; present officers: President, George F. Burke; Vice President, Don M. Graham; Secretary, J. A. Walker; Treasurer, R. M. Muir.

Grand Rapids Dental Society; organized in November, 1888, meets monthly; present officers: President, J. W. House; Vice President, E. J. Chamberlain; Secretary, C. A. Burbridge; Treasurer, H. M. Moorman.

Kent County Dental Association; present officers: President, J. B. Campbell; Secretary, W. W. Gibson; Treasurer, I. D. Carpenter, all of Grand Rapids.

Muskegon Dental Association; organized in 1900; present officers: President, C. H. Tannehill; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Tellman.

Southwestern Michigan Dental Society; organized in July, 1895, meets twice yearly; present officers: President, J. B. Doyle, Grand Rapids; Vice President, A. A. Welch, Battle Creek; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, Lawton.

Alumni Association of the Dental Department of Detroit College of Medicine; or-

ganized June 10, 1902; holds its annual meeting in May; present officers: President, A. A. Lauppe, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Meridan, Detroit.

INDIANA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

By GEORGE EDWIN HUNT, D. D. S., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Indiana State Dental Association was organized by the dentists of Indianapolis, who held a preliminary meeting in the office of Dr. J. F. Johnson, September 28, 1858. Dr. Johnson was chosen chairman and Dr. G. C. North, secretary of the meeting. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the dentists of the state generally be invited to attend a convention to be held in Indianapolis on the 28th day of December next, for the purpose of forming a state dental association.

Resolved, That a circular of invitation be sent to all practicing dentists in good standing in the profession, whose names and residences can be ascertained.

On the appointed day the convention was called to order in Ramsey's hall, by Chairman Johnson, and a committee, consisting of Drs. G. O. North, P. G. C. Hunt, R. H. Hurd, S. B. Smith and G. Lupton, was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws. This was done and the following named were charter members: J. F. Johnson, T. M. Nichols, P. G. C. Hunt, G. C. North, Indianapolis; A. M. Moore, Lafayette; G. P. Ulery, Rising Sun; John Hood, L. M. French, Greensburg; S. B. Smith, Terre Haute; H. B. Hurd, Attica; George Lupton, Shelbyville; H. Satterwhite, Franklin; G. B. Harlan, Danville; W. R. Webster, Richmond; C. C. Dills, New Castle; fifteen in all.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. F. Johnson; Vice Presidents, J. P. Ulery, P. G. C. Hunt, A. M. Moore; Secretary, G. C. North; Treasurer, T. M. Nichols. An "examining committee," presumably to pass on candidates, was appointed. Drs. G. H. Perine, New York City; G. L. Braffett, New Paris, Ohio, and J. F. Toland, Cincinnati, who were present, were elected to honorary membership.

At that evening's session a resolution was passed inviting members of the medical and dental professions generally to participate in the discussions. A committee appointed for the purpose, proposed the following subjects for discussion:

1. The best means for preserving the teeth.
2. Treatment of exposed pulps.
3. The best means of correcting irregularities of the teeth.

4. Mechanical dentistry.
5. Filling teeth.
6. Miscellaneous.

Discussion of the above topics, the passing of resolutions respecting Elisha Townsend, whose death had recently occurred, and the adoption of a fee bill, completed the work of this, the first annual meeting of the association.

The second annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, commencing January 30, 1860. At this meeting President Johnson reported he had appointed Drs. Moore, Hunt and himself to represent the association at the preliminary meeting held at Niagara Falls in August, 1859, for the purpose of organizing the American Dental Association. All three representatives attended the meeting.

At the third annual meeting, held in January, 1861, an amendment to the constitution was passed providing for semi-annual meetings, in January and July, but for some reason, probably the excitement due to the opening of the civil war, no meeting was held in July, 1861. A meeting was held in January, 1862, and one in July, 1862. At this latter meeting it was decided to return to the annual meeting plan and July was the time fixed. No meeting was held, however, in 1863, "on account of the disturbed condition of the country," but since then annual meetings have been held every summer, the last week in June now being the accepted time.

The old minute book of the association contains the names of men honored in this state and, many of them, of national repute. William H. Atkinson was a regular attendant at the earlier meetings, as were also George Watt, Jonathan Taft, George Keely, and others of note. Joseph Richardson, author of the first comprehensive text-book on prosthesis, was an active worker in the association, and the names of P. G. C. Hunt, G. A. Wells, S. M. Goode, Merit Wells, S. B. Brown, A. M. Moore, J. F. Johnson, Robert Van Valzah, Isaac Knapp, M. H. Chappell, C. E. Canine, S. T. Kirk, W. M. Herriott, and a host of others, will ever be remembered with gratitude by all who know what they did for dentistry and the state association in the days of the latter's infancy. They were the trusty, loyal, noble pioneers who blazed the way we since have followed.

The Indiana State Dental Association has ever stood for all that is good in dentistry and dental society work. Its membership of 500 represents more than one-third of the practitioners in the state and the number of new members admitted each year indicates that half of the dentists in the state will be affiliated with it in the near future.

Following is a list of the presidents and secretaries of the Indiana State Dental Association, with the places of meeting:

Indianapolis, Dec. 28, 1858; President, J. F. Johnson, Indianapolis, Secretary, G. C. North, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 3, 1860; President, Isaac Knapp, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, F. M. Nichols, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 2, 1861; President, P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis; Secretary, S. B. Smith, Terre Haute.

Lafayette, Jan. 14, 1862. No quorum present.

Indianapolis, July 7, 1862. No new officers elected.

Indianapolis, July, 1863. No meeting, due to disturbed condition of the country.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1864; President, A. M. Moore, Lafayette; Secretary, Jos. Richardson, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 27, 1865; President, Jos. Richardson, Terre Haute; Secretary, J. F. Johnston, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 26, 1866; President, Isaac Knapp, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, J. F. Johnston, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 25, 1867; President, W. F. Morrill, New Albany; Secretary, J. F. Johnston, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1868; President, S. M. Goode, Madison; Secretary, E. M.

Indianapolis, June 29, 1869; President, J. F. Johnston, Indianapolis; Secretary, Morrison, Noblesville.

S. B. Brown, Ft. Wayne.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1870; President, W. C. Stanley, Dublin; Secretary, S. B. Brown, Ft. Wayne.

Ft. Wayne, June 27, 1871; President, P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis; Secretary, B. P. McDonald, Goshen.

Indianapolis, June 25, 1872; President, Jos. Richardson, Terre Haute; Secretary, B. P. McDonald, Goshen.

New Albany, June 23, 1873; President, Merit Wells, Indianapolis; Secretary, B. P. McDonald, Goshen.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1874; President, J. R. Clayton, Shelbyville; Secretary, W. B. Knapp, Ft. Wayne.

Indianapolis, June 29, 1875; President, J. K. Jameson, Shelbyville; Secretary, J. R. Clayton, Shelbyville.

Indianapolis, June 27, 1876; President, Isaac Knapp, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, J. E. Cravens, Indianapolis.

Ft. Wayne, June 26, 1877; President, T. S. Hacker, Indianapolis; Secretary, J. A. Turner, Franklin.

Indianapolis, June 25, 1878; President, W. L. Heiskell, Indianapolis; Secretary, J. A. Turner, Franklin.

Indianapolis, June 24, 1879; President, S. M. Goode, Indianapolis; Secretary, W. H. Hall, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 29, 1880; President, Robert Van Valzah, Terre Haute; Secretary, W. H. Hall, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1881; President, S. T. Kirk, Kokomo; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 27, 1882; President, J. E. Cravens, Indianapolis; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 26, 1883; President, M. H. Chappell, Knightstown; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 24, 1884; President, J. W. Jay, Richmond; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Maxinkuckee, June 30, 1885; President, S. B. Brown, Terre Haute; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 29, 1886; President, J. K. Ratheson, Lafayette; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Maxinkuckee, June 28, 1887; President, W. N. Wilson, Richmond; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, June 26, 1888; President, J. B. Morrison, Indianapolis; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 25, 1889; President, T. W. Goodwin, Warsaw; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Maxinkuckee, June 24, 1890; President, C. A. Budd, Muncie; Secretary, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1891; President, E. J. Church, Laporte; Secretary, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis.

Maxinkuckee, June 28, 1892; President, R. W. Van Valzah, Terre Haute; Secretary, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 25, 1893; President, W. M. Hindman, Vincennes; Secretary, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis.

Maxinkuckee, June 26, 1894; President, D. C. Harrold, Elwood; Secretary, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis.

Detroit, Mich., 1895; President, W. W. Shryock, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, M. A. Mason, Ft. Wayne.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1896; President, W. S. Rawls, Indianapolis; Secretary, M. A. Mason, Ft. Wayne.

Ft. Wayne, June 29, 1897; President, S. B. Hartman, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, June 18, 1898; President, Alex. Jameson, Indianapolis; Secretary, J. S. McCurdy, Ft. Wayne.

Terre Haute, June 27, 1899; President, M. A. Mason, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, F. R. Henshaw, Middletown.

Indianapolis, June 19, 1900; President, George E. Hunt, Indianapolis; Secretary, F. R. Henshaw, Middletown.

Indianapolis, June 5, 1901; President, C. E. Pitman, Evansville; Secretary, F. A. Hamilton, Indianapolis.

Maxinkuckee, June, 1902; President, H. C. Kahlo, Indianapolis; Secretary, F. R. McClanahan, Rushville.

Indianapolis, July 2, 1903; President, J. H. Morrison, Connersville; Secretary, A. T. White, New Castle.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1904; President, J. F. Werner, Elkhart; Secretary, A. T. White, New Castle.

Indianapolis, June 28, 1905; President, J. Q. Byram, Indianapolis; Secretary, R. A. Adams, Clinton.

West Baden, June 26, 1906; President, A. T. White, New Castle; Secretary, C. D. Lucas, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 11, 1907; President, R. A. Adams, Clinton; Secretary, C. D. Lucas, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, June 5, 1908; President, D. A. House, Indianapolis; Secretary, O. U. King, Huntington.

There are besides the State Dental Association these local Societies:

The Eastern Indiana Dental Association which meets annually in May. Present officers: President, Leonard Strange, Marion; Vice-President, Charles Kneise, Cambridge City; Secretary-Treasurer, E. S. Hulley, Marion.

Grant County Dental Society, organized October 9, 1906, meets every two weeks. Present officers: President, Leonard Strange, Marion; Vice-President, W. E. Wagoner, Marion; Secretary-Treasurer, E. S. Hulley, Marion.

Indianapolis Dental Society, organized in 1903. Meets the third Monday in each month. Present officers: President, R. I. Blakeman; Vice-President, Thomas Walsh; Secretary, W. P. Howie; Treasurer, Paul Schmidt.

Isaac Knapp Dental Coterie of Fort Wayne, organized December 16, 1890. Present officers are: President, M. A. Mason; Secretary, T. C. Wyneken; Treasurer, J. D. Coyle.

Lake County Dental Society, organized December 23, 1905. Present officers: President, G. L. Smith, Hammond; Vice-President, L. H. Grant, Crown Point; Secretary-Treasurer, O. D. Morton, Hobart.

Northern Indiana Dental Society, organized May 1, 1889. The annual meeting is held in September. Present officers: President, M. A. Mason, Fort Wayne; Vice-President, T. A. Goodwin, Warsaw; Secretary, J. A. Dinwiddie, Lowell; Treasurer, W. R. Meeker, Peru.

St. Joseph County Dental Society has for its present officers: President, L. S. LaPierre; Vice-President, J. A. Stockley; Secretary, Clem Shidler; Treasurer, E. I. Beistle, all of South Bend.

Wabash Dental Coterie which was organized January 18, 1904. The present officers are: President, A. L. Stephenson; Vice-President, M. A. Payne; Secretary, Clara J. Snideman; Treasurer, H. A. Fisher.

Wayne County Dental Society was organized February 10, 1903. The present officers are: President, A. F. Kemper; Vice-President, N. S. Cox; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Smith, all of Richmond.

IOWA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY T. F. COOKE, D. M. D., BURLINGTON.

The Iowa State Dental Society was organized in July 1863, at Muscatine. Its first officers were, H. S. Chase, President; J. Hardman, Vice President;

W. O. Kulp, Corresponding Secretary; and A. J. McGarvey, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. At that time the means of inter-communicating between the settlements in this western state was not as it now is. Railroads were few in those days. The inspiration for this society started from the dentists who had settled in the larger towns, and who gradually drew their remote brethren to the annual gatherings and brought about not only the most wonderful growth, but also a most wonderful influence in professional development.

At the first gathering of this society only seven members attended, but even then there was considerable enthusiasm, and the discussion of professional subjects was undertaken. Among other things done was to denounce the use of amalgam. The standard of requirement for admission to this society was a good reputation, to have been in regular practice or to have been a student of dentistry for two years. The society early advocated the holding of public meetings for the purpose of educating the people to the importance of the care of the teeth. Such meetings were actually held for several years, and Drs. Allport of Chicago, Taft of Cincinnati, and Atkinson of New York, were among the lecturers brought to Iowa for that purpose.

At the second meeting of this society Dr. Atkinson gave a clinic demonstrating the use of the mallet which was a new dental implement at that time. He also demonstrated the use of creosote in iodine in immediate root filling, in the cases of abscesses with fistulous openings, and Dr. Allport demonstrated the use of blocks and cylinders of gold in the filling of teeth.

The meeting held in 1865, there were more than a hundred dentists in attendance, of whom many had to ride long distances in stage coaches to reach the place where the meeting was held. At this meeting the society declared the opinion that no one should thereafter enter the profession without first graduating from a dental college, and it entered its protest against the common practice of extracting all teeth. Quackery had not been barred from Iowa by reason of its poor transportation facilities. A special committee was appointed to consider steps for its suppression. Dr. Lucy B. Hobbs, who had received the degree of D. D. S., from a dental college was admitted to membership. It is believed that this was the first instance of a woman entering as a member of a state dental society. The society passed a chivalrous resolution in thus admitting women to full membership in the organized profession.

At the meeting of 1866, dental hygiene and nomenclature received considerable thought and discussion. It was at this meeting that the suggestion for legislative enactment for the regulation of the practice of dentistry was first broached and a committee appointed to secure the same. Ethics was also considered, and the language of the golden rule was suggested as the proper

code of ethics for the society. Dr. C. Poor of Dubuque, clinically demonstrated the use of an automatic piston-mallet of his own invention.

At the meeting of 1867, the assembled dentists of Iowa pledged themselves not to take students in their offices for a less period than two years, and that such students upon entering should agree to complete their course of education by graduation from a dental college. By resolution the society tendered its support to dental schools in their efforts to raise the standard of dental education. We are told that the medical profession at this meeting applied to the society to select some one as a lecturer on dental science in the Keokuk Medical College. The topic of nomenclature was attractively set forth in this convention by Dr. Homer Judd, of St. Louis, who had during that year presented to the St. Louis dental society a scheme of classification, which had met the approbation of that organization. Other subjects for general discussion were such as then seemed to be considered as debatable ground in society meetings.

During the meeting of 1868, nothing especially remarkable was presented but questions relating to practice were debated much as now. A record of the experiments on saliva was one of the topics brought up for consideration. The characteristics of the dental tissues was considered, and during the session, we are told, that the society agreed that dentistry was a specialty of medicine.

At the meeting of 1869, the customary program was followed, papers were read and discussed and new inventions and apparatus' were presented. Among these was a compressor for the duct of Steno, as dentists at that time had not had the advantages of the rubber dam. This invention was greatly prized as it materially checked the flow of saliva.

The next year, however, the rubber dam had become known, and appreciated by the profession. At the meeting of 1870, a contribution was voted by the society toward a testimonial fund to Dr. Barnum, given by the dental profession in acknowledgement of "his great boon" so freely given, without an attempt to cover his invention by patents. The code of ethics of the American Dental Association was adopted. Vital phenomena and diseases were discussed and the influence of the saliva was further considered. The subject of the treatment of the dental pulp preparatory to root filling occupied considerable attention. The State University of Iowa extended a request to the society at this meeting to aid the medical department of that institution by securing to it a chair of dentistry. This was construed by some as an official recognition of dentistry as a specialty of medicine. Whether this construction was warranted or not is of little importance, it is certain, however, that this action was the germ which developed the dental department of the university of Iowa.

In 1871, the subjects for discussion were almost entirely given up to theory.

Dental hygiene, dental education, cell life, dental chemistry and anaesthetics were among the subjects considered. The consideration of "Professional Dignity" also received attention. Celluloid was presented for consideration of the society at this meeting.

At the session of 1872, the subjects for discussion were almost exclusively on the practical side. During this session the movement for the establishment of the dental school in connection with the state university was taken up with considerable earnestness.

In 1873, Illinois and Iowa societies met jointly at Rock Island and Davenport. This is said to have been the largest meeting of dentists ever held in the then west, excepting the gathering of the American Dental Association. A book of proceedings of this joint meeting was published. The meeting itself cemented closer, even than before, the friendly feelings that had existed between dentists practicing in these two states divided by the Mississippi river, and there has rarely been a meeting before or since in which members of one society did not attend the annual gatherings of the other.

At the meeting of 1874, the legislative committee was again heard from, and at that time they had progressed so far as to secure a recommendation in the governor's message that a law regulating the practice of dentistry should be passed. The bill had a fair chance for passage, although the proposition was considered by many legislators in a good naturedly humorous vein, but when one of the gentlemen from the rural districts offered to amend it by adding a clause saying, "that nothing in this act shall be considered as preventing a farmer from extracting teeth from his drag or harrow," it killed the chance of the bill becoming a law.

In 1875, chloroform was considered and condemned. Abscess treatment by immediate root filling was a topic for consideration. Delegates were appointed to visit other dental societies and also medical societies.

In 1876, the question was considered "Is the degree of D. D. S., a badge of only partial culture," "Re-planting and trans-planting," "Fracture of the lower jaw," and "Electricity in dentistry" were subjects that engrossed the attention of the meeting.

In 1877, the Iowa state dental society expressed its opinion that dental students should not enter offices until after they had dental college lectures. "Re-current decay on the proximal surfaces of the teeth," "Irregularities and plastic fillings" were among the matters for discussion.

In 1878, clinics became a leading feature, and a question box was installed which was made use of with considerable interest. The questions propounded secured a number of very interesting answers.

At the meeting of 1879, the dental pulp, dead and alive, seemed to absorb most of the consideration of the society. "Capping or destroying the pulps, which?"

In 1880, some of the old subjects were again discussed and some sociological questions were taken up as "duties to patients" and "necessary qualifications for the ideal or model dentist."

In 1881, the Iowa state dental society met at Davenport, while the Illinois society held its meeting at Rock Island. This was a joint meeting in one sense, there was a great deal of visiting back and forth which became materially of great benefit. During this year a committee was appointed to look into the conduct, progress and work of dental colleges.

The year 1882 was one of enthusiastic richness to the dental profession of the state. In that year the first dental law of the state had become operative, and the first dental school in the state of Iowa was established as the dental department of the university of Iowa. Sixteen years of persistent work in the education of the public had finally convinced the legislature of the state that dentistry was a profession involving the health and comfort of the people, and the presidents of the university had at last succeeded in making the importance of this profession apparent by establishing this school. Bridge work was demonstrated at the clinic this year as a new method of prosthesis.

In 1883, cleft palates, obturators and artificial vela, the effects of arsenic, and new methods of attaching crowns were among the subjects considered. Anaesthetics were also considered with the concensus of opinion in favor of the proposition to discourage their use in dental practice.

In 1884, anaesthesia was still up for further consideration. During this session quite a variety of subjects were discussed, among which was the Herbst method of introducing gold fillings. The "new departure" discussion so prevalent at that time throughout the country brought out a paper entitled "As the teeth need saving—amalgam or gold—which?" The society appointed critics who were not only to criticize the papers presented and read before it, and the positions taken therein, but also the modes of discussion in order that greater educational advantages might be gained and less time consumed.

At the meeting of 1885, much time was given to the subject of "extracting teeth," "The preparation in prosthetic dentistry," and "physical endurance" were among the subjects considered. The last paper urged the importance of the maintenance of natural and easy positions while operating, and scored the disposition for undertaking excessive work on the part of dentists. Root filling with chloro percha was first presented to this society and demonstrated by Dr.

Bowman of St. Louis. Implanting of teeth and the use of cocoain in dentistry were also considered.

The meeting of 1887 was generously attended. It was stated in this meeting that the final record of registered dentists in the state of Iowa showed 363. The amalgam question was again considered and discussed. Amalgam was treated more kindly than heretofore, it was not condemned as altogether bad. The cappings of pulps, cement fillings, implantation, contour filling with Bonville mallet, sponge-grafting, the use of rubber dam holders and the application of peroxide of hydrogen were especially exploited.

In the meeting of 1888, various subjects were extensively discussed, among them: "The tooth from a zoological standpoint," "Epulis," "Coma, its pathology and diagnosis," "Copper Amalgam" "Amalgams vs. soft gold," "The tooth pulp as a ganglion," "How best to promote and develop dentistry," and others.

The meeting for 1889, so far as the record shows had nothing out of the ordinary routine of the usual meetings in it. Dr. I. P. Wilson read a paper on "Genesis of Oral Deformities" which was discussed by Drs. Angle, Sudduth, Ingersoll and others. The clinics were of an interesting nature and the operations in their performance were discussed at length. The use of the Bonville mallet was demonstrated and a porcelain inlay was inserted by Dr. C. Thomas. Dr. Angle described the use of his regulating and retention appliances, a maxillary splint, also splints in supporting teeth in cases of necrosis and for the retention of implanted teeth. Dr. T. W. Brophy lectured on the "Diseases of the Antrum of Highmore and their Treatment." A lecture was given by Dr. Sudduth on "Lesions of the Dental Pulp." This was illustrated by lantern slides. Professor Jonathan Taft was present at this meeting and spoke at length on the subject of "Amalgams."

At the meeting of 1890, a number of interesting papers were read and extensive clinics carried on. Dr. J. N. Crouse of Chicago gave a full explanation of the work and objects of the Dental Protective Association of the United States. At the conclusion of his remarks the society passed a vote approving of the objects of the association and appointed a special committee to canvass the Iowa dentists to enlist members for this association. The death of Dr. J. Hardman of Muscatine was announced at this meeting. The question of publishing the society's proceedings in pamphlet form was considered but it was determined to leave such publication in the hands of the dental journals. The society by vote contributed fifty dollars of its funds for the use of the state board of dental examiners in sending a delegate to the National Board of Examiners' meeting. At that time the society had 116 active members.

The next meeting occurred on May 15, 1891, Dr. H. L. Crittenden of North-

field, Minnesota, demonstrated his hydro carbon blow pipe, burner and furnaces, which was claimed to have been of special benefit for those who had not the advantage of gas in their offices. Memorial addresses were made in commemoration of the life and services of Dr. William H. Atkinson and the following resolution adopted:

"He is dead! Yet he lives; our father, brother, friend and leader. Not dead, but called to brighter realms; to closer communion with his 'Angels of Light.' In our memory's brightest chamber dwell thoughts of him rising to view when we use the mallet when we use many therapeutic agents to perform various operations which he, either invented, introduced or popularized. Leaving the opportunity of enlarging upon the many noble qualities which have endeared him to us, to the many gentlemen present, who will desire to speak during this hour, devoted to his memory, we respectfully submit the following resolution:

Whereas, in the death of Dr. Wm. H. Atkinson, the Iowa State Dental Association and the dental profession of the world have lost one of its brightest lights.

Be It Resolved, That we cherish his memory as an incentive to greater perfection, and deeper scientific knowledge in the profession to which he devoted his unselfish life.

(Signed)

W. O. KULP.

J. F. SANBORN,

J. B. MONFORT."

From the minutes of this session it appears that a committee on the history of the Iowa society was in existence and that the committee was empowered to print the history, but if this was ever done, it is not now available. The society again at this meeting appropriated a sum of money for the use of a delegate to be sent to the National Association of Dental Examiners by the Iowa state board.

At the meeting of 1892, a number of interesting papers were read and clinics were given which also were discussed. A long preamble and resolution was introduced by Dr. L. C. Ingersoll of Keokuk in protest against making the extraction of teeth a specialty by men who were incompetent to treat and save them. It was declared that "The practice of using local anaesthetics and offering a painless and gratuitous operation as an inducement to secure the extraction of teeth which dental skill might save to be both base and dishonest." That while it is the "duty of every practitioner to relieve pain and prevent suffering in the performance of dental operations, when this can be done without danger or serious harm, we do not regard the various drugs sold as local anaesthetics and used hypodermically as either entirely harmless or free from danger but their use is a perpetual menace to scientific dental operation, and ought, therefore, to be discouraged." A report of the committee on history was read, accepted and the committee discharged but the minutes do not say what this

report contained. but it was provided to continue the work of preserving history. This meeting appropriated a hundred dollars for the use of two delegates of the state board of dental examiners to attend the National Association of Dental Examiners.

At the meeting in May, 1893, an invitation to participate in the World's Columbian Congress in Chicago was extended. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. W. W. Allport, whose death had recently occurred, were adopted. The society contributed a hundred dollars for the work of the Columbian Dental Congress. This meeting was held jointly with the Illinois State Dental Society. While each society carried on its own executive business separately, the meetings for the consideration of professional interest were held jointly by the two societies alternating between Davenport and Rock Island. A number of papers of great interest were read and discussed. The proceedings were published in pamphlet form.

The meeting for 1894 was held at Council Bluffs jointly with that of the Nebraska State Society alternately between Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa. These proceedings also were published in pamphlet form and were of an exceedingly interesting nature. The Iowa society held its own business meeting at Council Bluffs. It appointed a committee to operate in conjunction with a like committee, to be appointed by the state board of dental examiners, to formulate and distribute a circular among the dentists throughout the state in the interest of the work of the state university. The committee on history again seems to have reported; the report was accepted and placed on file and an appropriation of fifty dollars was made for the use of this committee in conducting its work. At this meeting two members of the society were expelled, after investigation of charges against them, for violation of the code of ethics.

The 33rd annual meeting convened in the dental department of the state university on May 7, 1895. At this meeting the records do not show that anything beyond the ordinary work of the society took place.

The next meeting was held on May 5, 1896. A report was submitted by Drs. W. H. De Ford and F. W. Shriver who had been appointed a special committee by the society, the year previously, to visit Dr. A. C. Hewitt of Chicago, to investigate his methods in the administration of chloroform. The society rescinded its long standing resolution with reference to chloroform as an anaesthetic and indorsed the Hewitt method of administering chloroform as presented by the committee.

At the annual meeting of 1897, the question of "To what extent are we justified in giving our patients systemic treatment" was presented by Dr. I. P.

Wilson of Burlington and discussed at some length. There was also a paper on "Cast fillings" read by Dr. Philbrook. Papers on other subjects were written and discussed and the usual clinics were carried on. The society ordered that the proceedings be published in such form that each member shall receive a copy of the transactions.

At the meeting of the society held in May, 1899, a proposition to hold a tri-state dental meeting of the Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa state societies was declined. The papers and discussions were on subjects that did not vary much from the ordinary programs excepting that "Oral Surgery and What I Have Seen" and "My Experience with Cataphoresis" were two papers read and discussed that were out of the ordinary run of subjects usually read and discussed. There was also a paper on "Cavity Nomenclature" read by Dr. T. E. Weeks of Minneapolis which attracted considerable attention.

At the meeting held in May, 1900, two very practical subjects were considered, "The value of organization" in a paper by Dr. C. B. Lewis, and "Some thoughts on the business side of a dentist's practice" by Dr. R. S. Bandy. Dr. E. K. Wedelstaedt of St. Paul, Minnesota, presented a paper on "Some causes for the failure of amalgam fillings." The legislative committee reported the enactment of a new dental law. A number of other very interesting papers were also read, including one on "Necrosis" by Dr. De Ford, and "Some experiences with systemic treatment" by Dr. Clifford. There were, as usual other papers read whose titles, however, conveyed the idea of subjects usually presented before dental societies. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of action on the part of the society regarding the appointment of dentists for the army and navy of the United States. A resolution commemorative of the death of Dr. J. T. Abbott, who had for many years been a distinguished practitioner of dentistry in the state of Iowa, was passed and spread upon the minutes.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the society was held at Clear Lake on May 21-23, 1901. At this meeting a number of very interesting papers were delivered, one on "Adenoids" presented by Dr. W. R. Whiteis of Iowa City and one on "Oral surgical operations" by Dr. G. V. I. Brown of Milwaukee. The report of a cleft palate case by Dr. C. B. Miller of Cedar Falls is especially noteworthy: the subject of "Public dental education" was also considered and discussed.

At the meeting of 1902, the society unanimously recommended Dr. C. S. Searles of Dubuque for appointment on the state examining board. Dr. I. P. Wilson of Burlington was requested to prepare a paper on "The care of children's teeth" to be read at the meeting of the Teachers' Association which

was held that year. The society appropriated the necessary funds for Dr. Wilson's use to carry out this work. At this time the society had 218 active and forty-eight honorary members.

The society met in Sioux City in 1903 with Dr. R. S. Bandy of Tipton, President. The program consisted in part of a paper on "Clasp plate work with porcelain gum section," by Dr. George W. Schwartz of Chicago, another on the subject "A scientific investigation to determine the value of gutta percha and cements to prevent the passage of infectious material," by Dr. George W. Cook, Chicago. An unusually good clinic was held at this time.

Exceedingly interesting papers and a strong clinic marked the work of the society for 1904, held in Des Moines, as is shown by the transactions published by the society for that year.

Dr. I. P. Wilson, for years one of the strong pillars of the society, a member of the profession for forty-one years, died. A fitting memorial resolution was spread upon the records of the society.

Dr. J. N. Crouse of Chicago, elaborated the work of reorganization of the Dental Protective Association. Dr. F. E. Roach of Chicago described his method of making gold inlays, upon special invitation so to do. He included in his remarks porcelain as well as gold inlays, describing his methods in detail with both systems. Dr. E. K. Wedelstaedt of St. Paul delivered a lecture on the packing of gold and demonstrated the same by use of a model and clay.

The society made a donation from its funds of a hundred dollars towards the expenses of the Fourth International Dental Congress.

The forty-third annual meeting of the society took place in May, 1905, at Des Moines, considered a report of a special committee for a plan to organize special study clubs within the society. A motion prevailed authorizing the president to appoint a committee of three members for each club and to organize such special clubs. There was to be a club on Inlay, on Orthodontia, on Metal filling, on Prosthodontia, on Crown and Bridge work, and on Pathological study.

At the meeting for 1906, held at Des Moines, the question of reorganizing the society by making district societies in the state subsidiary to it was discussed at considerable length. A great deal of time was given to clinics. The proceedings of this meeting have been published in pamphlet form and are in decided contrast with the earlier work of this society, showing that dentistry and dentists in Iowa have kept pace with their brethren in other portions of the country. The supervisory committee of the special study clubs now determined upon was announced as follows: Dr. J. V. Conzett, chairman; Dr. J. B. Monfort of Fairfield; C. F. Woodbury of Council Bluffs; A. W. Starbuck of Iowa

City; and W. R. Clack of Clear Lake. The sub-committees were as follows: For the inlay club, Dr. C. M. Work, of Ottumwa, chairman; Dr. A. W. Dana, of Burlington, and C. W. Bruner, of Waterloo. The Orthodontia Club: W. J. Brady, of Iowa City, chairman; H. D. Keeler, Des Moines; The Metal Filling Club: Dr. W. R. Clack, of Clear Lake, chairman; William Finn, of Cedar Rapids, and W. G. Crandall, of Spencer. The Prosthodontia Club: W. S. Hosford, of Iowa City, chairman; T. A. Gormley, of Mount Vernon, and G. W. Miller, of Des Moines. The Crown and Bridge Club: Dr. F. B. James, of Wilton Junction, chairman; Dr. J. G. Hildebrand, of Waterloo; and R. S. Bandy, of Tipton. The Pathological Study Club: Dr. W. H. De Ford, of Jefferson, chairman; Dr. Alice Hunter, of Des Moines, and Dr. F. T. Breene, of Iowa City.

The board of dental examiners has from time to time submitted reports to the state dental society. Such report was read at this meeting. In this report the matter of establishing reciprocity between state boards was considered. The board's report was discussed at some length and the board was requested to continue annually this custom of sending reports to the state society as it was deemed "a good thing for the board and a good thing for the society to keep in closer touch with the work of the board. It will do both good." Before the subject was closed the following discussion took place which fully describes the progress in preliminary dental education, the state board of Iowa, under the support and sanction of the state society, has laid out for the future dentists who shall serve the people of that state:

Dr. De Ford said:

"I want to speak about a half a minute to emphasize something Dr. Brower said. The law now requires that a man should have two years' training in a high school before he presents himself to a dental school and be accepted, but if you should have the opportunity to look over the examination papers as the State Board has that you would see a good many men coming up for examination that never attended a high school or even a grammar school. This new clause that Dr. Brower referred to says that a matriculant must be a graduate of an accredited high school. When a graduate presents his diploma to the State Board three years from now he must bring along with him the credentials showing that he graduated from a high school, and we don't have to rely upon the word of the colleges any more as to the entrance qualifications of these men. We see for ourselves that these men have the proper credentials; that they have attended a high school or have equivalent credentials, and if these men cannot show them we throw out their diplomas and do not examine them at all. So the colleges must live up to the law or their students will be rejected by the State Board.

President Work: When does this take effect?

Dr. DeFord: It begins next fall. That is, the men who come before the State Board three years from now must bring the same credentials which they present to their dental

school this fall which allows them to matriculate in that school. It begins this fall, with those who matriculate this fall.

President Work: But those who have already entered may pass under the old law?

Dr. DeFord: Certainly. The man that enters college this year, are governed by this law; so that a man if he is not a graduate from some high school, or its equivalent, comes before the State Board, his diploma is not worth that! (snaps fingers.) It is the best thing I think that has been done yet in the matter of raising standards.

The strong points in the meeting held in 1907, in Cedar Rapids, with William Finn, of Cedar Rapids, President, were papers and the discussion thereon with reference to "Porcelain inlays" by Dr. John Q. Byram of Indianapolis, Indiana, and on "Alveolar pyorrhea" by Dr. D. D. Smith of Philadelphia and also on "Oral prophylaxis" by the same author; and on "Dental caries" by Dr. J. V. Konzett of Dubuque. The clinic as usual, received a great deal of attention.

The matter of considering the report of the reorganization committee on the plan outlined in the previous year was thoroughly discussed and the recommendations were concurred in. The president was authorized to appoint a superintendent to organize the subsidiary district societies at the expense and under the direction of the society.

The state board of dental examiners presented an annual report for the information of the state society and their work during the past year. The supervisory committee on special study clubs made a report of the progress and their work, and the society decided to continue the committee for another year. At the closing of this session the membership of the society consisted of 269 active members.

During the year 1907, the work of reorganizing the society was carried on under the supervision of Dr. R. H. Volland, of Iowa City, superintendent of district societies, and when the society met in Des Moines in May, 1908, the state had been all covered and a gratifying membership of nearly 600 was the result. At this meeting, with Dr. C. E. Woodbury, of Council Bluffs, president, the newly revised constitution was adopted, constituting thirteen district societies in the state, the same being auxiliary to the state society.

The principal essays at this meeting were a lantern lecture on "The structure of enamel walls," by Frederick B. Noyes, Chicago. "Applied dental therapeutics," by J. P. Buckley, Chicago, and a lantern lecture on "Some up-to-date ideas on denture construction," by J. H. Prothero, Chicago. The meeting was the best attended by far of any in the history of the society. The society adjourned to meet in Des Moines in May, 1909.

This society has always moved steadily on with the professional progress. Unfortunately it has not always preserved its work of these years in the print-

ing of annual transactions, and therefore much of its labor is now only a matter of tradition. The dental history of this state and the men who made it are in no sense dimmed by the achievements of her neighbors. While the Mississippi River means a physical division between Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and while geographical lines divide our state from Missouri, from Nebraska and from Minnesota, yet these barriers have never affected professional progress. Iowa dentists and the dentists of these states have constantly interchanged ideas and visited back and forth, so that the history of dentistry of one state is well nigh the same as that of the other. The Iowa State Dental Society begun in 1863 with only seven members, now has enrolled among its membership nearly six hundred. There are now in the state of Iowa 1,194 practicing dentists, a large number of whom are following the most advanced methods of ethical practice.

The following District Societies have been organized subsidiary to the State Society:

Burlington District; President, J. W. Marsh, Keokuk; Vice-President, T. F. Cooke, Burlington; Secretary, W. H. Chapman, Burlington; Treasurer, E. P. Hazen, Fort Madison.

Corning District; organized 1907; President, F. S. Schadel, Red Oak; Vice-President, J. W. Rowell, Leon; Secretary, R. T. Will, Red Oak; Treasurer, G. E. King, Villisca; Superintendent of Clinics, F. P. Wells, Clarinda.

Council Bluffs District; organized July 27, 1907; President, H. N. Warren, Missouri Valley; Vice-President, R. D. Miller, Atlantic; Secretary, W. S. MacCall, Council Bluffs; Treasurer, R. D. McEvoy, Missouri Valley.

Davenport District; President, F. B. Jones, Wilton; Vice-President, C. R. McCandless, Davenport; Secretary, O. E. Green, Clinton; Treasurer, J. T. Martin, Muscatine.

Des Moines District; President, W. H. De Ford, Des Moines; Vice-President, T. E. Dougherty, Guthrie Center; Secretary, L. G. Lemley, Grinnell; Treasurer, J. A. Hallett, Des Moines.

Dubuque District; organized September 16, 1907; meets monthly; President, F. W. Conover, Decorah; Secretary, W. L. Mullin, Dubuque; Treasurer, H. Jacobs, Colesburg.

Fort Dodge District; President, J. C. Parker, Rockwell City; Vice-President, T. G. Ferreby, Humboldt; Secretary, E. T. Kennedy, Fort Dodge; Treasurer, E. E. Holmes, Boone.

Le Mars District; President, A. W. Beach, Sheldon; Vice-President, G. W. Cunningham, Le Mars; Secretary, J. C. Grout, Rock Rapids; Treasurer, W. H. Dwight, Le Mars.

Mason City District; President, J. E. Kelley, Mason City; Vice-President, G. W. Von Berg, Charles City; Secretary, C. M. Palmer, Charles City; Treasurer, W. R. Clack, Clear Lake.

Ottumwa District; President, J. M. Armstrong, Ottumwa; Vice-President, B. F. Redman, Oskaloosa; Secretary, J. M. Smith, Ottumwa; Treasurer, W. C. Boone, Ottumwa.

Sioux City District; President H. P. White, Sioux City; Vice-President, C. W. Cope, Onawa; Secretary, A. Solvsberg, Sioux City; Treasurer, B. F. Philbrook, Denison.

University District; President, J. E. Rose, Vinton; Vice-President, J. J. Booth, Marion; Secretary, C. W. Harned, Iowa City; Treasurer, B. H. McKeeby, Cedar Rapids.

Waterloo District; President, J. G. Hildebrand, Waterloo; Vice-President, H. F. Echternacht, Marshalltown; Secretary, R. J. Allison, Iowa Falls; Treasurer, C. B. Miller, Cedar Falls.

In addition to these District Societies there are in active operation the following named local Societies:

Alumni Association of the State University of Iowa, College of Dentistry; organized February, 1904; annual meeting in February; President, J. E. Rose, Vinton; Vice-President, F. A. Roe, Burlington; Secretary, L. L. Branson, Iowa City; Treasurer, J. J. Booth, Marion.

Cedar Rapids Dental Society; organized October, 1898; President, B. H. McKeeby; Vice-President, C. N. Booth; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Whelpley.

Des Moines County; organized December, 1904; meets monthly; President, H. L. Madison, Burlington; Vice-President, E. S. Snyder, Burlington; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Chapman, Burlington.

E. K. Wedelstaedt Dental Club of Iowa; organized December 17, 1902; President, T. F. Cooke, Burlington; Vice-President, W. G. Crandall, Spencer; Secretary and Treasurer, William Finn, Cedar Rapids.

Iowa Inlay; organized October 17, 1905; annual meeting in March; President, C. R. Baker, Davenport; Vice-President, T. F. Cooke, Burlington; Secretary-Treasurer, George W. Slingluff, Burlington.

Tri-City (Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs); organized January 12, 1900; meets fourth Tuesday of each month; President, E. H. Bruening, Omaha; Vice-President, W. A. Cox, South Omaha, Neb.; Secretary, H. E. King, Omaha, Neb.; Treasurer, Scott Covalt, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

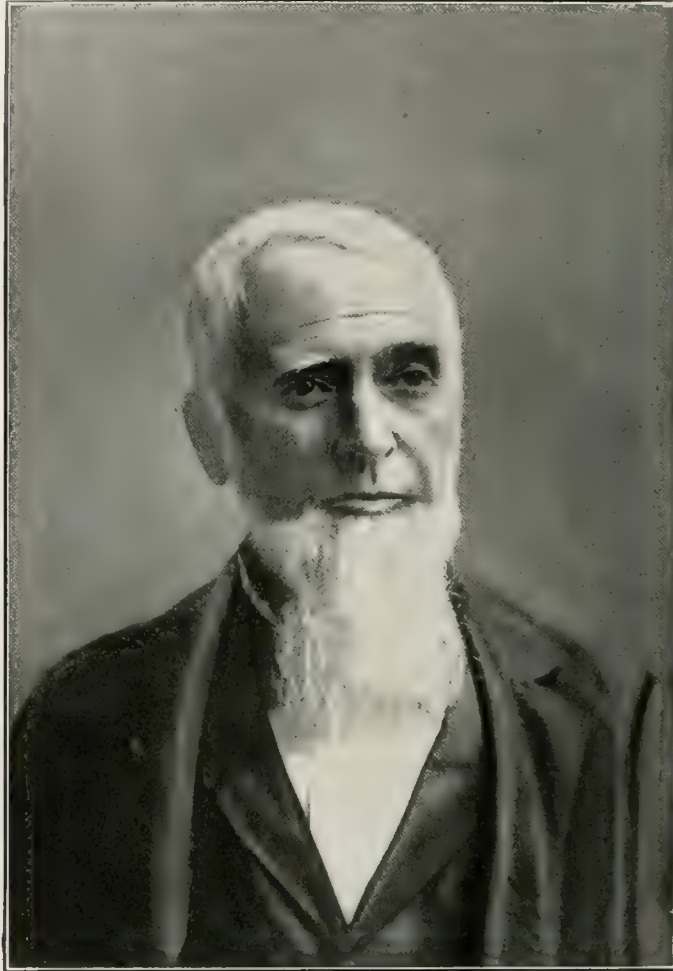
Waterloo; organized 1906; President, A. J. Mueller; Vice-President, T. R. McCoy; Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Haffa.

DENTISTRY IN ILLINOIS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY A. W. FRENCH, D. D. S., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

[At the time the writer entered upon the study which was to fit him to give some professional care to the teeth, the word dentist was not a familiar one to the people and the practice of what is now called dentistry was scarcely an employment, and much less was it a profession or a business. In the larger cities a few men engaged in the art could be found.] Inventive and energetic young men here and there had left other employments and applied themselves to this new work, of which they knew little. They at times

attracted attention to what they could do, but so little was known of it among the people, that not much patronage could be expected without solicitation.



A. W. French, D. D. S., the Oldest Living Dentist in Illinois.

The dentist had to inform his patient what he proposed to do, and the process by which it was to be done. [These explanations would worry the dentists of today more than the performance of the most difficult operation.] There was but little literature upon the subject available. The anatomy of

the parts involved could be studied to a very limited extent in any anatomical work, but the impressions one derived from this study would be that these organs were expected to take care of themselves. One or two of these books were placed in the hands of the learner when the arrangements with the dentist in practice were completed.

There were in most offices at least a skull, and in some a whole skeleton, upon which to study anatomy. [and in my own case but a half block away there was delivered every winter a course of thirty private lectures on the subject by a surgeon who filled the chair of surgery in two medical colleges.] [These lectures were in the nature of personal instruction, with directions and demonstrations, and were open to both amateur and professional students, but all prospective dentists had not this opportunity.] The busy dentist could give but little time to the instruction of his students and the learner was left to get what he could out of the books laid before him. How much he absorbed in this way and under these conditions depended upon himself. He was permitted to witness some of the operations in the mouth and sometimes to use the scalers, but all laboratory work was open to him. He necessarily acquired some skill in metallurgy, as much of the work was expended on the metals and he had no other basis for his operations.

[The manufacturer of dental instruments had not yet been grafted on to that of surgical instruments and most of those in use] would now be thought impracticable, both in form and finish. There were but few patterns of forceps designed for the use of physicians, and those in use were better fitted to crush than to extract a tooth. [No manufacturer had dreamed of taking a skull to his shop and making a tool which should perfectly fit one tooth though it could do no more, as was done a little later.] [It was sometimes the case the turnkey was both a surer and safer tool than any of the forceps, and I may say in passing that that old instrument, though much maligned, often performed its functions most beautifully.] [The operator knew only when he had the tooth without its maxillary investment in his hand, what he had done. If it was free of several times its weight of alveolus, or a tooth or two, not included in his arrangement with the patient, his spinal shiverings began to subside. One of the jokes of this instrument was to slip a little, and as the mouth was pretty full this was not seen and the hook would engage itself with another tooth when the pressure began and the result was a surprise to the dentist when he inspected what he had done. Of course the accident could be adjusted with the patient by declining to charge him for more than one when he had removed the right one. The settlement with conscience was more difficult.]

[Extraction was performed or attempted by the physician, and it was generally beneath his dignity to make a charge for it. This being the case he was very willing to surrender this part of his practice to the new comer, the dentist. Holding the operation in contempt, not much pains did he take to make it respectable. The patient was seated on the floor, or if physician and patient met on the road or in the field, on the ground. Locked between the knees of the operator, the turnkey was brought out of his pocket and the fulcrum well wrapped in a handkerchief, also from the pocket, and applied to the offending tooth, and if the hook did not slip, something had to come. It was not always what he expected. From the fulcrum to the point of resistance there was about a half inch, but the cross handle was four inches in length, this giving a lever power of eight times the simple or direct power. Thus if a man by turning his wrist can lift forty pounds with this "cant hook" as it was popularly called, he would lift eight times that or 320 pounds, a dangerous power in unskilled hands.]

[The people were quite ignorant of the merits of the pretenses which these members of an inchoate profession made of doing them a great good. An inclination to learn by what was regarded as a painful method was naturally not very strong, and the dentist had plenty of time for rest, recreation or study. A natural result of this was that itinerary dentists became common. Hanging up a tin sign at the door of the village tavern, he spread out on the parlor table a set of fine pearl or ivory handled instruments or, earlier than this, a few wire tools made by himself, and he was ready for business. The curious were attracted to the room and this gave him the opportunity, which was essential to success, of enlightening them as to what he could do and to solicit patronage. If one had long lacked an incisor or cuspid, and a root remained, it was but the work of an hour to attach a pivot tooth with a quantity of which he was supplied, and then curiosity was changed to wonder. It was a restoration possibly never before attempted. Dentists, and I may add physicians, of very respectable character and attainments, did not always disdain to spread this knowledge and extend their acquaintance by a tour of the country. Of course this practice opened a large field for a class of mountebanks and charlatans, who constituted a much larger proportion of the practioners than now, but all contributed by calling the attention of the people to the fact that something could be done for their teeth.] A rather thick-headed and ignorant young man in one instance was admitted as a student to an office with a moderate amount of practice. The proprietor of the office was interested in the making and sale of some of the plainer forms of surgical and dental instruments, so did not scrutinize the character of his student very closely. The novice was given the

usual books on anatomy, surgery, therapeutics, etc., to be read as an introduction to the making of a dentist, but books were not much to his liking and had not occupied much of the time of his life. After napping over them two or three weeks, he announced his conviction that he could "learn faster by practice," and immediately left the office and renting a room, set up in business for himself.

There was a gentleman in that city who was possessed of respectable qualifications, both as to skill and regard for ethical principles, and the upstart offered him a position in his office with plenty to do. Pressed by his necessities, the promised relief was accepted. At nine o'clock the next morning, the proprietor said, "Well, it is time to go to work." "What shall we do," said the other. "Do? Why, go out on the street and get somebody to come in, we might sit here all day and do nothing." The gentleman quickly threw up his fine position.

Amalgam and also tin foil were largely used as fillings, but neither was tolerated in the front teeth, as its presence was perceptible, and that even in the case of gold, would not be tolerated. [Amalgam was usually obtained by filling a silver coin in quantity sufficient for the occasion. Tin foil of a fair quality could be obtained. It was applied in the same way as gold, by means of heavy handled pluggers with blunt points, right and left, and forced in with the full strength of the operator from one side to the other and then further condensed by wedge-shaped points pressed into the center.]

In filling a tooth, its object was preservation and not its embellishment. The chief end of the existence of the dentist was to "save that tooth," and this meant to save all that caries had spared. No waste of tooth substance was good practice, and the impossible was often undertaken under this restriction. Dr. McKellops was one of the first to practice cutting more freely and saving one-half or three-fourths of the tooth, rather than lose the whole, and his success was enviable.

The charge for a gold filling was rarely more than one dollar, but it must be remembered that large gold fillings were not often attempted, amalgam or tin being used. [Gold used in the way described without any regard to, or knowledge of cohesion, when released was but crumbs of metal, but under favorable conditions, preserved the teeth to an extent that would astonish a modern dentist. The blunt points did not always answer expectations, as with them nothing could be added to the surface, if sufficient gold had not been used in course, so the attempt to prick it in by some fine points was made, and the first serrated plugger was formed by taking a hard tempered excavator and breaking the point off in a vice. This served the required purpose, as the hard

tempered steel would break off in such a shape as to retain several sharp points. The idea was quickly caught, and serrations, not casual or accidental, were made. But as concealment of work was essential, no building on was permitted. Our failures could have been greatly reduced by a freer use of the file and

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JOHN T. STUART and B. S. EDWARDS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Springfield, Illinois.

CHARLES R. WELLES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery in the Circuit Court of the United States.

W. M. I. FERGUSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Springfield, Illinois--office over Fisher and Doyle's store.

FERGUSON & WALKER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will practice in partnership in the Counties of Logan and Mason. Wm. I. Ferguson, Springfield--Wm. Walker, Camden, Logan county, Ill.

S. W. ROBBINS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, practices in the Courts of this Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Illinois. June, 1845.

EMMERSON & GORIN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Decatur, Illinois, will attend to any business in the 8th Judicial Circuit. All collections and agencies abroad attended to promptly. March 28, 1844.

Abraham Lincoln, W. H. Herndon. LINCOLN & HERNDON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in this State. Dec. 1847--84



CHARLES B. PELTON

M. D., thankful for the patronage received during the last four years in this city, informs his friends and the public that he continues to perform all operations on the teeth and gums necessary for their health, preservation, usefulness and beauty, in the most perfect and substantial manner, and with the least possible pain.

He also inserts Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, according to the latest improvements in Mechanical Dentistry. His long experience in his profession, (nineten years,) the advantage derived from the personal instructions of different Dentists of eminence, a thorough medical education, and a resolution to perform no operation deemed unnecessary or of doubtful expediency, warrant him in promising his patients the best of treatment in his hands. March 9, 1848.



DENTAL SURGERY.--W.

M. BROWN, office two doors south of the post office, where he offers his services to the public. All operations on the teeth will be done according to the latest and most approved principles of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons. Diseases of the gums and alveolae cured. Ladies waited upon with respectability, if desired. Plate work done in the most permanent and fashionable style. Springfield, Oct. 7, 1847 42

REMOVED.--B. B. LLOYD, Surgeon Dentist, has removed to the room five doors south of Hawley & Loomis's Store, where he will be happy to attend to all professional business. Oct 3

A. W. FRENCH, (LATE OF NEW YORK)

Dental Surgeon.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Springfield and vicinity. The recent valuable improvements in the Dental art will be made to contribute to the comfort of his patients. No charge for examinations. Office, west of Bunn's corner. July 26 1848.



City Hotel.--JOEL JOHNSON

informs the public that he is ready at all times to receive and provide for travelers and boarders. His terms, as usual, will be reasonable; and every pains will be taken to promote their comfort while they sojourn with him. Good stabling for Horses.

A Clipping from The Illinois Daily Journal, Springfield, 1848; Showing Advertisements of Abraham Lincoln and of the Author of this Sketch.

chisel. Dentists who were deemed the most unscrupulous in this respect were the most successful.)

All artificial teeth were based on either gold or silver. (Rubber had not yet been hardened, much less been made practicable for our purpose.) If, after extracting a number of teeth, the patient declined to wait six months for the mouth to prepare itself to receive a set, an impression was taken and a plate of silver was fitted to the rough jaw and on it was mounted a set of plain teeth.)

Silver was sometimes used for permanent sets when economy was important,

the charges for them being some forty or fifty per cent less. The use of animal and of human teeth to replace lost organs had at that time been discontinued, though I have seen both made to answer as substitutes.

[In the case of the wholly edentulous, the invention of the spiral springs came as a gift from the gods and brought them immense relief. Absurd as they seem now, they served a very useful purpose, first by inspiring the wearer with confidence that the plates would not leave the mouth unbidden, and after some time kept the set in place to the entire satisfaction of the one most interested.]

[The discovery of adhesion or support by atmospheric pressure was accidental. Springs came off or were broken, and it was discovered by several patients that the teeth could be worn without them. The operator was quick to note this fact, and attempted to dispense with springs, and by the aid of better impressions, succeeded. This was many years after my experience began, and after I had made and applied many scores of pairs of springs. After having been successful with many sets "without visible attachments," I have had a patron peremptorily demand springs on the yet untried set, under penalty of having them rejected altogether. In the case of a full upper denture, if a molar or bicuspid stood firm in the lower jaw upon each side, one end of the spring was attached here by a cap, and this worked nearly as well as a full set.]

[It would seem now to be a pretty hard fate to have to wear the two plates chained together in this way, but these sets performed all of the functions required of teeth, and were cheerfully paid for and joyfully worn. After we had learned to dispense with springs as unnecessary, we were sometimes required to use them or give a pledge they should be subsequently applied, if desired. Careless work had quickly to be discarded, when it was required that the air must be absolutely excluded from the palatal surface of the plate, and a great deal more pains, both in impression and in forming the plate, were necessary. If one let a plate go out with the assurance that time only was necessary for complete success, he perhaps found the set on his table the next morning, where it had been left by a discouraged and disgusted patient. Difficulties were gradually overcome, and it became easy to secure adhesion, or what was next in importance, see why it did not adhere. But the early practitioners of the dental art, as do all pioneers, worked in the dark, and their experiments and theories sometimes clashed.]

One peculiarity attending the practice [that has not come down to later days, or at least not in full force] was the public feeling in regard to the dentists' operations. They employed physicians who administered to external as

well as internal diseases and complaints, but they could not accept actual mechanical repairs for living bones, which were to be visible, even to themselves. It was little short of desecration of the body, and was close to the disreputable to be known to wear artificial teeth, and much the same to have repairs made on the natural organs. None of the artists' work could be so performed that it would be seen. This fact greatly limited the resources of the dentist. The fillings he inserted, even of gold, must be concealed or he would be quickly told that his patching was more offensive than the most extensive inroads of caries.

[After dental societies had been formed in many places in the early fifties, how to arrest caries with these limitations was much discussed. The favored method in the case of the incisors was to file away the inner table of the tooth in a slanting direction, taking much more from the inner than the outer part, and so get room to insert the plug from the (lingual) inside. The filing had to be liberal, and much care exercised not to break the thin edge of the outer plate, which would perform the important function of concealing the plug. The effect was to display a set of well filed incisors. If this could not be done, the teeth were abandoned to their fate, and probably a fine set of "incorruptible" teeth advised. In case of a clasp plate, if the end of a clasp peered around a biscupid so it was visible, it must be cut away, even if it ruined the work.]

ILLINOIS STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Artem Doctrina Sanitatem Arte.

BY CHARLES B. ROHLAND, A. M. D. D. S., ALTON, ILL.

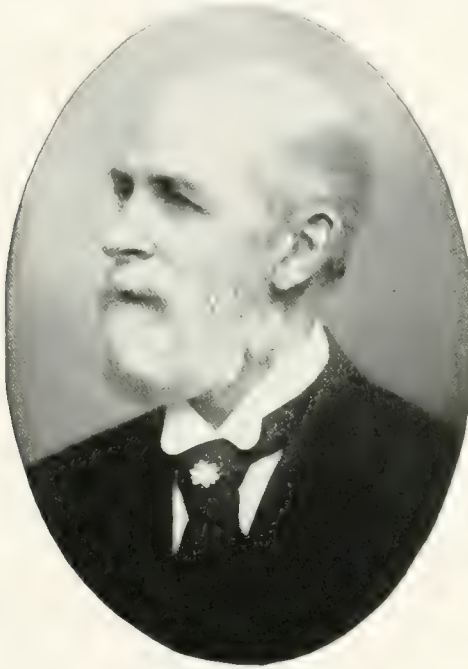
The growth and development of the dental profession of the state of Illinois practically began when, in response to a call signed by a "a committee of three on behalf of the Chicago Dental Society, together with several other dentists of the State of Illinois," about fifty dentists assembled in Chicago on the evening of July 24, 1865, at the S. S. White dental salesrooms, then located on Randolph near Dearborn street, for the purpose of organizing a state dental society.

Who composed this committee, or in what manner or how generally the call was sent out does not appear. The records of both the Chicago and state societies are silent on these points. While the instigation of the movement must apparently be credited to the Chicago society, its records fail to show any official action.

To appreciate fully the profound significance of this event, it may be well to consider for a moment the conditions prevailing at the time this meeting was held.

CONDITIONS PREVAILING.

There were then but few state societies in existence, perhaps not more than four or five, and some of these were of very recent origin. Dentistry had but lately quit consorting with the barber, the tinker and the silversmith,



Charles B. Rohland, A. M., D. D. S.

and was just beginning to assert its claim to professional standing by reason of its kinship to medicine. Aspirations for higher and nobler standards were faintly stirring the professional pulse, but jealousies and animosities, with their consequent spirit of professional isolation, still prevailed. Both office and laboratory were barred to profane inspection, and methods and appliances were secrets guarded with the most jealous care. Every competitor was regarded as a secret enemy to be kept at arms length lest some advantage might be given.

Under such conditions, it may be imagined, the successful launching of such an enterprise was attended with considerable difficulty. Nevertheless the call was responded to more generally than was anticipated.

The dentists assembled apparently felt their inexperience for work of this kind, although many of them were active members of the Chicago Dental Society which had been in existence for nearly a year and a half, for, after choosing Dr. A. C. Van Sant, of Princeton, temporary chairman, and Dr. E. Honsinger, of Chicago, temporary secretary, and formally organizing a society to be known as "the Illinois State Dental Society," they put at the head of a committee on constitution Dr. E. A. Bogue, a visitor, presumably for his superior knowledge and experience in such work and with him Drs. C. B. Rising, of Rockford, and T. C. Abell, of Chicago, with instructions to adapt the constitution of the Massachusetts Dental Association, which had but recently been organized, "to the wants of the Illinois Society."

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

A Constitution was duly reported, which, after some amendment, was adopted, and received forty-nine signatures. Many of the original forty-nine afterwards became prominent figures in the dental world. Of these, Dr. J. N. Crouse, now a life member, still remains one of the most active, interested and constant attendants at the society meetings.

Permanent officers were then elected by ballot for the ensuing year, and the society began its career under the guidance of the following:

FIRST PERMANENT OFFICERS.

President—A. C. Van Sant, Princeton; Vice President—E. Honsinger, Chicago; Secretary—Edgar Park, Chicago; Treasurer—S. Babcock, Springfield; Librarian—P. N. Truesdall, Elgin; Executive committee—C. B. Rising, Rockford; G. T. Smith, Princeton; L. P. Haskell, Chicago, M. S. Dean, Chicago; H. N. Lewis, Quincy.

Another meeting was held the next morning, at which permission was given Dr. J. M. Burnett, of Springfield, to sign the constitution by proxy, and thus become a member, so that when the society adjourned fifty names were on the roll.

Nothing further seems to have been done at this session, but the drafting and submission of a set of bylaws, the election of delegates to the American Dental Association, and the selection of time and place for the next meeting.

And thus was launched on its long and honorable career, the Illinois State

Dental Society which was destined to wield such a powerful influence on the future of the profession.

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION.

The preamble to the constitution adopted at that time stated that the purpose of the association was "to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and collateral branches, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, and to promote among them mutual improvement, social intercourse and good will."

Whether this laudable declaration of purpose was all that prompted the organization of the state society, or whether, as has been suggested by some, the desire to resist the "Cummings patent" for the use of vulcanite was the principal motive, the fact remains that in all the forty-three years of its existence, the Illinois State Dental Society has steadily steered its bark by the foregoing declaration.

It is possible that the "rubber question" may have had much to do with bringing some into the fold. It was a live issue. The exactions of the Good-year Dental Vulcanite Company, though, as eventually established, perfectly legal, even if not just, came home to every practitioner with most annoying force, and the spirit of resistance was in the air. That it received attention at this meeting is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Wetherbee, of Boston, addressed the meeting, "soliciting their aid to the Boston Dental Protective Union in their suit endeavoring to have nullified letters patent granted to one Dr. Cummings, as the inventor of vulcanized rubber as a base upon which to mount artificial teeth." However, no official action appears to have been taken in answer to this appeal, and the society adjourned to meet in Chicago the following spring.

The second meeting was held in the Tremont House parlors on May 8, 1866, with fourteen members present. The meeting continued in session three days. The preparation of a program does not appear to have come within the duties of the Executive committee, for a committee of five, consisting of Drs. Allport, Overholzer, Sherwood, Honsinger and Cushing, was appointed to prepare a list of topics for discussion. This was the first program committee. They reported eight topics, which about covered the whole field of dentistry as then practiced, as follows:

1. Eruption of the Deciduous Teeth.
2. Proper Treatment of Decay in Deciduous Teeth.
3. Under What Circumstances Should Deciduous Teeth be Extracted to Avoid an Improper Arrangement of the Permanent Teeth?

4. Proper Treatment of the First Permanent Molars.
5. What Preparation of Gold is Best for Filling Teeth?
6. Treatment of Exposed Pulp and Filling Pulp Cavities.
7. Treatment of Diseased Gums and Alveolar Processes.
8. Mechanical Dentistry.

The discussion of these topics, together with what little routine business there was, appears to have occupied the entire time of the meeting, with the exception of the evening session of the second day, when the very first clinic of the Illinois State Dental Society was held in Dr. Sherwood's office, where the extraction of teeth "under the influence of nitrous oxide gas" was demonstrated.

Four new members were elected and qualified—Drs. W. W. Allport, J. P. Foltz and E. F. Wilson, all of Chicago, and Dr. E. C. Stone, of Galesburg.

At Dr. Cushing's suggestion a committee of three was appointed, of which Dr. Cushing was made chairman, to prepare an order of business and a list of subjects for discussion for the next meeting, with instructions to have the program mailed in advance to every known dentist in the state with an invitation to be present and join—a practice that has continued to the present day.

The third semi-annual meeting was held in Chicago, November 13th, in the same year. The success of the previous meeting must have been pronounced, for a four days' session was provided. Eight new members were taken in, and Dr. G. W. Keeley of Oxford, Ohio, who was present, was the first honorary member elected.

Dr. M. S. Dean, who had been invited to do so at the previous meeting, read the first formal address before the society, and received a unanimous vote of thanks, but the records fail to give any clew to the subject.

Wednesday morning was set apart for clinics to be held at Dr. Honsinger's office, and Drs. Honsinger, O. Wilson and Cushing were requested to operate. The clinics proved so interesting that Dr. Cushing was invited to hold another clinic on Thursday morning at his office.

The first essay on a purely professional subject was read by Dr. Cushing, opening the discussion on "Causes and Prevention of Diseases of the Teeth." Six other subjects, which were informally discussed, made up the rest of the program.

The "rubber question" also elicited considerable discussion, the meeting being addressed by Colonel Fisher, the attorney "in the hard rubber matter," and a resolution offered by Dr. Allport to sustain the Ohio dentists was passed.

The code of ethics of the American Dental Association, with slight modification, was now adopted.

The third annual meeting was held with a four days' session in the Methodist Church block, Chicago, May 14, 1867.

Eleven new members were admitted, among them Drs. E. D. Swain and C. R. E. Koch, afterward so prominent in the councils of the society, and Drs. Homer Judd, W. H. Eames, Edgar Park and Isaiah Forbes, all of St. Louis, were elected to honorary membership—the first of the famous “St. Louis contingent,” who, together with Drs. H. J. McKellops, William N. Morrison, C. W. Spalding, A. H. Fuller, George A. Bowman, and others added later, formed a coterie of choice spirits, who by their regular attendance and active participation made of themselves welcome visitors, and added much to the interest and value of the meetings.

Dr. Cushing was now elected to serve as the third president and presided at this meeting, an event worthy of mention because years afterward, when the society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, he was honored a second time with the presidency, in recognition of his constant attendance, his valuable services, and his unselfish devotion to the interests of the Society. Dr. Cushing is the only one in the history of the society to be so favored, it being the policy of the society to distribute its honors impartially among as many as possible of those who, by reason of their character and services, might merit them.

At this meeting clinics came into prominence as an important feature of the programs, and the hours from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. each day, except the first day, were set aside for this purpose.

Heretofore the society met semi-annually, but the by-laws were now amended to provide only for annual meetings.

Dr. O. Willson opened the first subject for discussion with an essay on “Anæsthesia,” and Dr. L. P. Haskell read a paper on “Continuous Gum Work,” of which he was, even at that early date, already a distinguished exponent.

The advisability of having carefully prepared essays to introduce the subjects selected for discussion was already apparent, and, accordingly, a committee was appointed to secure essayists who should formally open the topics for discussion at the next regular meeting.

The society at this early date put itself on record in favor of higher dental education by recommending that students be taken for a term of not less than three years of study in addition to graduation.

Up to this time all the meetings had been held in Chicago. It was now felt that in order to interest the dentists outside of Chicago, and to make this truly a state organization, the society should hereafter meet at different places throughout the state. It, therefore, adjourned to hold its next annual meeting

at Springtield. To this policy of itinerancy the Illinois State Society undoubtedly may attribute much of its influence and usefulness.

At the meeting in Springfield eleven new members were added to the active list, among them Dr. G. V. Black of Jacksonville, who subsequently, owing to the character and importance of his work, was to prove such a valuable member. Drs. Porre and H. J. McKellops, both of St. Louis, were admitted to honorary membership at the same time.

The efforts of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to secure essayists to introduce the topics for discussion appear to have been successful, seven essays being presented. The value of thoughtful previous preparation has been so well established that the practice of having even the discussions on the essays, prepared in advance, is now encouraged by the society.

In accordance with its itinerating policy, the next annual meeting was held in Quincy, in May, 1869, and ten new names added to the active list.

Dr. O. Willson, at this meeting, initiated the policy which was destined to add so much to the success and reputation of this society, by offering a resolution "that a full report of the discussions of this society be made and presented annually to each member who has paid his dues." This was adopted and Dr. O. Willson appointed the first official reporter. Arrangements were made with the Missouri Dental Journal, and all the essays and discussions appeared in full in the July number of that year.

At this meeting Dr. G. V. Black read his first essay before this society on "Preparation of Gold for Filling Teeth," a notable event and the forerunner of many valuable and important contributions. Concerning this essay Dr. Edmund Noyes says:*

"This paper gave the results of much careful study and many experiments, and was so thorough and complete that very little has been added to our knowledge of that subject since then. The facts and methods then set forth are still the standards of practice, except that the preparation of gold in cylinders and blocks has largely been transferred from the dentist to the manufacturer."

When Dr. Cushing read his now famous paper on "Dental Legislation,"† before the Society at its sixth annual meeting at Bloomington, in 1870, it is doubtful whether even he fully realized the far reaching consequences of the event. It gave such a forceful and logical presentation of the urgent need for state supervision over the qualifications of dental practitioners within her

* See Transactions of the Illinois State Dental Society, 1905, p. 232.

† Idem., 1870, p. 77.

borders, "in order to protect the public against charlatanism and quackery," and the plan outlined and suggested that, in his judgment, would best accomplish the end sought, was so well conceived, that the paper became practically the platform on which the profession of the state made its long fight for a dental law.

The "plan" contemplated the passage of a law making it unlawful for any person not then engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state to commence such practice "unless possessing a diploma from some reputable dental college, except in the case of any person moving into this state who shall have been in practice for a period of ten years or more elsewhere; such person should be permitted to practice upon passing a satisfactory examination before a board of censors properly appointed."

Dr. Black followed with a paper on "Dental Legislation and Plate Work,"* arguing in favor of the exclusion of mechanical dentistry from the restrictions of dental enactments, as not being necessary, and that such exclusion would also tend to the separation of the purely mechanical from the scientific, which he thought desirable. The society, however, rather inclined to favor legislation covering the whole field, and Dr. Cushing's suggestion, which he had embodied in a resolution, met with approval, though not until after earnest discussion. Indeed at first there appeared to be such wide divergence of opinion as to certain features of the proposed new law that even Dr. Cushing became discouraged and finally moved "that the subject be postponed indefinitely." Happily this was not concurred in, and the resolution was finally adopted, almost unanimously, substantially as proposed. An amendment provided for the incorporation of the society, which was thought necessary to give it standing with the legislature, because the scheme then favored putting the appointment of the board of examiners into the hands of the society, a feature, however, that was soon abandoned as impracticable.

Drs. Cushing, C. Stoddard Smith and A. W. French were appointed the first legislative committee, "with discretionary powers to employ the best means to secure the end proposed."

Thus began the long fight, which, in spite of repeated and most discouraging failures, was carried on with persistence, ability and courage until success finally crowned the efforts of the society eleven years later in the dental law of 1881.

Another notable event at this annual meeting that proved of incalculable benefit, not only to the Society but to the profession generally, was the extension of Dr. Willson's idea of the previous year, and the beginning of the publication of the entire annual proceedings in book form by the society. Dr. C.

* Transactions Illinois State Dental Society, 1870, p. 82.

Stoddard Smith was the first editor and chairman of the publication committee, and succeeded in bringing out an attractive volume of one hundred and twelve pages. According to the report of the publication committee, 750 copies were published and distributed as follows:—To the meeting of the American Dental Association at Nashville, Tenn.; to all active and honorary members of the society; to all known members of the profession throughout the State, and, lastly, to such other members of the profession in the vicinity of this state and elsewhere as occurred to the committee. This liberal distribution of the "Transactions" was continued for nearly a decade, until the publication was taken over by some of the dental journals, when the distribution within the state to non-members was discontinued.

In 1872 at the eighth annual meeting which was held in Chicago, the society found itself in debt for the first and only time in its history, owing to the expense of publishing the "Transactions." The annual dues of two dollars not realizing enough to cover the deficit, a sufficient amount was at once raised by voluntary subscription.

The following year, at the ninth annual meeting, which was held at Rock-Island and Davenport in joint session with the Iowa State Dental Society, profiting by the experience of the year before, the dues were raised from two to four dollars, which thereafter eliminated probability of further deficits.

The resolution of 1867, recommending a pupilage of three years and graduation from a dental college, was again affirmed, but was now made obligatory on members of the society. When it is remembered that at this time, and for some time after, dental colleges were graduating students after only two short terms in college, the boldness of this step may be realized, as well as its influence toward raising the standard of education.

Up to the time of the twelfth annual meeting, the doors of the society were open to all dentists regardless of standing or ability, save only that they were respectable and agreed to live up to the code of ethics. There were scarcely any restrictions based on qualification.

While this policy was undoubtedly a wise one at the beginning, it was felt that the time had come for a change, and that membership in the Illinois State Dental Society should hereafter stand for something. It was apparent, too, that while the Society was besieging the legislature for the passage of a law to eliminate the incompetent from practice, it would be most inconsistent to recognize this very class by admitting them to fellowship. Hence a resolution, offered and advocated by Dr. Cushing, raising the standard of admission and providing for examination of applicants, was unanimously adopted. At the next annual meeting, held in Springfield, the bylaws were amended to

carry this new policy into effect, and a standard of examination for admission to membership established which has substantially governed the society up to its reorganization in 1905, when this duty was delegated to the component societies.

While the society now required applicants for membership to give some evidence of ability and fitness, the rule was always enforced with fairness and liberality, and no respectable practitioner who applied for admission, and gave evidence of proper motives, was ever denied.

It still continued the policy of the society to make every effort to induce those outside the fold to join. How to increase its membership among those fitted for that privilege was a frequent subject for discussion, and many plans were proposed and many suggestions offered. It sent its programs and notices of annual meetings to every known ethical practitioner in the state, always with an urgent invitation to be present and join. Its attitude was ever one of cordial welcome. Notwithstanding, its membership still constituted but a small per cent of the dental profession of the state.

A movement was finally started at the annual meeting at Rock Island, in 1886 that it was hoped might solve the problem. It was determined to stimulate the formation of local societies throughout the state, with the expectation that through the interest thus aroused, they might prove "feeders" to the state society, and its membership be thereby increased. A committee was appointed of which Dr. C. R. E. Koch was made chairman, to act as a central or general committee to district the state and secure the formation of subcommittees in each of these districts from "dentists outside the Illinois State Dental Society" who would take charge of the work of organization. To each member of the central committee was assigned the duty of stimulating and guiding, in an advisory capacity, the organization of one special district. Under the supervision of its energetic chairman, this committee was enabled to report at the next annual meeting the successful formation of four district societies, namely; —the Southern, the Western, the Eastern and the Northern Illinois, which, together with the Central Illinois, already organized and in good working order, and the various societies established in Cook county, it was believed, would give a sufficient number of societies conveniently located for all.

So anxious was the state society to avoid all appearance of dictation that it took especial pains to disavow any desire to control or supervise the management of these societies, and announced that they were to be entirely independent to conduct their affairs in their own way. The attitude of the state society, it was explained, was only that of friendly interest. Of these four societies, three are still in existence—the Northern Illinois, the Southern Illinois

and the First District Dental Society, the latter being a consolidation of the Central and Western District societies.

As early as 1885 Dr. G. V. Black proposed a most important departure in the method of disposing of the routine business of the society so there should be more time left at the meetings to be devoted to scientific work, but it was not acted upon until the meeting of 1889, held at Quincy, when an amendment to the constitution was proposed to place all the business of the association in the hands of an executive council of twelve members, "whose action shall be final, without review by the Society, except as otherwise provided."

The plan was duly worked out in detail, and embodied in the constitution and bylaws the following year (1890), and with some modifications which experience proved advisable, it is in force at the present time.

So satisfactory have the results been in eliminating from the floor of the society trifling and unimportant routine matters, with their sometime endless and tiresome discussions, that its effect on the value and interest of the general sessions can hardly be overestimated.

The meeting in Cairo, in 1888, was made especially notable by an event that, in its ultimate results, proved of most far reaching importance, and also well illustrated the every ready resourcefulness of the society in grappling with the questions of the hour.

The company having control of the crown and bridge patents was particularly active and aggressive about this time, with threatened suits for damages and injunctions if letters patent for alleged improvements in dentistry were not recognized. It seemed as though a vigorous campaign of intimidation was about to be hurled against the profession. Urged by the gravity of the situation, steps looking toward resistance had already been taken here and there with more or less vigor, and the co-operation of other societies solicited. As usual, the Illinois State Dental Society came to the front, put its shoulder to the wheel and, in this instance, furnished the man for the hour, whose genius was to solve the problem. A resolution offered by Dr. W. H. Taggart was adopted to appoint a committee "to consider the situation, solicit aid and take such steps as may be advisable in resisting the so-called crown and bridge suits," and Dr. J. N. Crouse, who had given the subject much careful consideration, and had already, with a genius born of inspiration, evolved a definite plan to meet the situation, practically named his associates on that committee.

The appointment of this committee may be said to have launched the movement which eventually resulted, under the brilliant leadership of Dr. Crouse, in the formation of the Dental Protective Association, which has since

then proved such a wall of protection to the entire dental profession against the exactions of unscrupulous owners of unjust patents.

At this same meeting the society again took up the fight for dental legislation, and entered upon what proved to be another ten years' campaign for the improvement of the act of 1881 by amendment in such particulars as experience had proven it weak or ineffective, for it was not until 1898 that the legislature yielded.

At the meeting in 1890 the gold inlay, which has since become such a prolific source of discussion, was, at the request of Dr. Brophy, brought up and described by Dr. W. V. B. Ames,* who gave the methods employed and the results obtained in his first venture in that line in December, 1888. This is believed to be one of the first, if not the very first, public presentations of this new method which has since become such a feature of modern operative dentistry.

For the next decade the society proceeded along the even tenor of its way, growing steadily in the excellence and usefulness of its work as well as in numbers. Nevertheless, while the district societies were in the main doing good work, the state society did not show that increase in membership which it had hoped would result from their formation. More than eighty-eight per cent. of the practitioners of the state still remained without the fold, uninterested and apathetic.

To thoughtful minds this was, under present conditions, with the spirit of organization abroad in every other field, an intolerable situation and a serious impediment to the progress and development of the profession in the state. It was decided that an energetic campaign of organization must at once be instituted, and the Chicago Odontographic Society took upon itself the task of formulating a definite plan, and appointed a committee to present the matter to the state society at its next annual meeting, with a request that it take up the work of organizing the dental profession of the state on lines similar to those followed by the State Medical Society.

This differed radically from the former plan of organizing independent district dental societies, in that their number was largely increased, and they were made dependent or "component" societies. In other words, they were made a part of and subject to the control of the state society, and through them only could membership be acquired. The state society was to bear a very similar relation to the component societies that the grand lodge in fraternal organizations bears to the subordinate lodges.

The plan contemplated the formation of a local society in each county, or,

*See Illinois State Dental Transactions 1890, p. 70.

where numbers were insufficient, series of counties in the state. Whenever a county society adopted the constitution and bylaws prescribed by the state society, a charter issued, and it became at once a component part of, and its members active members in, the state society, and to it was delegated the authority to examine and admit all candidates for membership within its jurisdiction, also the collection of dues, a certain portion of which was to be forwarded to the state society.

This plan, when submitted to the society, together with the necessary changes in the constitution and bylaws was received with approval and adopted, and the work of organization put in the hands of Dr. Arthur D. Black, chairman, and Drs. G. Walter Dittmar and A. H. Peck, who worked throughout the year with such energy and good judgment that at the next annual meeting of the society, in 1905, they were able to report the gigantic task completed, and organization on the new lines an accomplished fact, with the formation of thirty component societies with an active paid up membership of over 1,260, as against 376 active members in 1904, of whom, however, less than seventy-five per cent were fully paid up. They also reported that, notwithstanding the decrease in dues from \$5.00 to \$2.00, which was made a part of the new plan, and the heavy expense of organization, the cost of which was borne by the state society, the treasury showed a large net gain.

The organization of the profession just at this time into a compact body of over twelve hundred members was unquestionably a potent factor in influencing the passage of the dental act of 1905, which Senator A. C. Clark, of Chicago, had championed in the legislature with so much force and ability against the most vicious opposition. Were this alone the only result to be placed to the credit of reorganization, it would go far in justifying the labor and expense of its adoption.

It is too early yet to speak with absolute confidence of the ultimate effect of reorganization on the society and the profession of the state. The critical test is yet to come. Much hard work and careful management will still be required. Four meetings have now been held under the new plan. The interest and enthusiasm displayed, as well as the numbers in attendance, go far to prove the wisdom of the change, and have at all events set at rest the fears of those who questioned the desirability of such a largely increased membership, and justify the confident hope that the Illinois State Dental Society is now entering upon a career to which all its previous accomplishments will be as the penny dip to the arc light.

In the forty-three years of its existence the Illinois State Dental Society has

not only stood for all that was best in dentistry, but it has been aggressively active in its behalf.

It fought for dental legislation when it was comparatively new and untried, and when neither the profession nor the public was ripe for it.

No sooner was the act of 1881 in force, and its weak spots developed, than another struggle for its betterment began.

After that was accomplished, and changed conditions called for still more effective and up-to-date enactments, it at once girded on its armor, and the fight was on again, until success came with the enactment of the present law in 1905, which, it is confidently believed, again puts Illinois in the van of legislative achievement.

It has been a faithful and loyal supporter of the state Board of Dental Examiners, and contributed liberally of its means when needed for defense or enforcement of the law.

It has been a faithful and loyal supporter, both by word and deed, of the Dental Protective Association, and through it has helped fight oppressive patents.

It has fought for the suppression of illegal "diploma mills," and put its treasury at the command of those entrusted with the prosecution of fraudulent diploma dealers to the extent of thousands of dollars.

It has stimulated scientific research and contributed of its means to carry on the work.

It has consistently encouraged the adoption of higher standards of education.

It has extended the warm hand of encouragement to the diffident and the young who have come within its fold, and given them opportunities for development.

It has been absolutely unselfish in the conduct of its affairs. Ambition, greed for office, the hope of personal preferment have met with but little consideration. There has been no room for politics, and to this may be attributed the uniform harmony that has been so characteristic of its meetings.

It has published thirty-nine volumes of "Transactions," with over seven thousand pages.

These volumes contain over four hundred and fifty essays, addresses and reports, exclusive of the discussions thereon, many of which are of no less importance than the papers they discussed. These essays are enriched with over four hundred illustrations. While, as may be expected, there must be some chaff in all this mass of material, yet the articles are generally of an unusually high grade of excellence, both literary and scientific. Many of them

heralded epochs in dental practice, while some have become classics in dental literature.

It has numbered among its members and contributors many of the most prominent members of the dental profession, and many of international fame;

It has done things.

It is still doing things, being now actively engaged in what bids fair to be its crowning achievement, by systematizing the work of the entire organized profession of the state, and welding its component societies into one vast post-graduate educational scheme. To this end it is stimulating the formation of circulating and local fixed libraries at forty to fifty different points throughout the state, and has charged itself with the task of thoroughly indexing and classifying this literature for the benefit of its members. And it has still other activities of far-reaching importance in view.

And now with an active, live, aggressive membership of over fifteen hundred, it looks forward with confidence to a future of ever increasing influence and usefulness.

Auxiliary to the State Dental Society and component parts of it are the following societies:

The Adams-Hancock Dental Society of which T. A. Hartley of Warsaw is secretary.

Central Illinois Dental Association organized February 28, 1905, and which holds its annual meeting in February. The present officers are: President, W. M. Shaw, Taylorville; Vice-President, O. C. Colby, Hillsboro; Secretary, B. F. Dowell, Pana; Treasurer, W. H. Houser, Taylorville.

Champaign-Danville District Dental Society incorporated February 10, 1905. Its present officers are: President, H. E. Davis, St. Joseph; Vice-President, E. M. Bush, Rossville; Secretary, G. C. McCann, Danville; Treasurer, J. L. Rideout, Danville; Librarian, C. H. Hickman, Danville.

Chicago Odontographic Society (inc.), which was organized in 1887, of which the present officers are: President, F. W. Gethro; Vice-President, W. H. G. Logan; Secretary, F. H. Zinn; Treasurer, G. W. Dittmar.

East St. Louis Dental Society which was organized January 23, 1903, and meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Its present officers are: President, W. G. Carney; Vice-President, Charles Wyckoff; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Reader.

Eastern Illinois Dental Society organized November 15, 1904, of which the present officers are: President, J. B. Taylor, Marshall; Vice-President, E. H. Hickman, Arcola; Secretary, T. A. Fulton, Charleston; Treasurer, B. F. Campbell, Chrisman.

Englewood Dental Society which was organized August 12, 1889, and meets monthly. Its present officers are: President, H. I. Van Tuyl; Secretary, R. R. Pashley; Treasurer, T. T. Knapp.

Fox River Dental Society was organized March 20, 1905. Its present officers

are: President, C. H. Dahlin, Elgin; Vice-President, J. G. Turner, Aurora; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. George, Geneva.

Henry-Stark Counties Dental Society of which the following are its present officers: President, P. A. Helmer, Kewanee; Secretary, W. A. McKee, Thompsonville; Treasurer, C. L. Morey, Centralia.

Jo Daviess County Dental Society which was organized in December, 1903. The present officers are: President, R. Rogers, Scales Mound; Vice-President, T. G. Wonderly, Galena; Secretary-Treasurer, H. H. Howard, Galena.

Kankakee District Dental Society which was organized October 24, 1904. Its present officers are: President, J. C. Winters, Kankakee; Vice-President, I. B. Johnson, Onarga; Secretary, J. D. Welch, Kankakee; Treasurer, R. E. Barber, Kankakee.

Knox County Dental Society which was organized October 22, 1904. Its present officers are: President, F. G. Gurley, Galesburg; Vice-President, F. W. Wolf, Galesburg; Secretary, F. C. Lander, Knoxville; Treasurer, G. H. Smith, Galesburg; Librarian, M. W. Olson, Galesburg.

La Salle County Dental Society organized October 24, 1904. Its present officers are: President, L. E. Jordan, Ottawa; Vice-President, H. M. McKee, Princeton; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Yule, Mendota.

Logan County Dental Society, organized December 19, 1904. Its present officers are: President, Nathan Kelly, Lincoln; Vice-President, J. W. Collins, Lincoln; Secretary-Treasurer, Pearl Parks, Lincoln.

McDonough-Fulton Counties Dental Society of which the present officers are: President, R. C. Amrine, Rushville; Secretary, W. M. Dace, Rushville; Treasurer, C. L. Cleveland, Bushnell.

McLean County Dental Society which was organized in 1902 and re-organized in 1904. The present officers are: President, P. A. Pyper, Pontiac; Vice-President, J. S. Reese, also acting Secretary, Bloomington; Treasurer, R. J. Brady, Gridley.

Macon-Moultrie Counties Dental Society organized December 7, 1904. The following are its present officers: President, J. F. F. Waltz, Decatur; Vice-President, S. T. Butler, Sullivan; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Cassell, Decatur; Librarian, H. A. Vaughn, Decatur.

Madison County Dental Society, organized December 7, 1904. The present officers are: President, W. E. Holland, Jerseyville; Vice-President, F. E. Linder, Troy; Secretary-Treasurer, H. L. Dickinson, Alton.

Morgan County Dental Society. Present officers: President, J. C. Widenham, Jacksonville; Vice-President, C. B. Powell, Jacksonville; Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. Hopper, Jacksonville; Librarian, C. B. Sawyer, Jacksonville.

Northern Illinois Dental Society, organized in 1887, holds its annual meeting in October. The present officers are: President, A. M. Harrison, Rockford; Vice-President, C. J. Underwood, Elgin; Secretary, C. L. Smith, St. Charles; Treasurer, H. G. Logan, Aurora.

Odontological Society of Chicago organized November 19, 1882, meets monthly. Present officers: President, L. S. Tenney; Vice-President, T. W. Brophy; Secretary-Treasurer, L. L. Davis.

Odontological Society of Rockford was organized November 19, 1897. Its officers at the present time are as follows: President, B. H. Bigelow; Vice-President, A. B. Culhane; Secretary-Treasurer, R. O. Holman.

Peoria County Dental Society was organized January 3, 1905. The following are its present officers: President, R. H. Daniels, Peoria; Vice-President, E. A. Morrow, Washington; Secretary, C. M. Smith, Peoria; Treasurer, L. R. Snowden, Peoria; Librarian, J. D. Nicol, Peoria.

Professional Fellowship Club of Streator was organized in 1896. Present officers: President, W. M. Purcell; Vice-President, T. F. Henry; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Schaefer.

Rock Island County Dental Society was organized in October, 1904. Its present officers are: President, C. L. Silvis, Rock Island; Vice-President, R. B. Hinman, Moline; Secretary, H. G. Trent, Rock Island; Treasurer, C. W. Hinman, Moline.

Sangamo-Menard Counties Dental Society was organized in January, 1905, and holds its annual meeting in January. The following are its present officers: President, E. A. Kartack, Springfield; Vice-President, A. J. Williams, Springfield; Secretary, E. F. Hazell, Springfield; Treasurer, R. P. Booth, Springfield; Librarian, J. J. Donelan.

St. Clair District Dental Society has for its present officers: President, J. C. Waddell, East St. Louis; Vice-President, P. B. Leseman, Nashville; Secretary and Treasurer, A. Godejohann, East St. Louis.

Scandinavian-American Dental Society of Chicago was organized September 30, 1904, and holds its annual meeting in December. Present officers: President, P. William Thorelius; Vice-President, O. T. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. J. Thorson, Chicago.

Southern Illinois Dental Society was organized November 23, 1886, and holds its annual meetings in October. The following are its present officers: President, C. B. Rohland, Alton; Vice-President, S. J. Leseman, Altamont; Secretary, H. K. Barnett, Upper Alton; Treasurer, A. F. Strange, Litchfield.

Stephenson County Dental Society was organized December 14, 1904, and holds its annual meeting in September. The following are its present officers: President, E. L. Griffith, Freeport; Vice-President, A. C. Bawden, Mount Carroll; Secretary, F. R. Neidigh, Freeport; Treasurer, R. S. Graham, Freeport.

Union County District Dental Society has for its present officers the following: President, W. P. Moore, Marion; Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Perry, Murphysboro.

Wabash River Section Dental Society. Present officers: President, R. G. Morris, Olney; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Wright, Olney; Librarian, B. F. Batson, Grayville.

Warren County Dental Society was organized November 19, 1904, and holds its annual meetings in December. Present officers are: President, W. S. Phelps, Monmouth; Vice-President, R. I. Findley, Stronghurst; Secretary, H. W. McMillan, Roseville; Treasurer, H. W. Stott, Monmouth; Librarian, A. W. Glass, Monmouth.

Whiteside-Lee Counties Dental Society has its charter dated January 19, 1905, and its present officers are: President, Z. W. Moss, Dixon; Vice-President, R. B. Shannon, Sterling; Secretary-Treasurer, Claude Backus, Dixon.

Will-Grundy Counties Dental Society was organized November 22, 1904. It holds its annual meetings in January. Its officers for the present year are: President, Fred Schwartz, Morris; Vice-President, G. P. Saville, Joliet; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Leonard, Joliet.

Winnebago County Dental Society was organized in 1905 and holds its annual meetings in December. Its present officers are: President, A. B. Culhane, Rockford;

Vice-President, G. D. Elmer, Rochelle; Secretary, F. C. Angle, Belvidere; Treasurer, M. L. Hanaford, Rockford.

Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery of which the present officers are: President, T. L. Grisamore, Chicago; First Vice-President, C. E. Allen, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Piesch, Chicago.

Alumni Association of Northwestern University Dental School of which the following are the present officers: President, H. E. Harrison,* Chicago; Vice-President, J. W. Ritter, Charleston; Secretary, G. R. Puffer, Chicago; Treasurer, W. P. Craig, Chicago.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

- 1865—Pres., A. C. Van Sant, Princeton; Sec., Edgar Park, Chicago.
- 1866—Pres., H. N. Lewis, Quincy; Sec., G. T. Smith, Princeton.
- 1867—Pres., Geo. H. Cushing, Chicago; Sec., M. S. Dean, Chicago.
- 1868—Pres., E. H. Kilbourne, Aurora; Sec., H. J. Smith, Quincy.
- 1869—Pres., M. S. Dean, Chicago; Sec., C. S. Smith, Springfield.
- 1870—Pres., M. S. Dean, Chicago; Sec., C. S. Smith, Springfield.
- 1871—Pres., G. V. Black, Jacksonville; Sec., C. S. Smith, Springfield.
- 1872—Pres., O. Willson, Aurora; Sec., C. S. Smith, Springfield.
- 1873—Pres., J. N. Couse, Chicago; Sec., C. R. E. Koch, Chicago.
- 1874—Pres., C. Stoddard Smith, Springfield; Sec., C. R. E. Koch, Chicago.
- 1875—Pres., G. S. Miles, Jerseyville; Sec., C. R. E. Koch, Chicago.
- 1876—Pres., E. D. Swain, Chicago; Sec., C. R. E. Koch, Chicago.
- 1877—Pres., K. B. Davis, Springfield; Sec., E. D. Swain, Chicago.
- 1878—Pres., C. R. E. Koch, Chicago; Sec., E. D. Swain, Chicago.
- 1879—Pres., S. M. Sturgiss, Quincy; Sec., Edmund Noyes, Chicago.
- 1880—Pres., C. A. Kitchen, Rockford; Sec., Edmund Noyes, Chicago.
- 1881—Pres., J. Frank Mariner, Ottawa; Sec., Edmund Noyes, Chicago.
- 1882—Pres., A. W. Harlan, Chicago; Sec., Edmund Noyes, Chicago.
- 1883—Pres., E. C. Stone, Galesburg; Sec., Edmund Noyes, Chicago.
- 1884—Pres., Edmund Noyes, Chicago; Sec., J. W. Wassall, Chicago.
- 1885—Pres., H. H. Townsend, Pontiac; Sec., J. W. Wassall, Chicago.
- 1886—Pres., T. L. Gilmer, Quincy; Sec., J. W. Wassall, Chicago.
- 1887—Pres., W. T. Magill, Rock Island; Sec., J. W. Wassall, Chicago.
- 1888—Pres., C. B. Rohland, Alton; Sec., Garrett Newkirk, Chicago.
- 1889—Pres., Geo. H. Cushing, Chicago; Sec., Garrett Newkirk, Chicago.
- 1890—Pres., T. W. Pritchett, Whitehall; Sec., Garrett Newkirk, Chicago.
- 1891—Pres., Truman W. Brophy, Chicago; Sec., Garrett Newkirk, Chicago.
- 1892—Pres., W. H. Taggart, Freeport; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1893—Pres., E. K. Blair, Waverly; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1894—Pres., Garrett Newkirk, Chicago; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1895—Pres., J. W. Cormany, Mt. Carroll; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1896—Pres., W. A. Stevens, Chicago; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1897—Pres., C. R. Taylor, Streator; Sec., Louis Ottofy, Chicago.
- 1898—Pres., J. A. W. Davis, Galesburg; Sec., A. H. Peck, Chicago.

- 1899—Pres., Chas. P. Pruyn, Chicago; Sec., A. H. Peck, Chicago.
 1900—Pres., R. N. Lauranee, Lincoln; Sec., A. H. Peck, Chicago.
 1901—Pres., J. G. Reid, Chicago; Sec., A. H. Peck, Chicago.
 1902—Pres., M. L. Hanaford, Rockford; Sec., A. H. Peck, Chicago.
 1903—Pres., A. H. Peck, Chicago; Sec., H. J. Goslee, Chicago.
 1904—Pres., F. H. McIntosh, Bloomington; Sec., H. J. Goslee, Chicago.
 1905—Pres., C. N. Johnson, Chicago; Sec., E. Mawhinney, Chicago.
 1906—Pres., S. F. Duncan, Joliet; Sec., E. MaWhinney, Chicago.
 1907—Pres., E. MaWhinney, Chicago; Sec., A. D. Black, Chicago.
 1908—Pres., W. A. Johnston, Peoria; Sec., A. D. Black, Chicago.
 1909—Pres., Arthur D. Black, Chicago; Sec., R. J. Hood, Sparta.
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MASSACHUSETTS DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY EDGAR O. KINSMAN, D. D. S., D. M. D., CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND
 WALDO E. BOARDMAN, D. M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

The Massachusetts Dental Society was formed March 4, 1864, the organizers being Drs. D. G. Harrington and S. J. MacDougall, of Boston. The first meeting was held in the old Tremont Temple building, and was organized by choosing Dr. Ira A. Salmon chairman, and Dr. S. J. MacDougall secretary.

Several meetings were held and plans matured for the first annual meeting, which was held in Boston, May 6, 1864. Such men as Drs. Elisha Tucker, John T. Codman, Isaac J. Wetherbee, H. F. Bishop, A. Papineau, T. H. Chandler, S. H. Ham, G. B. Harriman, W. W. Pray, E. N. Harris and others had united with the organization. At the first annual meeting the organization was completed and the following officers elected: President, Nathan C. Keep; vice-president, Isaac J. Wetherbee; recording secretary, Thomas H. Chandler; corresponding secretary, E. C. Rolfe; treasurer, S. J. MacDougall; librarian, E. N. Haris; executive committee—I. A. Salmon, S. A. Cook, B. S. Codman, H. F. Bishop, T. B. Hitchcock.

The society was known as the Massachusetts Dental Association until April, 1865, when it was incorporated and the name changed to "society" instead of "association."

In 1865, its first social dinner was held at the Tremont House. Dr. Keep delivered the first annual address. The first essay on a professional subject was read during this meeting by Dr. Isaac J. Wetherbee, on "Mallet Plugging."

In 1866, the American Dental Association met in Boston, and this young society raised a fund of nearly \$1,200 toward the entertainment of this national dental body.

The code of ethics of the American Dental Association was adopted in 1867. During the session of that year Dr. William H. Atkinson, then of New York read a paper on "Histology" before the society. A small amount to recompense Dr. Atkinson for his effort was collected. This is one of the earliest records of an attempt to pay the expenses by a dental society, of an essayist or lecturer from outside of its own fold. The society, at this meeting, also introduced clinics as a feature, and made an appropriation for the purchase of a microscope.

The meetings of the society were held monthly for several years, and the essayists were chosen a year in advance for each monthly meeting. An attempt also was made at this time looking toward the establishment of a dental journal, but nothing came of it.

The organization moved on in a prosperous way and developed into a prominent factor in the development of the dental profession. Unfortunately a schism occurred which rent the body apart. In 1873 the semi-annual meeting was held in Worcester, in which seventeen new members were added to the society and a more harmonious feeling was restored. At the twelfth annual meeting, Dr. John T. Codman became president of the society, and a re-establishment of the former standard of excellence of the society began. At the next annual meeting the society only numbered fifty-eight members, but during the fourteenth and fifteenth annual gatherings, thirty-nine additional men were added.

Dr. Codman at that time uttered this axiomatic sentence: "When a society's members and officers attend to the legitimate duties of a society devoted to dental science and to the education of its members socially and professionally, it prospers; but when the officers stand on close ethics and hold a tight rein over the private judgment of the duties of members toward the profession, or when members have private axes to grind, the society loses strength, its members give it the cold shoulder, and its usefulness wanes."

The 1878 meeting was held at the Tremont House, Boston, and essays were read by Drs. J. T. Codman, H. E. Dennett, G. F. Waters, and others, and Dr. J. Searle Hurlbut, of Springfield, delivered the annual address.

In 1879, Dr. L. D. Shepard presided. The annual address was delivered by Dr. C. G. Davis, of New Bedford, under the remarkable title of "Hash of Cold Pieces with a New Dressing," the humorous utterances greatly entertaining this professional gathering. Drs. J. H. Kidder and D. M. Clapp also read papers on that occasion.

During this period the society continued holding two meetings each year. At the fifteenth semi-annual gathering, in June, 1880, Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill,

of Philadelphia, was the guest of the society and read a paper on "Anticipation of Decay," and also gave a clinic, which is said to have been the first clinic under the auspices of this society since 1868. Dr. Bonwill also exhibited a surgical engine, the use of which he explained with great earnestness, and all present took exceptional interest in his operations.

Dr. A. M. Dudley, of Salem, delivered the annual address at the sixteenth annual meeting, which was held at 167 Tremont street. Dr. C. G. Davis, of New Bedford, presided at this meeting, and papers were read by Drs. Baker, Meriam and Waters. The membership of the society had by this time grown to number ninety-eight. At the semi-annual meeting following, three papers were read and discussed, and a social evening was spent in a banquet at Young's Hotel.

The annual meeting of 1881 was presided over by Dr. G. F. Waters. A number of papers were read, one of them entitled, "Is It Good Practice to Use Gold and Tin, Gold and Amalgam, or Any Two Metals in One Cavity?" At the semi-annual meeting following, Drs. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, and George L. Parmele, of Hartford, Conn., were guests, and contributed papers.

The annual meeting of 1882 was presided over by Dr. D. B. Ingalls. The annual address was given by Dr. C. A. Brackett, of Newport, R. I., and Dr. D. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, who was also a guest, read a paper. The semi-annual meeting, in June, 1883, took place at Springfield, and was made the occasion of a union meeting with the Connecticut Valley Dental Society. A large number of clinics were given on this occasion, and a number of papers read. Drs. W. C. Barrett, of New York, W. G. A. Bonwill, of Philadelphia, and H. W. F. Buttner and E. Parmly Brown, of New York, were among the prominent essayists and clinicians on that occasion.

At the annual meeting of 1883, Dr. Flavius Searle, of Springfield, presided. On this occasion Dr. J. T. Codman read a historical review of the work of the society, which is the ground work from which this sketch thus far has been gathered. At this meeting Dr. E. Parmly Brown, of New York, was the guest of the society, and aside from reading a paper, gave a clinic on the "Contour Approximal Filling in a Bicuspid Without Previous Separation, by the Use of the Electric Mallet." At the semi-annual meeting following, a number of papers were read and two clinics given. By this time the membership of the society had decreased to eighty-eight.

The annual meeting of 1884 was held in December, in the rooms of the Boston Medical Library Association. Dr. D. M. Clapp was the president, and Dr. E. G. Leach, of Boston, delivered the annual address. E. H. Brad-

ford, M. D., of Boston, gave a paper on "Complete Ankylosis of the Lower Jaw," the patient in the case described being present. Dr. J. N. Farrar, of New York, was a guest of the society and read a paper on "Practical Remarks on Regulation." There were also other papers read. The next semi-annual meeting was held in June, 1885, at Worcester, again in conjunction with the Connecticut Valley Dental Society. Here papers were read by Professor C. N. Peirce, of Philadelphia, Dr. J. Leon Williams, of New Haven, Conn., and by five members of the society.

The annual meeting of 1885 was held in Boston, Dr. J. F. Adams, of Worcester, presiding. The annual address was delivered by Dr. D. B. Ingalls, of Clinton, and papers were read by Drs. W. H. Atkinson and J. N. Farrar, of New York, David Hunt, M. D., a prominent physician of Boston, and Professors Wetherbee and Fillebrown. The programme for this meeting contains an advertisement of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturers of "cocain and ethyl bromid" as local anaesthetics. At the semi-annual meeting following, in June, 1886, Drs. Meriam, Shepard and Knight read papers. Dr. E. Parmlly Brown, of New York, showed new forms of tooth crowns, all-porcelain bridge work, etc. In the evening a social gathering took place at which a collation was served. Dr. D. B. Ingalls acted as toastmaster. Ladies were present on this occasion.

At the annual meeting of 1886, Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, of Boston, delivered the address, and papers were read by Dr. Frank M. Odell, of New York, and four of the members of the society. A clinic on the use of plastic gold was given by Dr. J. A. Steurer, of New York. Dr. C. H. Land, of Detroit, exhibited a new gas furnace, and porcelain facing work, and Dr. E. S. Niles exhibited removable bridge work. Dr. S. G. Stevens presided at this meeting. A banquet was given in the evening of the first day of the session. The society then had ninety-eight active and ten honorary members. In June, 1887, Dr. C. S. Stockton, of Newark, N. J., was the guest of the society, and read a paper on "Dentistry and Its Relation to Medicine." One entire day was devoted to clinics in prosthetic dentistry, and on this occasion the first exhibits were made for the society, in which nine firms were represented.

At the annual meeting of 1887, Dr. T. B. Hitchcock presided. This was the year in which the first law regulating the practice of dentistry in Massachusetts became operative. Dr. L. D. Shepard, the president of the board of registration, read a paper on "Laws for the Regulation of Dental Practice." Drs. Flavius Searle, of Springfield, and E. G. Leach, of Boston, who had just completed their fiftieth year of dental practice, were present and participated in this meeting. Each of them read a paper on "The Lessons of Fifty Years

in Dentistry." Dr. D. W. Fellows of Portland, Me., was the guest of the society, and the theme of his paper was "Theories and Principles." Clinics were held and there was also an exhibit by dental manufacturers. The annual address, after the banquet of the second day, was delivered by Charles W. Turner, Esq., his subject being "The Aristocracies of Scholarship and Skill."

In July, 1888, the society again met in conjunction with the Connecticut Valley Dental Society, but this time in Boston. Dr. H. C. Meriam, of the Massachusetts Dental society, and Dr. R. R. Andrews, of the Connecticut Valley Dental society, presided. Dr. R. Ottolengui, of New York, read a paper, and Dr. J. Bond Littig, of that city, gave a clinic on "Porcelain Tips." Drs. W. Xavier Sudduth, of Philadelphia, and W. C. Barrett, of Buffalo, were present. There were seventy exhibitors in attendance at this meeting, and six electric motors, one gas engine, and three water motors were shown.

The annual meeting in December, 1888, was presided over by Dr. H. C. Meriam, of Salem. A clinic on "Implantation," given by Dr. R. Ottolengui, the annual address delivered by Dr. D. M. Clapp, and an address by Professor A. J. George, of Boston, on "The Evolution of Science," were the special features of this session. There were several clinics, but no exhibits. The membership had at this time grown to 115.

In June, 1889, the meeting was held in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston. This embraced a clinical conference, to which prominent dentists from all parts of the United States and Canada were invited. Essayists from Virginia, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts participated. Among the clinicians present were Drs. Parramore and Chewning, of Virginia; Crouse, of Chicago; Noble, of Washington; Sudduth and Guilford, of Philadelphia, and Bogue, Atkinson and Palmer, of New York. Dr. G. A. Gerry, of Lowell, presided at this meeting. Among the 116 exhibits, there were many offered by individuals in the nature of a clinic. The credit for the great and gigantic success of this meeting was freely awarded to Dr. Meriam, of Salem, who was chairman of the executive committee.

The quarter-centennial meeting took place in December, 1889. Dr. G. A. Gerry was president and Dr. E. O. Kinsman, secretary. Papers were read at this meeting by Drs. G. L. Parmele, of Connecticut, E. W. Branigan, T. D. Shumway, J. K. Knight, C. G. Davis, G. F. Waters, J. W. Ball and D. S. Dickerman. The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., of Cambridge, delivered the annual address.

The date of the annual meeting was changed to take place in July. In consequence, the next annual meeting would not be held until July, 1891, but

in October, 1890, a union dental meeting was held in Berkeley hall, Boston, composed of the several New England state societies and the various local societies of Massachusetts. At this meeting the following papers were read. "Some of the Rights and Duties of Dentists at Common Law," by Babson S. Ladd, Esq., of Boston; "The Dental Protective Association," by Dr. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago; "The Dental Pulp," by Dr. A. W. Harlan, of Chicago; "The Development of the Enamel," by Dr. R. R. Andrews, and "New Formations in the Pulp Cavity," by Dr. W. P. Cooke. There were eighteen clinics given, and a number of exhibits were shown.

From this time on the society held its meetings annually only. In July, 1891, Dr. W. C. Barrett, of Buffalo, was the guest of the society. His paper was on the "Developmental Dental Eras." The annual address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Daly, of Boston, and Dr. R. R. Andrews, of Cambridge, presided at the meeting.

At the annual meeting in July, 1892, Dr. George F. Eames presided. The president's address was on the subject of "Health as a Potent Factor in Professional Success." This was liberally illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. L. D. Shepard delivered the annual address on the subject of "Changes that are Necessary to Make the Massachusetts Dental Society More Efficient as a State Society." From the reading of this paper the agitation on the division of the society into districts took its start. Dr. Walter Channing entertained the society with a paper on "A Study of Idiots' Palates." Several clinics were given at the infirmary of the Boston Dental College.

The annual meeting of 1893 was distinguished by the fact that the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., rector of Trinity church, delivered the address, which was followed by a paper on "The Relations Between the Forms and Functions of the Teeth," by Professor Harrison Allen, M. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. J. W. Ball presided over this meeting, and clinics were held in the infirmary of the Boston Dental College.

At the annual meeting of 1894, the committee on the division of the state into districts, of which Dr. L. D. Shepard was chairman, made its report, which resulted in the organization of seven district societies, viz., the North-Eastern, the North and the South Metropolitan, the South-Eastern, the Central, the Valley, and the Western districts. Under this arrangement each district elected a secretary and treasurer and five councillors, and the business of the parent society was given into the hands of these thirty-five councillors. The president and secretary of the state society were president and secretary *ex-officio*, respectively, of the board of councillors.

Among the papers read at this meeting was one by Dr. Robert W. Green-

leaf, of Boston, on "Foods," one by G. A. Leland, M. D., of Boston, on "Obstructed Nasal Respiration, Adenoids, Etc.," and one by Dr. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago, on "Painless Dentistry." At the banquet, given at the Thorndike, were present Governor Greenhalge and Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott of the state, and President Eliot of Harvard. Dr. W. E. Page presided. There were then 127 active members composing the society. It was ordered at this meeting that all registered dentists of the state, irrespective of their possessing degrees, were eligible to membership.

The President, Dr. J. King Knight, Hyde Park; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Geo. A. Maxfield, Holyoke; 2d Vice-President, Dr. Waldo E. Boardman, Boston, in 1895, drew up the constitution and by-laws districting the society into seven districts, in accordance with the report presented by Dr. Shepard. The Northeastern, the North and South Metropolitan, the Southeastern and Central were organized by Dr. Boardman. The Valley was organized by Dr. Maxfield and the Western by Dr. J. King Knight.

The district organization of the state society having become an accomplished fact, the annual meeting of 1895 was the first councillors' meeting for the transaction of the business of the society. It was presided over by Dr. Joseph King Knight, of Hyde Park. Dr. J. E. Cravens, of Indianapolis, was a guest at this meeting.

The annual meeting of 1896 took place at the Harvard Dental School. Among the papers read at this meeting were the following: "The Restoration of Badly Broken Teeth Without Crowning," by S. E. Davenport, D. D. S., New York; "Reparative Operations in the Region of the Mouth," by George H. Monks, M. D., Boston; "Skin Diseases, Their Relation to Dentistry," by William H. Ruddick, M. D., South Boston; "Modern Methods of Cocain Anesthesia," by Samuel J. Mixter, M. D., Boston; "Certain Manifestations of Syphilis of Importance in the Practice of Dentistry," by Charles M. Whitney, M. D., Boston, and "Local and Systematic Acidity Cause, Effects, and Treatment," by William H. Milliken, M. D., Boston. Clinics and demonstrations formed part of the programme of this gathering, and exhibits by manufacturers, which had been suspended for several years, were resumed. At the banquet, given at Young's, among the distinguished guests entertained by the society, were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and the Hon. Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston, both of whom made addresses. Dr. George A. Maxfield presided at this meeting.

The meeting of 1897 was again held in Harvard Dental School. Dr. Waldo E. Boardman, of Boston, presided at this meeting. The society then had 210 active members.

Among the papers were read:

"Whither are we Drifting," by Dr. L. C. Taylor, of Hartford, Conn.

"Necrosis following use of Hypodermic Needle and Extraction of Tooth," by W. H. Spencer, D. D. S., of Northampton, Mass.

"Sensitive Dentine," by George F. Cheney, D. D. S., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"A Study of Hare-lip and Cleft Palate" (illustrated with stereopticon), by Thomas Fillebrown, M. D., D. M. D., Boston, Mass.

"The Ideal Dentist Portrayed," by George A. Bowers, D. D. S., Nashua, N. H.

"The Stress Placed on Antiseptics," by Eugene A. Shillinger, D. D. S., Dalton, Mass.

"Treatment of Pulpless Teeth with and without Fistulous Opening, and also Necrosis of Alveoli and Maxilla with Aromatic Sulphuric Acid," by John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S., North Adams, Mass.

"Clinics," by R. Eugene Payne, M. D., D. D. S., San Francisco, Cal.

"Transplantation of Teeth by Modification of the Younger System with improvements and suggestions of advanced ideas," by J. Tenny Barker, D. D. S., Wallingford, Conn.

"New Soldering and Melting Furnace," by Dr. T. D. Shumway, Plymouth, Mass.

"Combination of Gold and Tin by Affinity," by Charles A. Meeker, D. D. S., Newark, N. J.

"Method of using the Wheeler Volt Selector in depositing Hydro-Naphthol and Silver Nitrate in Pulp Canals," by John T. Codman, D. M. D.

"The Grindstone Cure," and others.

At the annual gathering of 1898, Dr. Sidney S. Stowell, of Pittsfield, presided. Among the papers read were: "An Advance Step in the Treatment of Riggs' Disease, versus Pyorrhea or Idiopathic Alveolitis," by G. Alden Mills, of New York; "A Report of Corrected Deformities of the Teeth, and Change in the Shape of the Natural Teeth," by Dr. Robert E. Payne, of New York.

At the meeting of 1899 clinics were given, and a paper was read by Dr. S. B. Palmer, of Syracuse, on "Influences that Retard Evolution in Dental Science," and also one by Dr. E. A. Bogue, of New York, on "Results that Follow the Extraction of Permanent Teeth." There were also numerous exhibits. Dr. Harry S. Draper occupied the presidential chair.

At the meeting of 1900, held in the American House, Boston, ten papers were read, among which was one by Dr. W. A. Capon, of Philadelphia, on "Porcelain Inlays, Crowns, etc.," and a clinic was given by Dr. Capon illus-

trative of this subject. Dr. George A. Lowe, of Rockport, presided. Attention was called at this meeting to the lack of interest of some of the district societies, and after some discussion this resulted in the consolidation of the North and South Metropolitan and North-Eastern districts into one district under the name of Metropolitan, thus reducing the society to a five district organization, under which it has successfully worked since that time.

The meeting of 1901 was well attended and was greatly interesting. Among the speakers who honored the occasion, were the late President Capen of Tufts College, Drs. E. C. Kirk, of Philadelphia, and B. Holly Smith, of Baltimore. The membership by this time had grown to 299 active and nine honorary members. Dr. John F. Dowsley presided over this meeting.

The annual gathering of 1902 was presided over by Dr. Frederick S. Faxon, of Brockton. Dr. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago, gave "A Resume of Fifty-seven Years of Prosthetic Dentistry." Papers were also read by Drs. Walter F. Bisbee, of Camden, Me.; E. C. Kirk, of Philadelphia; H. E. Eaton, of Toronto; Joseph Head, of Philadelphia, and L. P. Haskell, of Chicago. Dr. Isaac J. Wetherbee, who had for so many years been a prominent member in the development of the dental profession of the country, was present at this meeting, then aged eighty-five, but died a few weeks later. At the banquet the topic of "The Law in Relation to the Practice of Dentistry" was introduced by the Hon. J. A. McGeough, of Boston, upon which Drs. James Truman, E. C. Kirk, S. H. Guilford and Joseph Head, of Philadelphia, George L. Parmele, of Hartford, and J. Searle Hurlbut, of Springfield, spoke.

At the meeting of 1903 a number of papers were read, among which was one by Dr. D. Rankin Stubblefield, of Nashville, Tenn., one by Dr. W. R. Roe, of Philadelphia, and one by Dr. A. G. Menshall, of Northampton, Mass. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Andrew J. Flanagan, of Springfield.

At the meeting of 1904, the principal guest of the society was Dr. Arthur E. Peck, of Minneapolis, Minn., who read a paper on "Porcelain Inlays," and gave a clinic illustrative of his text. The exhibits of devices and inventions were exceedingly numerous at this meeting. The departure of allowing only registered dentists of Massachusetts and invited guests to be present at the gatherings and clinics, by issuing tickets of admission, was instituted at this meeting. This greatly stimulated applications for membership. Dr. William P. Cook presided.

The meeting of 1905 was presided over by Dr. Edgar O. Kinsman, of Cambridge, who had been unanimously elected president after serving seventeen years as secretary. In his presidential address Dr. Kinsman gave a historic review of the society up to that date. Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, of Chicago, was

present as a guest of the society at this time, and read a paper on "Interstitial Gingivitis."

The meeting of 1906 was held in conjunction with the American Medical association, then in session in Boston. Dr. John J. F. McLaughlin, of Northampton, presided over the Massachusetts Dental Society.

At the meeting of 1907 Dr. Murdoch C. Smith, of Lynn, was president. Papers were given by Dr. F. L. Fossume, of New York; Dr. H. C. Ferris, of New York; Dr. C. T. Stockwell, of Boston; Dr. Richard Grady, of Annapolis, Md., and others.

In 1908 Dr. George E. Savage, of Worcester, was president. At this meeting, owing to the fact that the National Dental Association was to meet in Boston in July, only a business meeting was held. Dr. Ned A. Stanley, of New Bedford, was elected president.

The membership of the Massachusetts Dental Society is now as follows: In the Metropolitan district, 323; in the South Eastern district, 79; in the Central district, 44; in the Valley district, 88; in the Western district, 20, making a total of 554 active members. It has also eleven honorary and thirteen corresponding members.

Some attention has been given by this society to teaching school children and their parents proper care of the teeth. It is believed that a sanitary inspection of the children in Massachusetts schools was to a great extent influenced by the action of this society.

There are in Massachusetts these districts and local societies:

The Central District of the Massachusetts Dental Society, organized January 25, 1895; present officers, Secretary, Henry P. Cooke, Worcester; Treasurer, Roy A. Brush, Worcester.

Lynn Dental Society, organized in 1898; present officers, President, E. W. Marven; Vice-President, M. S. Campbell; Secretary, J. L. Piper; Treasurer, J. H. Shillington.

Metropolitan District of the Massachusetts Dental Society. The North Metropolitan was organized January 18, 1895, and the South Metropolitan February 28, 1895. These were consolidated on October 29, 1900. This society meets in October, December, February and April. Its present officers are: Secretary, Frank T. Taylor, Boston; Treasurer, Waldo E. Boardman, Boston.

South Eastern District of the Massachusetts Dental Society; organized in 1895; present officers, Secretary, William W. Mann, New Bedford; Treasurer, Elton S. Jewett, Plymouth.

Valley District of the Massachusetts Dental Society; organized January 21, 1895; present officers, Secretary, Cornelius N. Mack, Springfield; Treasurer, Arthur G. Doane, Northampton.

Western District of the Massachusetts Dental Society; organized February 21, 1895; present officers, Secretary, Eugene A. Schillinger, Lee; Treasurer, William H. Fallon, Pittsfield.

American Academy of Dental Science; instituted October 19, 1867; present officers, President, George C. Ainsworth, Boston; Vice-President, Horatio C. Meriam, Salem; Recording Secretary, Horace L. Howe, Boston; Treasurer, Herman G. Hieborn, Boston; Corresponding Secretary, Frederic E. Banfield, Boston.

Boston Society for Dental Improvement; organized January 13, 1874; meets monthly, except June, July, August and September; present Secretary-Treasurer is Harry S. Draper, Boston.

Boston and Tufts Dental Alumni Association; present officers, President, Ervin A. Johnson, Boston; First Vice-President, C. A. Pettengill, Boston; Second Vice-President, Marion L. Woodward, Boston; Recording Secretary, Anne S. Worthen, Boston; Treasurer, Newton A. DeWitt, Cambridge.

East Middlesex Dental Association; organized in January, 1906; meets the second Wednesdays of November, January, March and May; present officers, President, Asher H. St. C. Chase, Everett; Vice-President, Rollin E. Wells, Malden; Secretary, Charles M. Proctor, Malden; Treasurer, Charles A. Cochel, Malden.

Harvard Dental Alumni Association; instituted in 1871 and reorganized in 1891; annual meeting in June; present officers, President, Lyman F. Bigelow, Boston; Secretary, Waldo E. Boardman, Boston; Treasurer, Harold DeW. Cross, Boston.

Harvard Odontological Society of Boston; organized July 21, 1878; meets the third Thursday in each month, September to May inclusive; present officers, President, John W. Estabrooks, Boston; Secretary, Charles G. Pike, Boston; Treasurer, Harvey W. Hardy, Boston.

Lawrence Dental Club; organized May 26, 1902; meets the second Monday in each month; present officers, President, Charles A. Frank; Vice-President, Wm. P. Hanrahan; Secretary, Malcolm B. McTernan; Treasurer, I. A. Hajjar.

Lowell Dental Association; organized January 15, 1902; present officers, President, E. L. Farrington; First Vice-President, J. J. Walsh; Second Vice-President, F. G. Guillard; Secretary, H. E. Langis; Treasurer, J. V. Pepin.

Northeastern Dental Association; organized October, 1895, by the consolidation of the Connecticut Valley Dental Society and the New England Dental Society; present officers, President, James E. Power, Providence, R. I.; First Vice-President, Ned A. Stanley, New Bedford; Second Vice-President, H. A. Kelley, Portland, Me.; Secretary, Edgar O. Kinsman, Cambridge; Treasurer, Frederic T. Murlless, Windsor Locks, Conn.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY JAMES McMANUS, D. D. S., HARTFORD, CONN.

The Connecticut State Dental Association was organized in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 1864.

Asa Hill, D. D. S., Norwalk, was elected President.
W. W. Sheffield, D. D. S., New London, Vice-President.

James McManus, D. D. S., Hartford, Rec. Secretary.

Dr. Leroy D. Pelton, Hartford, Cor. Secretary.

Dr. E. E. Crofoot, Hartford, Treasurer.

Dr. Charles P. Graham, Middletown, Librarian.

Drs. Samuel Mallett, John T. Metcalf, and Henry I. Stevens, D. D. S., New Haven, Executive Committee.

At this meeting the subject of hard rubber and patent rights was discussed. Dr. Asa Hill offered the following resolution which was passed:

There were 135 dentists in Connecticut in 1864 and thirty-nine responded to the call for the formation of a state association and attended this meeting.

Resolved, That the members of the association hold themselves in readiness to contribute the sum of ten dollars each to the Boston Protective Union for the purpose of defense against prosecution for using hard rubber base, whenever in the judgment of the executive committee it shall be deemed expedient.

In 1864 there were four dental colleges in the world, a less number of dental journals, and few writers on dental subjects. Among the early teachers there were several who dared to talk of a possible scientific side to dentistry and they were looked on by many as visionary and impractical. Throughout the country there were occasional dentists that were capable of doing well, all that a dentist was supposed to do, extract teeth, fill decayed teeth and make artificial teeth, but there were few that posed as educated men or even as reading men, for there were few books then to be procured that were of theoretical or practical value to dentists.

The statement was made by one who knew that in 1864 only one dentist in five in New England was a subscriber to a professional magazine.

At the semi-annual meeting of the association, October, 1865, the executive management were fortunate in securing as guests two of the prominent dentists of the country, Dr. Wm. H. Atkinson of New York, the matchless talker and pioneer public clinician with his hovering angels, and Prof. J. H. McQuillen of the Philadelphia Dental College, anatomist, physiologist, microscopist, skilful operator, interesting talker and an elegant professional dentist. Both these teachers brought with them microscopes and a number of specimens and at one of the sessions Dr. McQuillen gave a lecture with illustrations on the microscopy of the dental tissues. They also gave clinical operations and took part in the general discussions. This meeting was a revelation, for it was the first time that the majority of the dentists in attendance had ever seen a microscope or had an opportunity of examining specimens or to see or hear described, the development of the dental tissues. The Connecticut Dental Association that year set the pace for future dental meetings. The

reports in the "Cosmos" and other dental journals, tell that at all the meetings held since that year in the different cities in the state, there could be seen and heard representative teachers from the dental colleges, popular essayists, operators of known skill, and high grade artistic metal workers. The lectures, papers, discussions, clinical operations, surgical and dental, table clinics, all combined to gain for early meetings of this association the character of a post graduate school of instruction, a reputation that has become more firmly established with each succeeding year.

While the dentists of Connecticut deferred for years asking for restrictive state laws, the association always gave loyal support to the colleges in their efforts to advance the standard of dental education and has always demanded from prospective members not only fair theoretical and technical ability, but also a record as ethical practitioners.

The Baltimore Dental College conferred the honorary degree of D. D. S. on Asa Hill of Norwalk, Conn., in 1847, and on E. E. Crofoot of Hartford, Conn., in 1853. The first Connecticut graduate from the Baltimore Dental College was H. I. Stevens of New Haven, in 1852, and the second, Chas. O. Hall of East Hartford, in 1860.

The association was incorporated in the year 1876.

The Hartford city and state dental association, with later the co-operation of the state medical society secured the placing on Bushnell Park in 1874, of a portrait statue of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anaesthesia, Dec. 11, 1844, and in 1894 on the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery, a memorial tablet of bronze with a medallion head of Dr. Wells, and a suitable inscription was placed on a building on Main street, Hartford, marking the place where the discovery was made. This tablet, the largest at the time of any artistic marking bronze tablet in the country, was a gift to the city of Hartford from nearly 300 dentists, two-thirds of them residing out of Connecticut.

In 1893 the legislature enacted a state dental law and the governor appointed five dental commissioners to attend to the judicious enforcement of the provisions of the law.

The Connecticut Dental Association has been doing good professional work since its organization in 1864. It has been represented at the meetings of the American and National Dental Associations since 1864, and at the International Medical Congress in London; Stockholm, Sweden; and Washington, D. C.; at the Columbian Congress, Chicago, and at those at St. Louis, Missouri, and Jamestown, Virginia. It has also been represented in the Stomatological section of the American Medical Association for many years. Connecticut has given talented dentists to other states and countries,

while holding during their active professional life several whose names all delight to honor, Dr. Horace Wells the discoverer of anaesthesia, Dr. Horace H. Hayden the scientist, educator, and president of the first dental college in the world; Dr. I. M. Riggs of Riggs disease fame; Dr. Asa Hill, talented writer and inventor of Hill's stopping; Drs. D. L. Porter of Bridgeport, and E. E. Crofoot of Hartford; dentists and also manufacturers of porcelain carved block gum and single teeth; Drs. I. B. Wheat, Hiram Preston, C. C. Barker and Civilion Fones.

These dentists were laborers in the last half of the past century, whose life and skilful work helped gain for dentistry the rank of a profession. In 1864 there were 135 dentists in Connecticut and thirty-nine were at the organization of this Association. In 1908 there were 600, and the State Association numbers over 250.

Over sixty years ago Dr. Horace H. Hayden, president of the Baltimore Dental College, said, "We assume the title, and claim the rights and privileges of being the studious, diligent and successful cultivators of at least a branch of that important, noble and only divinely sanctioned science that was ever cultivated by man, the science of medicine." The management and members of the Connecticut State Dental Association for over forty years have endeavored to work and live up to the ideal standard outlined by Doctor Hayden and the records of the association are open to most critical inspection.

MISSOURI STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY BURTON LEE THORPE, M. D., D. D. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.

To Dr. Henry E. Peebles, of St. Louis, belongs the honor of taking the initiative in perfecting the organization of the Missouri State Dental Association. For it was he, after many months of correspondence, who brought about the organization at St. Louis; New Church Hall, at the corner of Sixth and St. Charles Streets, at 10 A. M., October 31, 1865. At a later session at this meeting the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, "That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. H. E. Peebles for his constant labors to effect a full organization of the dentists of Missouri into a state association he having commenced the labor in July, 1864, by extensive correspondence and consultation with the members of the profession."

This resolution was adopted and on motion of Dr. Forbes it was ordered that a preamble and the resolution be written in plain hand, signed by the president and secretary of the association, be neatly framed and presented to Dr. Peebles.

Dr. John S. Clark, of St. Louis, was chosen temporary chairman and Dr. G. S. Morse, of Columbia, Mo., temporary secretary. Drs. Isaiah Forbes, A. D. Sloan, Isaac Comstock, H. E. Depp and W. H. Eames were appointed to draft a constitution. Drs. H. E. Peebles, George Samuels, G. W. Tindall, A. D. Blake and M. McCoy were appointed to nominate permanent officers. At the afternoon session they reported as follows: President—Henry J. McKellops; First Vice President—G. S. Morse; Second Vice President—M. McCoy; Recording Secretary—Homer Judd; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Payne; Treasurer—A. M. Leslie. These were duly elected and Drs. Blake, Sloan and Samuels were elected the executive committee. Thirty-six members subscribed their names and each paid into the hands of the secretary one dollar, the amount required by the constitution.

At this meeting it was resolved, "that it is the sense of the association that no man is justified in taking a student for a less term than two years, and then only when said student pledges himself to graduate at a dental college before engaging in practice."

The following were appointed delegates to the American Dental Association: J. K. Stark, Independence; Edward Hale, Jr., E. Hovey, Springfield; E. McCune, Louisiana; George W. Crawford, St. Louis; George W. Tindall, Kansas City; Homer Judd, St. Louis; J. S. Clark, St. Louis.

At the second annual meeting, at St. Louis, June 5, 1866, Dr. H. E. Peebles was elected president. Some fifty members were present. At this meeting Dr. G. V. Black, of Jacksonville, Ill., was elected a member. Papers were read and discussed, and clinics were given, as they also were at the meeting of organization. Upon a motion of Andrew M. Leslie, the officers of the association were constituted a committee to organize a dental college. The subject of legislative enactments relative to the protection of the public and profession against quackery was freely discussed and a committee, consisting of Drs. Leslie, Comstock, Eames, McCoy and Anderson, were appointed to report on the subject.

At the third annual meeting, June 4, 1867, the committee's report of legislative enactment was read and discussed, and referred back to the committee. Dr. Peebles, chairman of the committee on a Missouri dental college read a report advocating the establishment of a dental school, which was unanimously

adopted. It was decided to call the school the Missouri Dental College, and the committee was authorized to bring about the organization of said school.

Dr. C. W. Rivers offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the necessity of the establishment of a dental journal in the city of St. Louis. Said committee was authorized to make arrangements for the early establishment of such journal. The committee consisted of Drs. Isaiah Forbes, H. J. McKellops, and Edgar Park.

Homer Judd was elected president of the society at this meeting.

In the ad interim between this meeting and the fourth annual meeting, held in St. Louis, June 2, 1868, the Missouri Dental College was organized—the ninth college organized in America. The first faculty was made up of the following men: Homer Judd; H. E. Peebles; W. H. Eames; Isaiah Forbes and the medical men who taught the medical branches.

At the fourth meeting Dr. H. S. Chase joined the association, and was appointed, with Dr. Peebles, Dr. McKellops and the president, Homer Judd, a committee to organize a joint stock company to start the dental journal. A subscription list for stock was opened, each share to be six dollars, and each member to take as many or few shares as suited him. This was adopted.

At this meeting the Missouri Dental College Association absorbed the Missouri State Dental Association, and became the college association. This was done by an unanimous vote, and an assessment committee appointed. It recommended an assessment of five dollars for each member for the support and conduct of the Missouri Dental College, which had opened and operated two years under adverse circumstances, with small classes and had incurred only the small debt of \$85.00. The infirmary needed tools and instruments, therefore, the assessment was recommended. About this time a rival dental college had been organized, the St. Louis Dental College. This college the American Dental Association had declared, by resolution, to have no legal existence, and that a diploma from such an institution would be utterly worthless.

Dr. Peebles, at the fourth annual meeting, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That no member of this association can hold a diploma from the so-called St. Louis Dental College and be considered a member in good standing of this association.

At the fifth annual meeting, June 1, 1869, Dr. W. H. Eames was elected president. At this meeting the association's name was changed by vote to the Missouri Dental College Association instead of the Missouri State Dental Association. At this meeting an assessment was taken up to balance the deficit of \$50 on the part of the Missouri Dental College and \$120 on the part of *The*

Missouri Dental Journal, which began monthly publication, June 1, 1869, with Drs. Homer Judd, Henry S. Chase and W. H. Eames as editors. To meet the college deficit an assessment of \$2.50 was made upon each member. The journal deficit was made up by assessing the stockholders. The Missouri Dental College Association continued 1870-1871. At the eighth annual meeting at Kansas City, June 4, 1872, the association voted to change its name back to the original, the Missouri State Dental Association.

In 1876 a committee, consisting of Drs. James A. Price, W. H. Eames, S. P. Provost, was appointed to draft and present to the legislature at its next session a bill regulating the practice of dentistry. This was the first effort at dental legislation in Missouri.

June 5, 1877, the Association met in Kansas City. Dr. W. N. Morrison moved that the trustees of the Missouri Dental College be instructed to extend the term to two years, as soon as practicable and to make such other changes in the curriculum as they might deem necessary to place the college in the front rank as an educator.

Nothing of great importance was accomplished in the meetings intervening until the eighteenth annual meeting, June 6, 1882, at Sweet Springs, where a number of the meetings in the past years had been held greatly to the benefit of the association. At this eighteenth annual meeting a bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of Missouri was presented by the legislative committee, consisting of Drs. J. P. Gray and George L. Shepard. The bill was adopted as read before the association, passed by the legislative and became the first dental law in Missouri. It required that all the legal practitioners in the state possess a diploma from a dental college, that the diploma should be registered with the county clerk and that any person violating this act should be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, fined from ten to one hundred dollars for each offense, the collected fines to be paid into the common school fund, etc.

These are a few of the things that the Missouri State Dental Association have accomplished: It brought together the progressive practitioners of the state of Missouri; it perfected the organization of the Missouri Dental College, and *The Missouri Dental Journal*, both of which wielded a marked influence for the betterment of dentistry in the state and surrounding states; it brought about the passage of the dental law; it developed and made known to the world such men as H. J. McKellops, Homer Judd, Andrew M. Leslie, H. E. Peebles, W. H. Morrison, I. Forbes, W. H. Eames, Edgar Park, G. A. Bowman, John S. Clark, H. S. Chase, J. K. Stark, Isaac Comstock, James A. Price, Charles H. Darby, J. F. Hassell, S. D. Prevost, C. W. Rivers, John J.

R. Patrick, G. V. Black, A. H. Fuller, D. J. McMillen, H. H. Keith, C. W. Spalding, J. D. Patterson, Charles L. Hungerford, J. B. Morrison, William Conrad, Henry Fisher, A. H. Thompson, J. G. Hollingsworth, and others who have been known not only throughout the state, but nationally, and some of them internationally, as expert operators, scientists, orators, authors and inventors. It is questionable if any state in the Union had a more dignified, talented or progressive set of men than those prominent in the early day of the Missouri State Dental Association. These men assisted to develop the standing and dignity of dentistry, probably as much as any other one state has done. The following is a list of the Ex-presidents:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1865—H. J. McKellops. | 1888—B. Q. Stevens. |
| 1866—*H. E. Peebles. | 1889—*Henry Fisher. |
| 1867-68—Homer Judd. | 1890—James F. McWilliams. |
| 1869—*W. H. Eames. | 1891—George L. Shepard. |
| 1870—*J. C. Goodrich. | 1892—J. D. Patterson. |
| 1871—J. W. Luckie. | 1893—T. W. Reed. |
| 1872—J. K. Stark. | 1894—J. T. Fry. |
| 1873—James A. Price. | 1895—W. E. Tucker. |
| 1874—S. B. Prevost. | 1896—A. C. Griggs. |
| 1875—*C. W. Rivers. | 1897—D. F. Orr. |
| 1876—George A. Bowman. | 1898—Frank Slater. |
| 1877—*G. W. Tindall. | 1899—F. M. Fulkerson. |
| 1878—A. H. Fuller. | 1900—W. L. Reed. |
| 1879—C. W. Hewitt. | 1901—F. F. Fletcher. |
| 1880—John G. Harper. | 1902—Burton Lee Thorpe. |
| 1881—Charles H. Darby. | 1903—S. C. A. Rubey. |
| 1882—J. W. Reed. | 1904—J. H. Kennerly. |
| 1883—D. J. McMillen. | 1905—William Carter. |
| 1884—*Franklin Swap. | 1906—F. G. Worthly. |
| 1885—A. J. Prosser. | 1907—James W. Hull. |
| 1886—William Conrad. | 1908—J. B. McBride. |
| 1887—*William N. Morrison. | *Deceased. |

In addition to the State Dental Association there are:

The Central Missouri Dental Association, organized November 22, 1904, which meets annually in November. Present officers: President, J. R. McGraw, Fayette; Vice-President, F. E. Brame, Windsor; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Patterson, Tipton.

Kansas City Dental Society, organized October 20, 1905, meets the second Friday of each month. Present officers: President, F. G. Worthley; Vice-President, F. B. Jahr; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Loebenstein.

Northeast Missouri Dental Society which was organized in December, 1902, meets annually in November. Present officers: President, W. E. Green, Kirksville; Vice-President, W. E. Scott, Brookfield; Secretary-Treasurer, E. E. Bohrer, Kirksville.

St. Louis Dental Society, was organized in 1856 and meets annually. Present

officers: President, B. E. Lischer; First Vice-President, B. N. Pippin; Second Vice-President, C. C. Cowdery; Recording Secretary, H. F. D'Oench; Treasurer, P. H. Eisloeffel.

St. Louis Society of Dental Science, organized in December, 1906, by consolidation of the Fraternal Dental Society and Society of Dental Science. It meets the third Tuesday of each month at Hotel Jefferson. Present officers: President, G. H. Bowman; Vice-President, H. F. Cassel; Secretary, C. O. Simpson; Treasurer, W. E. Brown.

Sedalia Dental Society, organized in May, 1902, meets the second Tuesday of each month. Present officers: President, F. W. Carter; Secretary, L. M. Meyers.

Alumni Association of the St. Louis Dental College. Present officers: President, J. B. O'Brien, St. Louis; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Fleming, St. Louis.

Alumni Association of Washington University Dental Department, organized in 1886, holds its annual meeting in May. Present officers: President, W. O. Campbell, St. Louis; Secretary, F. R. Faherty, St. Louis; Treasurer, W. A. Roddy, St. Louis.

St. Louis Alumni Association of Xi Psi Phi meets the first Saturday of each month. Present officers: President, C. O. Simpson; Vice-President, H. B. Owsley; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Smith.

THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN GEORGIA.

BY H. HERBERT JOHNSON, D. D. S., MACON, GA.

There is little of history obtainable concerning the early practice of dentistry in this section of country, that is, prior to the formation of societies, the publication of periodicals and the establishment of colleges. There were, doubtless, practitioners of dental surgery among the early emigrants, at least medical men and others who did enough in that line to be considered as dentists, but as the early records do not dignify the profession by any mention of such representatives, the early historians have also been unable to make any mention of the existence of such occupations. It may, however, be profitably observed that the real beginning of our professional recognition commenced with college and society organizations. At best then, our real history must now begin with what we call the period of organization, contenting ourselves with mere mention of a few itinerant practitioners who appeared in the state within the recollection of some of the oldest living inhabitants.

In those days an expensive, inlaid, plush lined case filled with large pearl-handled instruments with gold ferules, pearl set mirrors, mounted with gold and diamonds, was considered one of the highest recommendations for skill and ability.

It has been noted also, that many of the most skilled operators of these early pioneer times received their early manual training in machine shops, jewelry and watch makers' establishments, and other mechanical pursuits. Here they were drilled thoroughly in the importance of exactness, fit, neatness of finish, and their fingers were trained to that nimbleness and delicacy of touch, so essential to the prosecution of the higher art of dental surgery. Carelessness, more than indifference, as well as the lack of available recorded history, may, to some extent, prevent those dental surgeons who practiced in the pioneer period, being accorded that high place in the estimation of the present and future generations that their achievements demand. Still it is to be hoped that these feeble efforts at justice, though late in coming, will acquit us of any charge of unappreciation or indifference.

There were no dental surgeons in the world who ranked higher socially or professionally than those of the states known as the south, and prominently and brilliantly from among the others, shone out those strong, scintillating intellects of the dentists of Georgia.

They were, as a rule, high-toned, moral, Christian gentlemen and ethical practitioners, possessing a most wonderful amount of scientific knowledge and operative skill, when the rare opportunities and meager sources for obtaining information were considered.

The original investigation and scientific work done by them, and the high-class literature which came from their pens, was in a great measure lost to view by the present generation from an unfortunate lack of a proper available medium of record and communication, but the result of their labors is, nevertheless, unconsciously enjoyed during every hour of our present work, "and it is partly through the garnered and winnowed experiences of this past that we have been aided in climbing over many rugged places."

A great opportunity is lost by which we might do honor to ourselves and our profession, when we fail or but indifferently pay honor to the memory of these cultured men.

Unfortunately, we have little of record to guide us. About all the practitioners of which we have any record came from the New England states. Most of them practiced in an itinerant way, but some of them finally located and became permanent citizens, even joining the confederate army and spilling their blood in the cause of the south.

About 1840, there was a Dr. Ross who came from New England and practiced and lived in Oxford. He went to the adjoining villages from time to time by appointment. He was a stylishly dressed, high-toned gentleman. He afterwards located in Atlanta, in October, 1847.

Probably one of the most famous dentists about Atlanta was Dr. Badger, who lived at Decatur, and practiced in and about Atlanta. He was a well-dressed, courteous gentleman, of considerable estate. He had as an apprentice boy a bright mulatto negro, who took his name and succeeded him in Atlanta. What would seem rather remarkable probably to some of unrequitted prejudice, this negro Badger had for some years before the civil war one of the largest and most influential white clientele about Atlanta. There are still aristocratic men and women living about Atlanta who had him to practice for them. Dr. Badger was original in many of his ideas and methods. He did no plate work, and had a novel method of charging for his operative work. If the teeth had to be separated before inserting the filling, he made a charge for the separation; another charge for cavity preparation; another charge for inserting the filling; and still another charge in polishing the filling.

A Dr. Cleveland, a very famous naturalist, lived and practiced in Sandersville. He studied natural science for the pure love of it, and was probably one of the finest scientists in the state in the realms of botany and agriculture.

A Dr. Ledbetter, who afterwards became a Methodist preacher, practiced in and about Atlanta, about 1851.

Dr. Ambrose Lawrence, the originator of Lawrence's amalgam, so familiar to the profession, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, May 2, 1816. He came to Georgia in 1837, studied under a Dr. Smith, a relative of his wife, who lived in the eastern part of the state. He returned north in 1839 and located in Lowell, Mass.

Dr. George S. Fouke, while he never lived in Georgia, was identified with its early history. He was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., October 11, 1817. In 1848 he moved to Westminster, Md. Dr. Fouke was a literary genius, and was associate editor of Georgia's first dental journal, the "Southern Dental Examiner."

Dr. J. W. Clowes was born in Cocheton, N. Y., March 13, 1821. He was a member of the first class of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He practiced in Columbus, Ga., part of 1849-50, then returned to New York City, where he died in 1900.

Dr. William C. Allen was born in Elbert county, Georgia, November 11, 1818. Practiced medicine from 1839-1842, then commenced the practice of dentistry and practiced both professions until 1882, when he removed to Eufaula, Ala., and formed a partnership with his son, Dr. T. M. Allen, now of Birmingham, Ala. He was an active member of the Georgia and Alabama State dental societies.

Dr. Barnabas Benton Alfred was born in Harwinton, Conn., June 23, 1817. He located first in middle Georgia, and afterwards permanently in La Grange, about 1855. He received his early education in the schools of Connecticut, and was mechanically and metallurgically trained in Colt's gun factory. He joined the Georgia State Dental Society in the second meeting at Atlanta, in 1870, and worked hard for its existence and continuance. With his many other accomplishments, Dr. Alfred had great musical talent, and maintained a private orchestra composed of young men of the town. He made the instruments with his own hands, and was his own trainer and bandmaster. He was a lover of peace and was opposed to the civil war, but exercising his talents developed in the Colt's gun factory, he invented and made needles for the women of the south during the blockade; also invented and made a sword and scabbard. He was a lovable man, a painstaking dental surgeon, and a devoted friend. Much of his dental work, done from 1855 to 1880, is still serving its purpose in the mouths of his patients. He died at La Grange, July 3, 1880, in the sixty-third year of his age.

James Baxter Bean graduated from the Baltimore Dental College in 1860. He came to Atlanta about 1861 and took a position in the manufacturing and supply business of Drs. J. P. H. Brown and Samuel Hape. He was employed in carving and making molds for the manufacture of porcelain artificial teeth. His ability and talents were widely known, and he was frequently pressed into service in the hospitals in Atlanta during the civil war. Dr. Bean was a great natural scientist. He lost his life in a scientific adventure, taking observations in the interests of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., while ascending Mont Blanc, Switzerland. While his feet were frozen and death was stealing up his extremities toward his heart, he kept his pencil going at a rapid rate, recording the sensations upon a tablet as he gradually froze, until the grim monster palsied his hand. Thus he died in the interests of science and left his life's work unfinished.

Fendel D. Thurmand was originally from Virginia. He graduated from the Baltimore Dental College in 1850. He located in Atlanta permanently; that is, he never itinerated, as most of the men of his period did.

Dr. G. S. Putnam practiced about 1840 in Macon. He came from New York. He was a man of more than ordinary talent and his hobby was continuous gum work.

Dr. George W. McDonald practiced in Macon, and was widely known. There were two McDonald brothers. They moved to Macon in 1841 and left in 1857.

Dr. C. B. Lombard was one of the truly early pioneers of Georgia. He came to this state in 1845 from New York, where he was born. He located in Athens, and built up a reputation as a painstaking, honest operator. When in good physical condition he did good, substantial, soft gold work. He was found dead in his office in Athens some time in 1863.

Dr. Henderson Gilleland up to 1850 pursued the occupation of a blacksmith in Jeffersonville, Ga. He then commenced the practice of dentistry and located in Athens.

Dr. Frank Garcke was born in Germany and came to this state about 1860. He did mostly an itinerant practice, having his headquarters at Perry. He was a good dentist of the time. He made splendid gold plates and took impressions with yellow beeswax. He made splendid fillings of a combination of tin and gold foil. He made a gold plate carrying four incisors, and tin and gold fillings for the mother of the writer, which did excellent service for thirty-five years. He left Perry in 1865.

George W. Emerson, D. D. S., was one of the most prominent men who ever practiced in Georgia. He came to this state in 1855, and located at Griffin, and, in 1859, removed to Macon, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to his native state. Dr. Emerson was born at Center Barnstead, N. H., October 25, 1823. His first professional studies were taken in 1846, under Dr. J. D. Hitt of New Market, Va., a physician. In 1849 he went to Washington, D. C., and studied dentistry under Dr. Robert Arthur. In the meantime he was taking medical lectures at the University of Georgetown medical department. In 1852 he attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, receiving the degree of D. D. S. therefrom in 1853. After his return to Barnstead, in 1873, he took an active part in public and financial affairs. He represented Barnstead in the legislature in 1877-78; became president of the Barnstead Agricultural & Mechanical Association, and was a director in the Sincock Valley Railroad. He died February 26, 1902, and was buried in the family cemetery at Barnstead.

Dr. J. C. Curry was a pioneer of the old school who came to Bainbridge in the early 50's. He was permanently located here.

Dr. McReynolds came to Georgia from Tennessee and located in Macon, about 1855, and later went back to Tennessee. He remained in Macon until 1875. He excelled in soft and gold filling and gold plate work. He was a man of splendid appearance, dashing and chivalrous, was well educated, and wrote some circulars and booklets on dentistry.

Dr. H. H. McKeller came to Georgia from South Carolina, and located in Macon about 1868. He went from Macon to Reynolds, Ga., where he died.

The dental literary publications in Georgia have been quite extensive, but as a general mention of the various journals published is contained in the general article on dental literature, written by Dr. W. H. Trueman, specific mention of the same is omitted in this article.

THE GEORGIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

H. HERBERT JOHNSON, D. D. S., MACON.

Shortly after the middle of the last century, the dental profession in the United States was marked by an increasing appreciation of professional organization. This brought into being the state societies. Among the earliest of these was the Georgia State Dental Society, organized at a meeting of representative dentists from every section of the state, at Macon, on the first of July, 1859.

This meeting adjourned after a pleasant session of two days, having elected as its first officers the following gentlemen: President—D. S. Chase, Augusta; First Vice-President—F. Y. Clark, Savannah; Second Vice-President—G. W. Emerson, Macon; Recording Secretary—W. F. Lee, Columbus; Corresponding Secretary—Elisha Parsons, Savannah; Treasurer—J. Fogle, Columbus; Executive Committee—W. Johnson, U. Van Geison, A. F. Bignon, E. W. Robbins, and W. L. Hollifield.

This meeting adjourned to meet as the Georgia State Dental Society, at Savannah, on the second Wednesday of June, 1860.

The constitution of this association required that every applicant for membership should be examined on operative and mechanical dentistry, or in either one, if the applicant be practicing a specialty.

This requirement later created dissensions and discord. Some refused to submit to an examination by one whom they considered at best no more than their equal. Although this controversy was carried on with some warmth, it is not thought to have been the only cause for disruption of the society. Political events were then maturing. The war between the states shortly followed. The turbulent condition of the country, and the departure of so many of its members to the front had a disastrous effect on this young organization. So far as the records show, a second meeting at Savannah on the second Wednesday of June, 1860, and a third at Augusta, May 7, 1861, seem to have terminated the society's career.

The impoverishing, disrupting and disorganizing influences of the civil

war were so great that several years passed before the profession sufficiently recovered to again assert itself by forming a state organization. On the 30th of July, 1869, a few practitioners assembled at Atlanta with this object in view. This meeting resulted in the election of Dr. W. H. Burr, of Madison, president; Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Augusta, corresponding secretary; and Dr. T. J. Crow, of Macon, recording secretary, of a preliminary organization preparatory to forming a state society. This accomplished, the meeting adjourned to meet later at Savannah.

At a meeting held at Savannah, December 28, 1869, the organization of the present Georgia State Dental Society was completed. The following gentlemen were present: W. H. Burr, Madison; J. P. H. Brown, Augusta; A. C. Ford, Atlanta; F. Y. Clark, E. Parsons, E. M. Postley, W. Johnson, H. I. Royal, E. L. Engle, Savannah; H. A. Lowrance, Athens; E. M. Allen, Marietta.

W. H. Burr was elected president; J. P. H. Brown, corresponding secretary, and A. C. Ford, recording secretary *pro tem*. C. A. Harley of South Carolina, P. P. Lewis of Florida, and Mr. Samuel Hape of Atlanta, Ga., were present, and were elected honorary members. Dr. W. H. Burr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this society instruct its delegates to the Southern Dental Association and the American Dental Association to request said associations to appoint committees to petition congress to appoint dentists in the army and navy of the United States.

A committee was appointed to prepare a paper upon "The Care and General Treatment of the Teeth" for general reading.

The following officers were then elected: President—F. Y. Clark, Savannah; First Vice-President—E. M. Allen, Marietta; Second Vice-President—H. A. Lowrance, Athens; Corresponding Secretary—J. P. H. Brown, Augusta; Recording Secretary—A. C. Ford, Atlanta; Treasurer—W. Johnson, Savannah.

Dr. E. S. Billups exhibited two specimens of exostosis, and a lower molar with three roots. Dr. G. P. Campbell exhibited an interesting specimen of salivary calculus from the mouth of a negro.

During a discussion on the subject, dentures made on vulcanite base were generally condemned.

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of obtaining a charter for the society.

Dental colleges were urged to adopt a preliminary educational requirement.

Patent rights upon professional matters were condemned.

The practicability of the "Green burring engine" was referred to a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Dr. E. M. Allen exhibited specimens of the "Pyroxaline base." An alloy of silver and platinum was suggested as a base for artificial dentures.

During the meeting, the following named members were admitted to the society: Thomas J. Jones, Sparta; J. P. Campbell, Marietta; M. A. Shackelford, Hogansville; E. S. Billups, Albert Hape, L. D. Carpenter, J. T. Campbell, J. B. Murphey, Atlanta; Sidney G. Holland, Augusta; M. H. Thomas, Monroe; R. A. McDonald, Griffin; B. B. Alfred, LaGrange; W. T. Cole, Newnan.

The third annual session was held at Augusta on April 6, 1871. The following were elected members: R. J. Hampton, M. S. Jobson, Perry; D. S. Wright, Macon; A. F. Bignon, W. E. Spears, H. T. Campfield, Augusta. Dr. S. J. Cobb, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. S. McDonald, of Aiken, S. C., were elected honorary members.

The committee on mechanical dentistry, in its report, recommended gold plates as being far superior to either vulcanite or celluloid.

Dr. E. Parsons exhibited a case of excessive exostosis. The patient had been treated by physicians for facial neuralgia without relief.

Dr. E. Y. Clark recommended heavy gold foil for filling. He stated that he could pack one-third more heavy foil in a cavity than he could lighter foil. He also recommended oxichloride of zinc for capping nerves.

The death of Dr. Warren Johnson, of Savannah, was announced.

A committee was appointed to have printed for free distribution a number of pamphlets on "Care of the Teeth."

The fourth annual session was held at Atlanta, April 3, 1872. The following new members were elected: Wm. Crenshaw, E. B. Marshall, Atlanta; Rufe W. Thornton, Calhoun; R. B. Adair, Gainesville; J. M. Lunquest, Thomaston; L. S. Morse, Forsyth; Robert Hampton, Rome; George W. McElhaney, West Point; W. F. Tigner, Columbus; George Patterson, Waynesboro.

The importance of higher dental education was discussed, after which a committee was appointed to present the matter to other states and to the national societies.

The fifth annual session was held at Columbus, Ga., April 2, 1873. The following members were elected: L. P. Anderson, Brunswick; J. L. Fogg, Barnesville; W. F. Ford, T. W. Hentz, Columbus.

Dr. A. C. Ford, in his report upon operative dentistry, highly recommended the Morrison dental engine. He described how he had filled a cavity on the

grinding surface of a first inferior molar, and excavated the cavity thoroughly with the Morrison engine, leaving a small portion of partially decayed dentine over the pulp. He then flooded the cavity with creosote, then covered the floor of the cavity with three thicknesses of bibulous paper saturated with a solution of pure rubber in chloroform, and after the chloroform had evaporated filled the cavity with cement plomb.

Dr. Tigner asked for information regarding the use of the rubber dam. Dr. Ford, in reply, expressed his confidence in the usefulness of the rubber dam, explained how it was used and stated that with the exercise of patience, it could be applied to nearly all teeth. He had learned to use it at a clinic of the Southern Dental Association at New Orleans.

Dr. McElhaney considered the rubber dam one of the greatest improvements in operative dentistry, and thought that Dr. Barnum merited the thanks of the entire dental profession for its introduction.

The members became enthusiastic over a project to endow a Southern dental college. Resolutions were presented, and a committee appointed in furtherance of the project. The scheme was later found to be impracticable.

Dr. Ford excavated a cavity in a left superior bicuspid with the dental engine, and then filled it with Pack's pellets and Mr. Samuel Hape's gold foil No. 30. Dr. Jobson excavated a cavity in a superior third molar with the Morrison dental engine, and then filled it with Hape's No. 4 gold foil, using a Snow & Lewis automatic mallet. Dr. Ford demonstrated the use of the rubber dam, selecting a difficult position, in a lower third molar. He used a Spankler clamp. It was left in position fifteen minutes and the demonstration was pronounced a complete success.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Atlanta, May 11, 1874. The following new members were elected: John H. Coyle, Thomasville; W. B. Rivers, Alford; Chas. Allen, Marietta; J. P. Holmes, J. D. McKeller, Macon; L. S. Ledbetter, Cedartown; J. W. Murrell, Athens; D. Smith, Valdosta; J. A. Hart, Hawkinsville. John A. Chapple and Frank Holland, of Atlanta, and Allen Brown, of Blackshear, being under age, were elected probationary members. J. W. Perkins, M. D., of Atlanta, and G. F. S. Wright, of South Carolina, were elected honorary members.

Dr. G. F. S. Wright, of South Carolina, was invited to show the working of an electric dental engine and an automatic plugging mallet.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Atlanta, May 10, 1875. The following new members were elected: W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta; D. L. Ricks, Quitman; S. G. Roberts, Cuthbert; R. A. Holliday, Atlanta.

The merits of celluloid and vulcanite were discussed at some length.

The eighth annual meeting was held at Atlanta, May 10, 1876. The following new members were elected: J. M. Mason, Macon; Jas. A. Pendleton, Athens; J. A. Tigner, Cartersville; A. L. Smith, Valdosta; G. W. H. Whitaker, Sandersville; E. L. Moore, Griffin.

The ninth annual meeting was held at Macon, May 8, 1877. The following new members were elected: W. R. Holmes, Macon; D. P. Holloway, W. P. Burt, Americus; S. Newman, Eatonton; E. E. Parsons, Warrenton; J. B. Albon, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr Thomas recommended tincture of aconite for periodontitis. Dr. Ford suggested an alcoholic tincture for pyorrhea. Dr. Parsons reported a case of tetanus treated by him which was caused by a diseased third molar. Dr. J. A. Chapple reported thirty cases of molars devitalized and filled without filling the fangs. They were simply cleaned, medicated and filled over. He recommended that practice.

The tenth annual meeting convened at Atlanta, July 29, 1878. The following members were elected: A. S. Moore, Knoxville; S. M. Roach, Savannah; A. C. Quillian, Thomson; Jas. M. Blalock, Thomaston; G. H. Winkler, A. L. Avery, Augusta.

Dr. Winkler reported a case of successful replantation. Dr. Chapple reported a case of replantation of two incisors. Dr. Marshall reported a case in which he had extracted four upper incisors on account of disease at the apex, and, after filling the root, had successfully replanted them. Dr. Thomas offered a resolution as a testimonial of appreciation to Dr. Barnum for his gift to the profession of the rubber dam, accompanying the same with a donation of twenty dollars.

The eleventh annual meeting convened in Augusta, July 8, 1879. The following new members were elected: W. W. Ford, Macon; W. G. Ashton, Cuthbert; A. G. Bouton, Savannah; S. B. Barfield, Macon.

This session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of professional affairs other than those concerned with science and practice. The most important matter brought before the society was a much needed revision of the dental law. After a careful and thoughtful consideration of the matter, it was deemed best to frame a new law more in accord with present conditions. Committees were appointed to take the matter in charge. The executive committee was empowered to obtain a charter incorporating the society.

Dr. E. Parsons presented for criticism a pamphlet entitled, "Conservation of the Teeth," intended for general distribution as a means of educating the public.

The twelfth annual session was held in Atlanta, May 11-14, 1880. These

new members were elected: D. Hopps, Savannah; E. G. Murrah, Lexington; J. P. Fann, Dalton; J. H. Moncrief, Greensboro; Wm. G. Allen, Cotton Hill.

Dr. E. Parsons gave his formula for a local anesthetic for external application, as follows: \mathcal{R} Chloroform, 8 drams; Tr. aconite root, 8 drams; Tr. capsicum, 2 drams; Tr. pillatory, 2 drams; Oil cloves, 2 drams; Gum camphor, 2 drams.

Anaesthetics being under discussion, Dr. Parsons said he had noticed anaesthetic properties in wintergreen. Dr. John H. Coyle preferred chloroform to either hydrobromic ether or nitrous oxide gas. He said he had given chloroform many hundred times and considered it safe when given in a recumbent position.

The thirteenth annual session was held in Savannah, May 11-14, 1881. These new members were elected: J. P. Huntley, LaGrange; B. H. Patterson, Baxley; Allen Brown, Blackshear; T. G. Cowardin, Savannah; M. G. Little, Crawford; S. M. Roach, John G. Keller, Savannah; N. A. Williams, Nashville; J. W. Daniels, Reidsville; Albert Lefler, Savannah; W. L. Smith, Cochran; T. J. Key, MacVile; S. A. White, T. E. Besselieu, Savannah.

Discussion of excessive hemorrhage from extractions and the various methods employed in preventing the same consumed most of the first session. All used compresses in some manner, and generally in combination with perchloride of iron. Some used tannin and others burnt alum. Spontaneous or chemical abrasion at the necks of teeth, causes, effects, and methods of treatment, received an intelligent and earnest discussion.

The fourteenth annual session was held in the office of Drs. J. P. and W. R. Holmes, Macon, Ga., May 9-13, 1882. The new members elected were: B. H. Catching, A. W. Hambricht, Atlanta; R. G. Jones, Dawson; T. L. Jenkins, Hamilton; E. E. Parson, Warrenton (reinstated); C. L. Toole, Macon; S. G. Holland, Atlanta.

Drs. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn.; W. W. Evans, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Semmes, from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, were present as visitors. The investigating committee preferred charges for violation of the code of ethics. One prominent member had placed a large painted sign with his picture in a public place. Another had used the public prints to advertise painless extraction and a cure-all remedy. Still another had advertised low prices and guaranteed work of special design. The discussion grew heated and one member tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The fifteenth annual session was held in the city hall at Atlanta, July 30, 1883. These members were elected: J. S. N. Snow, Quitman; C. T. Osborn, Albany; A. H. Best, Savannah; G. A. Patrick, Augusta; B. H. Teague, Aiken,

S. C. (corresponding member); S. B. Adair, Gainesville; G. L. Ford, Macon; W. L. Sawyer, Thomaston; H. M. Grannis, Orlando, Fla. (corresponding member); W. G. Browne, Atlanta; J. A. Thornton, Jr., Calhoun; W. R. Christian, West Point; G. P. Campbell, McDonough; J. W. Cooley, Frank Holland, Atlanta.

This session was held in conjunction with the Southern Dental Association. \$100 was donated to the Southern Dental Association to help defray its expenses.

The sixteenth annual session was held in Atlanta, May 13-16, 1884. William Crenshaw, of Atlanta, and A. O. Best, of Savannah, were elected members and W. N. Morrison, of St. Louis, Mo., was present as a visitor. A communication was received and read, presenting the plans of organizing a national dental society, to meet annually in Washington, D. C., signed by Frank Abbott, New York; J. E. Craven, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. S. Stockwell, Springfield, Mass.; W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta, Ga.; B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga.; T. B. Welch, Philadelphia, Pa.

In accordance with this communication, the following delegates were elected to proceed to Washington, D. C., and participate in this organization: Drs. Catchings, Winkler, Wardlaw, Parsons, Carpenter and Bouton.

The seventeenth annual session was held in Savannah, May 12-15, 1885. The new members elected were: J. C. Brewer, Blackshear; J. B. Cone, Ivanhoe.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held in Masonic hall, Macon, May 11-14, 1886. The new members elected were: H. E. Hyman, Tennille; H. M. Clark, Milledgeville; E. F. Adair, Gainesville; W. P. Burt, Americus; E. F. Moore, Forsyth; R. Y. Henley, Atlanta; G. T. Neal, Thomson; W. S. Jordan, J. S. Fann, W. H. Weaver, Eatonton.

The visitors present were Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, of New Orleans, La.

At this meeting the deaths of three members were reported—J. P. Holmes, A. H. Best and M. S. Jobson.

The merits of bridge work were discussed by Dr. W. W. Ford, who said he did not have a favorable opinion of bridge work and did not believe it could be made to last longer than three years, as the cement would disintegrate and induce additional decay.

The executive committee made a report upon the prosecution of persons who had been practicing illegally in the state. The committee was authorized to draw on the treasurer for funds to reimburse the members for the expenses of the prosecutions.

The nineteenth meeting assembled at Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, May 25, 1887. The new members elected were: D. D. Atkinson, Brunswick; H. H. Johnson, Hawkinsville; F. P. Gale, Brunswick; H. S. Colding, Savannah; P. H. Alexander, Alapaha; A. T. Summerlin, Excelsior; J. S. Thompson, Atlanta; W. W. Hill, Washington. The visitors present were: J. M. Jones and Dr. Blair, of Jacksonville, Fla., and B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C. All were elected honorary members.

One of the unrecorded features of this meeting, was the stormy opposition raised against the establishment of a dental college in Atlanta. It was during this year that the Southern Dental College was about to be organized. The faculty had been selected, and notice had been given. It was feared by many that the state would be absolutely overrun with dentists should this be done. Both threats and persuasive means were used to prevent the completion of the organization, but without avail. Time has shown that the step was a wise one. Now, instead of one, two schools are flourishing, and the profession is no more crowded than then.

The society met in Dalton, August 22-25, 1888. The new members elected were: E. B. Marshall, Thomas W. Hogan, Rome; Frank H. Field, Dalton.

Resolutions were read on the death of Dr. J. R. Walker, an honorary member of New Orleans. The visitors were: J. Y. Crawford, W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Manis (physician), and Dr. Gordon (physician), Dalton.

The twenty-first annual meeting met at the Ocean House, Tybee Island, near Savannah, June 11, 1889. The new members elected were: J. H. Boozer, Cuthbert; J. W. Daniel, Savannah; T. S. Daniel, Wadley; J. R. Parramore, Valdosta; B. W. Cabbage, Savannah.

The Dental Protective Association was indorsed and members urged to join. In response to a call, made through a letter from Dr. Louis Ottofy, of Chicago, Ill., twenty-five dollars was sent as a donation to the expense of tabulating the condition of pre-historic skulls in the museums of the country.

The twenty-second session was held in the court house in Gainesville, July 9, 1890. The new members elected were: M. M. Ham, Gainesville; R. E. Cason, Cartersville; A. C. Quilliam, Thomson.

These visitors were present, who were elected honorary members: W. H. Atkinson, New York; D. Genese, Baltimore, Md.; I. Simpson, Rock Hill, S. C.; J. W. Oslin, M. D., J. W. Bailey, M. D., Gainesville, Ga.; A. H. Gilson, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Vernon, St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.

Resolutions were offered and adopted on the death of Drs. E. Parsons, of Savannah, and E. M. Allen, of Marietta.

Dr. W. H. Atkinson made a cohesive gold filling from gold prepared from the ore found at Gainesville. Dr. J. B. Vernon made an all gold bridge extending from the first bicuspid to the third molar. Dr. D. Genese fitted a new patented crown. Dr. A. H. Gilson showed a method of contouring a front tooth with a molded filling. Dr. H. H. Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., showed his method of making and occluding an all gold shell crown. Dr. J. A. Chapple, LaGrange, Ga., removed a decayed root and implanted a lateral incisor for a girl of thirteen years.

The society endorsed the action of the National Association of Dental Faculties in increasing the term of study from two to three years.

The twenty-third session was held at Hotel St. Simons, St. Simon Island, May 19, 1891. The new members elected were: F. C. Wilson, Savannah; G. B. Moore, Columbus.

Dr. H. H. Johnson made a piece of bridge work extending from the lateral incisor to the first molar, using porcelain facings in front and a gold shell on the first molar. Dr. Frank Holland demonstrated knuckling gold fillings, using the Bonville electric mallet; Dr. John H. Coyle, gold filling, showing the new Coyle-Reese engine mallet; Dr. S. A. White, contouring with amalgam.

The society again endorsed Dr. Crouse and the Dental Protective Association.

The twenty-fourth meeting was held in the masonic temple, at Rome, July 19, 1892. The new members elected were: W. G. McGee, Elberton; J. A. Walls, Rome; H. R. Jewett, Atlanta; G. R. Lovelace, Hamilton; W. L. Cason, Sandersville; Thomas Cole, Newman; T. P. Hinman, Atlanta.

A resolution was passed that the society send a member of the examining board as a delegate to the National Association of Dental Examiners each year and pay his expenses. Dr. D. D. Atkinson was elected for this year.

The twenty-fifth session was held in Atlanta, May 9, 1893. Dr. H. H. Johnson offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are about 2,000 inmates of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum shut in from the outside world, without the possibility of obtaining proper dental service, and inasmuch as the affections of the teeth, as well as coherent diseases, wear on the nervous system, producing irritation that is decidedly detrimental to the comfort, welfare and recovery of the patients, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Georgia State Dental Society that the appointment of a dental surgeon to the Georgia Lunatic Asylum would be a humane and Christian act, and that this society urgently recommends the same.

Dr. Johnson was appointed chairman of a committee to carry the resolution into effect. This matter was accomplished in 1900, after persistent effort of seven years. The new members elected were R. R. Hope, Washington; W. R. Tyler, Atlanta; J. E. Cramer, Fairburn; S. W. Foster, Decatur, Ala., (honorary).

The twenty-sixth session was held in the Hotel Tybee, Tybee Island, June 13, 1894. The new members elected were: D. S. Arnold, B. Cubbage, O. G. Mingledorff, O. T. Kenan, Savannah. These visitors were elected honorary members: B. B. Smith, Gainseville, Fla.; W. A. McQuaig, Lake City, Fla.; C. B. Colson, Charleston, S. C.

Resolutions were presented and read on the death of three members—Drs. G. W. McElhaney, E. M. Allen and W. C. Wardlaw.

Dr. H. H. Johnson offered a resolution that a dental exhibit, as a nucleus, be commenced in the museum of the state capitol building, which was adopted. The movement was never carried out.

The twenty-seventh session was held at the Wigwam Hotel, Indian Spring, June 11, 1895. A committee was appointed to revise the dental law and have the draft presented to the legislature for passage. The office of journal editor was created, whose duty it would be to edit the proceedings and have them printed in pamphlet form.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting was held at Warm Springs, June 9, 1896. Resolutions were presented on the death of Dr. G. W. H. Whitaker. It was resolved that "as a society, we do not recommend the union of the Southern and American Dental Associations."

The twenty-ninth meeting was also held at Warm Springs, June, 1897.

The thirtieth session was held at Lithia Springs, June 7, 1898.

These events bring the history of this society down to a recent period, and to where its proceedings may be found in recent issues of current periodicals, or in the booklets which have been issued for four years.

At the next meeting, the society journal, the "Dental World," was organized, and the proceedings of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, will be found in these volumes. It may also be noted that nearly all of the papers and proceedings of the years 1887 to 1896, inclusive, may be found in the pages of the old "Southern Dental Journal."

The following have served as president of the society from its organization in 1869, to date, 1908:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| *Dr. W. H. Burr.....1869 | Dr. E. Parsons.....1872 |
| *Dr. F. Y. Clark.....1870 | Dr. E. M. Allen.....1873 |
| *Dr. F. Y. Clark.....1871 | *Dr. Arthur C. Ford.....1874 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| *Dr. Geo. W. Patterson..... | 1875 | Dr. S. M. Roach..... | 1893 |
| Dr. Geo. W. McElhenny..... | 1876 | Dr. N. A. Williams..... | 1894 |
| Dr. L. D. Carpenter..... | 1877 | Dr. W. W. Hill..... | 1895 |
| Dr. M. H. Thomas..... | 1878 | Dr. H. S. Colding..... | 1896 |
| *Dr. W. C. Wardlaw..... | 1879 | *Dr. J. A. Chapple..... | 1897 |
| Dr. G. W. H. Whitaker..... | 1880 | Dr. H. D. Wilson..... | 1898 |
| Dr. R. W. Thornton..... | 1881 | *Dr. C. V. Rosser..... | 1899 |
| Dr. W. W. Ford..... | 1882 | Dr. M. N. Nixon..... | 1900 |
| Dr. D. Hopps..... | 1883 | Dr. W. H. Weaver..... | 1901 |
| Dr. George H. Winkler..... | 1884 | Dr. H. A. Lowrance..... | 1901 |
| Dr. A. G. Bouton..... | 1885 | Dr. H. H. Johnson..... | 1902 |
| Dr. John H. Coyle..... | 1886 | Dr. J. M. Mason..... | 1903 |
| Dr. C. T. Osborn..... | 1887 | Dr. A. M. Jackson..... | 1904 |
| Dr. B. H. Patterson..... | 1888 | Dr. Frank Holland..... | 1905 |
| *Dr. S. A. White..... | 1889 | Dr. S. H. McKee..... | 1906 |
| Dr. S. B. Barfield..... | 1890 | Dr. William Crenshaw..... | 1907 |
| Dr. R. B. Adair..... | 1891 | Dr. T. C. Gibson..... | 1908 |
| *Dr. W. G. Browne..... | 1892 | †Deceased | |

The secretaries of the society, from its organization to date, were:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| A. C. Ford, Atlanta..... | 1869-70 | G. W. H. Whitaker, Sandersville... | 1882-84 |
| L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta..... | 1871 | W. L. Smith, Hawkinsville..... | 1885-87 |
| R. I. Hampton..... | 1872 | H. H. Johnson, Hawkinsville..... | 1888 |
| L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta..... | 1873-74 | C. A. Ryder..... | 1889 |
| D. Smith, Valdosta..... | 1875 | J. H. Boozer, Cuthbert..... | 1890 |
| William Crenshaw, Atlanta..... | 1876 | S. H. McKee, Americus..... | 1891-1904 |
| J. A. Chapple, LaGrange..... | 1877 | C. Whittington..... | 1905 |
| R. A. Holiday, Atlanta..... | 1878-81 | DeLos L. Hill..... | 1906-1909 |

During the thirty-nine years of its existence, 106 individuals brought before the society 264 essays. A few essayists, but very few, were visitors, especially invited to favor the society with their views upon subjects on which they were well versed. The field of dental science has been well covered, and the underlying sciences have by no means been neglected. The society has kept well abreast of the times. The subjects selected for essays and discussions were the latest before the profession when brought before it. This is its permanent and visible work. Above and beyond this, however, and equally important, and equally helpful, is the uplift it has given to the profession in the state by bringing its members into social and working contact, and thereby providing for their own professional advancement. They have also, while doing this, been instrumental in providing educational facilities for the oncoming professional successors, and have thus assured the community of a full quota of well qualified dental practitioners.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Atlanta Society of Dental Surgeons which was organized May 25, 1905, and meets the third Friday of each month in Atlanta. The present officers are: President, M. N. Mixon; Vice-President, C. M. Barnwell; Secretary, G. S. Tigner; Treasurer, D. L. Hill.

MAINE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY H. A. KELLEY, D. M. D., PORTLAND, ME.

The Maine Dental Society was organized at Brunswick, Me., on September 25, 1866, some fifteen dentists being present at the meeting in answer to the following call sent out by Dr. A. K. Gilmore, of Bath Me.:

We, the undersigned, hereby call a dental convention for the purpose of forming a Maine Dental society to cultivate the science and art of dentistry, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists and to promote among them mutual improvement and goodwill, and solicit the attendance of the dentists of Maine at the new Medical College building, Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock a. m., for that purpose. It is important to have a full attendance from all parts of the state.

A. K. GILMORE, Bath.

WILLIAM RANDALL, Farmington.

STROUT & FILLEBROWN, Lewiston.

COBURN & FREESE, Lewiston.

THOMAS HALEY, Biddeford.

L. GILMORE, Gardiner.

E. BACON, Portland.

J. W. TRUSSELL, Rockland.

J. MASON, Saco.

In answer to the call, there met at the time and place specified the following dentists: E. Bacon, C. N. Pierce, Portland; A. K. Gilmore, E. S. Laughton, Bath; D. S. Grandin, J. H. Lombard, Brunswick; William Randall, Farmington; Thomas Fillebrown, Lewiston; Thomas Haley, Biddeford; I. A. Salmon, Boston, Mass.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. A. K. Gilmore. Dr. William Randall was made chairman and Dr. Thomas Fillebrown secretary. Drs. Gilmore, Haley and Pierce were chosen a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for a permanent dental association. The constitution was adopted later in the day and signed by the above men, and the following, who arrived for the afternoon session: J. B. Fillebrown, Winthrop; G. W. Reed, Gardiner; E. Coburn, J. W. Freese, Lewiston, and J. P. Wentworth, Augusta.

The following officers were chosen at this meeting: President, E. Bacon;

Vice-President, William Randall; Recording Secretary, Thomas Fillebrown; Corresponding Secretary, A. K. Gilmore; Treasurer, J. B. Fillebrown; Librarian, C. N. Pierce; Executive Committee—A. K. Gilmore, Thomas Haley, C. N. Pierce, D. S. Grandin, G. W. Reed.

Letters expressing good will toward the association and wishes for its success were read from E. J. Roberts, Vassalboro; I. Snell, Augusta; J. W. Trussell, Rockland, and H. A. Robinson, Foxcroft.

The subjects discussed by the society at its first meeting were: "How Should Children's Teeth be Treated"; "Permanent Teeth—Regulating, Filling, Extracting"; "Treatment of Exposed Nerves and Alveolar Inflammation"; "Taking Impressions for Artificial Teeth—The Importance of Temporary Plates and How Soon after Extraction they Should be Inserted".

The Maine Dental Society was incorporated in 1867. There are now 115 active members, active membership being limited to the state of Maine.

In 1868 the society made an effort to have the legislature enact a law regulating dentistry. A committee, consisting of Drs. Thomas Fillebrown, William Randall, Thomas Haley, I. Snell and E. Bacon, presented the matter to the legislature. It was not until 1891, however, that a law regulating the practice of dentistry in Maine was passed. Among its provisions was one for a board of registration, the first members of which were: Drs. E. J. Roberts, Augusta, chairman; D. W. Fellows, Portland, secretary; L. S. Chilcott, Bangor; F. C. Sawyer, Skowhegan; R. B. Miller, Rockland.

In 1895, Dr. R. B. Miller, in a paper on "Education of the Public", advocated publication by the society of a "short, practical treatise on the teeth and their care, to be furnished to the members of the profession for general distribution". This matter was referred to a committee, but the treatise was never published.

In 1901, the society received a letter from Dr. W. E. Walker, of the National Dental Association, upon the subject of "Oral Hygiene in Our Public Schools," and it was voted that a committee of one, Dr. F. A. Knowlton, be chosen to study and report upon this subject to the society. The following year Dr. Knowlton reported that ten dentists of the society had agreed to examine children's teeth in their respective localities and send the results to Dr. Walker.

In 1896, Dr. H. A. Kelley, of Portland, read a paper entitled, "What Dentistry Owes the People", before the society, and gave an outline of the work proposed by the dental infirmary in Portland. In 1897, Dr. Kelley read another paper, "A Year's Work Among the Poor", before the society, giving an interesting and gratifying account of the charitable work that had been

done by Drs. Fellows, Packard and himself, at the Portland dental infirmary. This infirmary was opened February 9, 1897, but ceased to exist after a few years because it was deposed from its quarters at the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The Maine Dental Society holds a three days' annual meeting, beginning on the third Thursday in June, the place being selected by the executive committee.

At present the officers consist of: W. R. Bibber, Eastport, President; F. H. Mead, Bangor, Vice-President; H. A. Kelley, Portland, Secretary; E. J. Roberts, Augusta, Treasurer; D. W. Fellows, Portland, Librarian. Executive Committee: E. P. Blanchard, Portland; E. L. Hall, Augusta; I. E. Pendleton, Lewiston; J. P. Lancaster, Madison; Archer Jordan, Auburn.

OHIO STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY F. R. CHAPMAN, M. S., D. D. S., B. S., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Central Ohio Dental Society held in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on May 21, 1866, a motion was made, by the late Dr. J. B. Beauman, of Columbus, and adopted that a committee be appointed to take such steps and adopt such measures as were necessary to bring the dentists of the state together for the organization of a state society.

The committee was duly appointed, and as a result of its deliberations the following "call" was issued, signed by fifty-five dentists:

The entire dental profession of the state of Ohio is hereby cordially invited to meet in mass convention in the city of Columbus, in Nauten's Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of June, 1866, to form a state dental society, and to devise and adopt such other measures as tend to elevate and advance the interests of the profession.

Come up, brethren, and let us have such a meeting as our profession has not yet known! The advantages to be derived from such an organization cannot be overestimated. Other states around are organized, shall Ohio lag behind?

Pursuant to this "call" forty-one members of the profession met at the time and place announced. Temporary officers and committees on constitution and by-laws and on code and ethics were appointed. These committees having reported, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—George Watt; First Vice President—G. W. Keely; Second Vice President—B. F. Robinson; Recording Secretary—H. A. Smith; Corresponding Secretary—A. W. Maxwell; Treasurer—M. De Camp.

Much time at this first meeting was spent in discussion the provisions of a bill regulating the practice of dentistry then before the legislature. This, the first such bill to be introduced in this state, was made a law at the 1867-68 session of the legislature.

Another matter to receive much attention at this and subsequent sessions of the society was the onerous burden of the dental vulcanite patents. Dental ethics were also a live subject for discussion.

Many well known names will be found among the following list of charter members: George Watt, George W. Keely, B. F. Robinson, B. Strickland, C. R. Butler, L. Buffett, J. E. Robinson, John Stephan, A. E. Lyman, J. Taft, C. H. James, B. A. Smith, N. W. Williams, A. A. Blount, B. A. Rose, A. W. Maxwell, O. M. Kelsey, M. Decamp, F. H. Rehwinkle, J. B. Beauman, C. H. Harroun, I. Williams, R. Corson, C. S. Cady, J. W. Wortman, John Fowler, J. F. Siddal, W. P. Horton, C. R. Taft, W. E. Lunn, S. D. Tuttle, H. Newington, W. G. Drake, H. C. Howells, A. R. Lord, J. M. Rhodes, B. F. Spellman, F. D. Lord, I. McKinley, E. Conway and F. W. French.

As originally organized, semi-annual meetings were provided for, to be held in May and December. After two years the May meetings were discontinued, and the first Tuesday in December selected as the time for the regular annual meeting. After various changes as to time of meeting the society has been, for the past sixteen years, convening at this time.

In 1884 the society was disbanded in order that a more satisfactory organization might be affected.

On October 30, 1885, the society was reorganized and incorporated, the following officers being elected: President—O. H. James; Vice President—H. H. Harrison; Secretary—J. R. Callahan; Treasurer—George W. Keely.

The reorganized society, which started with eighteen members, has now 638. It meets on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in December, in Columbus. Its meetings are largely attended and have been quite beneficial to the members.

At the present time a strong committee is working on the problem of the care of the teeth of the poor, with especial reference to the patients in the many public charitable institutions of the state. It is hoped that suitable legislation may be secured for the relief of the dental ills of these unfortunates.

The following have served as president and secretary of the association:

PRESIDENTS.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| George Watt. | W. P. Horton. | G. W. Keely. | L. Buffitt. |
| J. Taft. | F. H. Rehwinkle. | B. F. Spellman. | H. A. Smith. |

PRESIDENTS—Continued.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| C. R. Butler. | A. Berry. | G. H. Wilson. | Otto Arnold. |
| C. R. Taft. | C. H. James. | Chas. Welch. | J. B. Beauman. |
| I. Williams. | F. H. Rehwinkel. | W. H. Todd. | J. F. Stephan. |
| J. C. Whinnery. | H. H. Harrison. | Henry Barnes. | S. D. Ruggles. |
| D. R. Jennings. | J. E. Robinson. | L. E. Custer. | H. L. Ambler. |
| F. A. Hunter. | C. M. Wright. | Grant Molyneaux. | H. C. Brown. |
| C. H. Harroun. | W. H. Sedgwick. | L. P. Bethel. | C. I. Keely. |
| A. F. Emminger. | E. G. Betty. | L. L. Barber. | W. H. Whitslar. |
| J. W. Lyder. | J. R. Callahan. | H. F. Harvey. | |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| H. A. Smith. | A. F. Emminger. |
| Will Taft. | W. H. Sillito, 4 terms. |
| A. W. Maxwell. | J. H. Warner, 2 terms. |
| G. W. Keely. | J. R. Callahan, 6 terms. |
| W. M. Merritt. | Otto Arnold, 2 terms. |
| W. M. Herriott. | L. P. Bethel, 5 terms. |
| C. R. Taft, 2 terms. | S. D. Ruggles, 7 terms. |
| J. M. Porter, 2 terms. | F. R. Chapman, 5 terms. |
| H. L. Ambler, 2 terms. | |

Besides the State Dental Society there are in Ohio:

The Akron Dental Society, organized January 10, 1905; meets the first Tuesday of each month. Present officers: President, F. H. Lyder; Vice-President, J. B. Vedder; Secretary, T. F. Watters; Treasurer, J. W. Lyder.

Cleveland Dental Society, organized December 1886, holds eight monthly meetings a year. Present officers: President, M. C. Ramaley; Vice-President, F. H. Acker; Recording Secretary, J. T. Newton; Treasurer, W. S. Sykes.

Columbus Dental Society, organized in 1896, meets the last Tuesday evenings of each month. Present officers: President, H. V. Cottrell; Vice-President, R. R. Smith; Secretary, Gillette Hayden; Treasurer, W. B. Kaiger.

Hamilton Academy of Dental Surgery, organized December 14, 1905, meets monthly. Present officers: President, E. R. Hall; Vice-President, W. B. Caldwell; Secretary, E. L. Henes; Treasurer, E. T. Craven.

Lorain County Dental Society, organized January 20, 1898. Present officers: President, D. S. Husted, Oberlin; Vice-President, W. H. Henkel; Secretary-Treasurer, L. E. Howk, Wellington.

Miami Valley Dental Society, organized April, 1906, meets the first Monday of each month. Present officers: President, P. S. Bollinger, Dayton; Vice-President, H. A. Penfield; Secretary, F. E. Dano, Dayton; Treasurer, M. C. Saul, Dayton.

Northern Ohio Dental Association, organized in 1857, holds its annual meeting in June. Present officers: President, D. H. Ziegler, Cleveland; Vice-President, W. A. Siddall, Cleveland; Recording Secretary, L. G. Vinez, Louisville; Treasurer, S. B. Dewey, Cleveland.

Odontological Society of Cincinnati, organized in 1886, meets monthly. Present officers: President, J. R. Callahan; Vice-President, C. P. McLaughlin; Secretary-Treasurer, S. A. Stuart.

Ohio Valley Dental Society, organized in 1889, holds its annual meeting in May. Present officers: President, C. S. Starkweather, Bellaire; Vice-President, L. B. Peterson, Steubenville; Secretary, W. R. Shannon, Steubenville; Treasurer, W. R. Allison, Steubenville.

Toledo Dental Society, organized October 22, 1889, meets monthly. Present officers: President, W. H. VanDeman; Vice-President, J. J. Welker; Secretary, Burt Abell; Treasurer, A. H. Breitenwischer.

Alumni Association of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. Present officers: President, Frank Sage; First Vice-President, A. G. Rose; Second Vice-President, H. C. Matlack; Secretary-Treasurer, H. T. Smith, all of Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM H. TRUEMAN, D. D. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The organization of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society was not the result of a preconceived idea worked up and developed by a succession of conferences and meetings held for that purpose; on the contrary, it was a spontaneous movement carried through with a rush.

July 9, 1868, the Harris Dental Society of Lancaster and the Lebanon Valley Dental Society began a joint meeting at Litiz Springs. Dr. John McCalla, president of the Harris Dental Society, delivered the address of welcome, and in the course of his remarks, referring to the fact that New York had just organized a state dental society, urged that dentists of Pennsylvania should promptly follow so worthy an example. He presented the matter so forcefully that it was at once taken up with enthusiasm, and Drs. John McCalla, of Lancaster; S. H. Guilford, of Lebanon; W. Nichols Amer, of Lancaster; and W. H. Scholl, of Bernville, Berks County, were appointed a committee to secure the co-operation of other local societies.

Under date of August 31, 1868, this committee issued a circular to all the local societies in the state, urging the importance of the projected movement, and asking to be informed of such action as they might take. Promptly the following societies favoring the enterprise, appointed committees to act with the committee appointed at the Litiz Springs meeting:—the Odontographic Society of Philadelphia, Drs. T. C. Stellwagen, William A. Breen, W. P. Henry and Charles M. Curtis; the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, Drs. James Truman, T. L. Buckingham and Edwin T. Darby; The Cumberland Valley Dental Society, Drs. J. L. Suesserott and George W. Neidich, Mr. W. B. Haycock and Mr. J. C. Miller. Under date of November 16, 1868, this joint committee issued a call asking the local societies to elect delegates, at the rate

of one for every five active members, empowered to represent their fellows in general convention for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps to organize a state society and frame a constitution and by-laws; also, "to make such provisions as may by them be deemed proper and necessary for securing the passage by the next legislature in January, 1869, of laws chartering the institution and regulating the practice of dentistry in this State, the meeting of representatives to take place at the Philadelphia Dental College, No. 108 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the first of December, 1868.

At the appointed time the following delegates assembled: Harris Dental Association—Drs. John McCalla, S. Welchens, W. Nichols Amer and J. Z. Hoffer; Susquehanna Dental Association—Drs. M. D. L. Dodson, H. Gerhart, J. D. Wingate and R. E. Burlan; Cumberland Valley Dental Association—Drs. J. L. Suesserott and G. W. Neidich. Lebanon Valley Dental Association—Drs. S. H. Guilford, W. H. Scholl and W. K. Brenizer; Like Erie Dental Association—Drs. A. B. Robbins, J. G. Templeton and E. W. Pierce; Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania—Drs. C. A. Kingsbury, W. P. Henry, William A. Breen, C. M. Curtis, S. S. Nones, M. Lukens Long, J. W. Moffitt, William C. Head, Ambler Tees and Thomas C. Stellwagen; Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons—Drs. T. L. Buckingham, George T. Barker, James Truman, E. R. Pettit, Robert Huey, Spencer Roberts, John H. Githens, Amos Wert, Edwin T. Darby, Milton Keim, William H. Trueman, William Smedley and Jesse C. Green; Philadelphia Dental College—Professor J. H. McQuillen; Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery—Professor E. Wildman.

Dr. John McCalla, of Lancaster, was elected president, and Dr. George W. Neidich, of Carlisle, was chosen secretary of the convention. A committee appointed for the purpose presented a draft of a constitution, which was taken up section by section and carefully considered. On the morning of the second day this was finally adopted, and signed by the following gentlemen, who thereby became the first members of the State Dental Society of Pennsylvania: John McCalla, George W. Neidich, Samuel Welchens, William Nichols Amer, J. Z. Hoffer, M. D. L. Dodson, Henry Gerhart, John D. Wingate, R. E. Burlan, J. L. Suesserott, J. H. McQuillen, C. A. Kingsbury, *S. S. Nones, M. Lukens Long, *J. W. Moffitt, *Thomas C. Stellwagen, *W. H. Scholl, T. L. Buckingham, *James Truman, *Elihu R. Pettit, John H. Githens, *Jesse C. Green, *J. G. Templeton, *E. M. Pierce, A. B. Robbins, *William Smedley, George T. Barker, Samuel J. Dickey, W. K. Brenizer, W. H. Breen, *William H. Trueman. (Those marked * are still living—11 out of 31).

The society then proceeded to elect its first officers. The following were chosen: President—A. B. Robbins; First Vice President—J. L. Suesserott;

Second Vice President—Samuel Welchens; Recording Secretary—George W. Neidich; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas C. Stellwagen; Treasurer—John McCalla.

They then proceeded to frame a carefully worded dental law, and appointed a committee to present it and urge its adoption by the state legislature. Within five months of its first suggestion, the State Dental Society of Pennsylvania was fully organized, and had a well matured law to regulate the practice of dentistry within the state ready for presentation to the state legislature. This was quick work; those who had it in charge worked in harmony, with energy and enthusiasm.

The society succeeded in procuring a charter from the state legislature which met at Harrisburg, in January, 1869. The charter is dated April 12, 1869. The proposed dental law, however, met with opposition and failed to pass.

In 1872 the charter was amended so as to change the name of the society to the "Pennsylvania State Dental Society."

Each year the legislative committee of the state society presented to the state legislature a bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state. Some unknown and unexplained influence brought their best efforts to naught. Finally, success crowned their efforts; a law was enacted and signed by the governor April 17, 1876. As time has passed, through the state society, the dental law of Pennsylvania has been amended to meet changed condition, until, as it now stands, it is perhaps the best and most equitable of any extant.

While the Pennsylvania State Dental Society has not grown as it should have done to keep pace with the growth in number of dental practitioners, it has done a good work, and an effort is now being made to increase its influence and numbers. Its meetings are held yearly, at such time and place as may be agreed upon from time to time.

Besides the State Dental Society and the Pennsylvania Society of Dental Surgeons, there are these local societies in the state:

Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, organized Dec. 15, 1845. President, Dr. E. Carlton Palmer, Philadelphia; Vice-President, Dr. Robert J. Seymour; Secretary, Dr. J. Clarence Salvas; Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. Wm. H. Trueman. Meets the second Tuesday of each month except July, August and September.

ACADEMY OF STOMATOLOGY.

Organized 1894. President, Dr. Henry C. Register; Vice-President, Dr. Frank D. Gardiner; Secretary, Dr. Lewis W. Darlington; Treasurer, Dr. S. P. Cameron; Libra-

rians, Drs. Wm. H. Trueman and Percy B. McCullough. Meets fourth Tuesday of each month except July and August.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Organized 1890; President, C. N. Peirce, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, William B. Warren, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, I. N. Broomell, Philadelphia; Treasurer, J. H. Gaskill, Philadelphia; meets annually.

BRADFORD DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized May 26, 1905. President, E. A. Hoenig; Vice-President, Wm. P. Brinton; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred J. Urban. Meets the last Friday of each month.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized March 6, 1903. President, Dr. F. B. Evans, Altoona; Vice-President, Dr. J. A. Witter, Tyrone; Secretary, Dr. H. E. Crumbaker, Altoona; Treasurer, Dr. H. A. Wehrle, Altoona. Meets annually the first Tuesday and Wednesday of October.

DENTAL SOCIETY OF CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTIES.

Organized 1894. President, Dr. Joseph Huggins, Downingtown; Vice-President, Dr. J. Harrison Campbell, Media; Secretary, Dr. Charles E. Heald, West Grove; Treasurer, Dr. Harry Smedley, Media. Meets the fourth Wednesday of January, April and October.

ERIE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized in 1904, meets the third Wednesday of each month. Present officers: President, F. H. Abel; Vice-President, J. F. Smith; Secretary, J. M. Horner; Treasurer, C. C. Politt.

FRANKLIN DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized May 9, 1904. President, Ruliff R. Jordan; Vice-President, Clayton J. Peebles; Secretary, Robert G. Hall; Treasurer, Albert Kolb. Meets the first Friday of each month.

HARRIS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 30, 1867, meets the first Friday of each month. Present officers: President, A. W. Rogers, Columbia; Vice-President, B. F. Witner, Lancaster; Secretary, P. R. Byerly, Lancaster; Treasurer, W. H. Trout, Lancaster.

LAKE ERIE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized August 23, 1864, as the Dental Association of Western New York and Pennsylvania. October, 1864, this was changed to The Dental Association of South Western New York and North Western Pennsylvania. The present title was adopted February 5, 1867.

President, Dr. C. C. Taggart, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, Dr. C. L. Mead, Union City; Secretary, Dr. V. H. McAlpin, Warren; Treasurer, Dr. D. C. Dunn, Meadville. Meets annually, the third Tuesday of May.

LEBANON VALLEY DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized October 30, 1874; has its meeting in May. Present officers: President, G. S. Schlegel, Reading; Vice-President, W. B. Mausteller, Harrisburg; Secretary, H. J. Herbine, Pottsville; Treasurer, C. B. Wagner, Lebanon.

LEHIGH VALLEY DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized October 20, 1902. President, J. E. Reaser, Easton; Vice-President, N. C. Heaton, Mauch Chunk; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Solt, Bethlehem; Recording Secretary, Walter Richards, Slatington; Financial Secretary, H. A. Jelly, Allentown; Treasurer, C. A. Bachman, Emanus. Meets the third Monday, bimonthly.

LUZERNE AND LACKAWANNA DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized November 17, 1896, chartered in 1897, meets the third Tuesday evening of each month, except July and August, and holds its annual meeting in December. Present officers: President, A. D. Preston, Scranton; Vice-President, H. D. Matten, Wilkes Barre; Secretary, E. J. Donnegan, Scranton; Treasurer, O. B. Richards, Moosic.

LYCOMING DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized, 1898. President, B. B. Sprout; Vice-President, E. H. Skillman; Secretary, J. P. Snyder; Treasurer, Mary A. Cady, all of Williamsport. Meets quarterly, March, June, September and December.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized, June, 1886. President, A. G. Reinhardt, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, Jos. D. Whiteman, Mercer; Secretary, B. M. Loar, Mount Pleasant; Treasurer, J. A. Libbey, Pittsburgh. Meets in March annually.

WOMAN'S DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized, March 19, 1892; incorporated July 9, 1892. President, Emily W. Wyeth, Philadelphia; Vice-President, H. Belle Whitcomb, Norristown; Secretary, Eliza Yerkes, Philadelphia; Treasurer, (Temporarily), Emily W. Wyeth, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Rebecca Cornish, Collegeville. Meets every two months.

THE EASTERN DENTAL SOCIETY (of Philadelphia).

Formerly the Philadelphia Dental Society, reorganized as The Eastern Dental Society, December 21, 1908. President, Dr. S. V. Santz; Vice-President, Dr. David Feldman; Recording Secretary, Dr. B. S. Krisher; Financial Secretary, Dr. R. Freides; Treasurer, Dr. J. Fisher; Librarian, Dr. L. Jacobs. Meets the first and third Monday of each month.

READING DENTAL SOCIETY.

Organized May 31, 1898, meets the first Thursday of each month except July and August. Present officers: President, Wm. Meter; Vice-President, P. S. Mogel; Secretary, G. S. Schlegel; Treasurer, J. T. Bair.

ODONTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF WEST PHILADELPHIA.

(Membership restricted to dentists located west of the Schuylkill River.)

Organized, 1908. President, Dr. James G. Lane; Vice-President, Dr. Walter L. Mancill; Secretary, Dr. R. R. Parks; Treasurer, Dr. John McClain. Meets monthly.

SUSQUEHANNA DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized May 4, 1864, and incorporated April 26, 1876, meets annually in May. Present officers: President, E. B. Joachim, Athens; Vice-President, C. C. Laubach, Scranton; Recording Secretary, E. J. Donnegan, Scranton; Treasurer, C. C. Walker, Williamsport.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Organized, 1907. President, J. Roscoe Smith; Vice-President, P. H. Smith; Secretary, Wm. J. McKinley; Treasurer, Geo. S. Dilmore. Meets January and June.

BEAVER VALLEY DENTAL SOCIETY.

President, Guy H. Morgan, West Bridgewater; Vice-President, J. H. Todd, Monaca; Secretary, H. C. Wertz, Beaver Falls; Treasurer, H. C. Wertz, Beaver Falls; number of members, 15; Organized February, 1907.

Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Dental College.

Organized (date not given). President, A. Irwin, Camden, N. J.; Vice-President, P. B. McCullough, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, Robert Ferguson; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Haas; Recording Secretary, Franklin E. Jones, Ridley Park, Pa.; Treasurer, Harvey Iredell, New Brunswick, N. J. Meets annually.

Alumni Association University of Pennsylvania, Department of Dentistry.

Organized in 1881, holds its annual meeting in June. Present officers: President, J. G. Lane, Philadelphia; Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Cochran.

Alumni Association of the Department of Dentistry of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Organized 1897, meets annually in June. Present officers: President, Thomas A. Hogan; Vice-President, W. A. Kelley, D. D. S.; Corresponding Secretary, P. T. McParland; Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. Friessell, all of Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY AND DENTAL SOCIETIES IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

II. E. FRIESELL, D. D. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

In order that a history of dentistry in Western Pennsylvania may have a proper setting, it may not be amiss to consider briefly the early history of dentistry, and also of Pittsburgh, the center of all that portion of the state of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains, which is known as Western Pennsylvania, and which differs so greatly from the eastern end of the state in its topography, and in the manners and customs of its people.

The first attempt at civil government in this region was made in 1771. In 1775 a ducking stool was erected at the head of the Ohio.

While there was at least one surgeon with Washington's army, the first physician to settle in Western Pennsylvania, of whom we have any authentic record, was Dr. David Marchand, who located on Little Sewickley Creek, about six miles southwest of Greensburg, in 1770. About the same time Dr. Nathaniel Bedford located in Pittsburgh.

Until a community has sufficient need for the services of the dentist to afford attractive remuneration, we do not find many members of the medical profession taking up this specialty; and because many of the operations of

dentistry apparently require only a fair amount of mechanical dexterity, it is not uncommon in the early history of a community to find the barber and the blacksmith willing to remove an aching tooth; and the history of Western Pennsylvania records at least one cobbler who rounded out his accomplishments by filling the teeth of any who desired such services.

Contemporary with the foregoing class, we have the itinerant dentist, who goes from town to town, thereby accommodating the dental sufferers who would otherwise be without relief.

The following is an excerpt from a letter written in 1855, which will give some idea of dentistry in this community at the period of 1830:

Some twenty years ago (1833), I vegetated in what was then called by many the far West, but now, owing to the railroads, only some twenty-four hours distant from Philadelphia, viz: the western end of the state of Pennsylvania.

A neighboring farmer was blest with eight sons, and having some ambitious views, determined to make one of them (the brightest boy as he thought) a dentist. The lad, who had entertained similar notions, was accordingly apprenticed to a practicing dentist, in an adjoining city, for the term of three months. He soon became thoroughly initiated into the art and mystery of carving sea-horse teeth.

After learning all his tutor knew, he sallied forth with a sea-horse tusk, some files and silk twine. Thus equipped, he was prepared to adopt the words of one of Shakespeare's heroes with a slight modification, as thus: "The mouth's my oyster and with my tusk I'll open it." But he combined amusement with business, for he added to his stock of instruments a good rifle, with bullet-pouch and powder-horn, and was thus enabled to knock over any luckless squirrel that chanced to come in his way, as he journeyed through the woods from house to house in search of employment.

Thus was he prepared to practice dentistry, and practice he did, calling at each house, making himself perfectly at home, and doing all the dentistry that was needed. He was a jovial, good fellow, a perfect ladies' man, because of his good looks, but more especially because of the respectability of his profession.

R. 1855.

The first directory of the "Borough of Pittsburgh," compiled by James M. Riddle, in 1815, records no dentist. There were several physicians and frequently the physician was the proprietor of a "drug, paint and medicine store."

The first dentist of whom we find any record was an itinerant practitioner named A. S. Van Pelt. He came from Philadelphia, and spent part of the month of June, 1822. He stopped at Daily's Hotel, and offered his services to the "inhabitants of this place," with the following recommendation:

Mr. Van Pelt will produce certificates of his character and qualifications as a dentist from the following gentlemen: Philip S. Phisick, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania; Jas. M. Staughton, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Columbia College.

To this was added the names of several other physicians of Philadelphia and Delaware.

The first resident dentist of whom we have any record was A. G. Holmes, who, in 1826, was practicing in an office on the "south side of Second street, between Wood and Market." About 1827 George A. Hetich announced himself as a resident dental surgeon.

About this period, or probably as early as 1825, we find Dr. Ebenezer Merritt located on Smithfield street between Second and Third. Dr. Merritt was born in Redding, Conn., January 13, 1795. He received a common school education, and was graduated at the Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, about the year 1820. Not liking the practice of medicine, he went to Philadelphia and studied dentistry with a French dentist, whose name is unknown, and entered upon practice. After itinerating for a time, he located in Pittsburgh, about the year 1825, and, in 1828, commenced the manufacture of mineral (porcelain) teeth.

In 1829, Dr. Granville Merritt (brother of Dr. Charles Merritt, of New York City), who was born in Redding, Conn., July 19, 1809, came to Pittsburgh and commenced the study of dentistry with his uncle, Dr. E. Merritt, at the same time acting as assistant in the manufacture of porcelain teeth. The uncle and nephew succeeded in making some very creditable teeth, but upon the death of Granville Merritt, in March, 1835, at the early age of twenty-six Dr. E. Merritt abandoned the business.

Dr. Merritt exercised a marked influence in his day, and gave to the world an implement new in dentistry, which has changed the whole course of dental practice; namely, the dental mallet, the introduction of which revolutionized old methods and marked a distinct era in dental history. The original mallet had a head of silver, filled with lead, and an ivory handle. Dr. Merritt used it probably as early as 1828, and Dr. Charles Merritt, when visiting his uncle in 1830, found him filling teeth with soft foil, employing the mallet only in condensing the surface.

After enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Pittsburgh for twenty-seven years, Dr. Merritt removed to Cleveland, in 1852, and engaged in the coal business. He died in the latter city, September 5, 1864, aged sixty-nine years.

Dr. William A. Ward was located, in 1835, in Fourth street, and had been in practice a short while prior. He commenced using the "atmospheric pressure principle" in 1835. In 1841 he published the following interesting announcement:

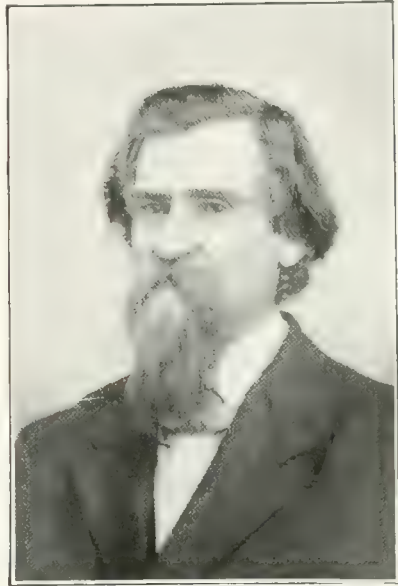
"Wm. A. Ward, Dentist, Fourth Street, between Wood and Smithfield, in the house

formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, Esq.; Hours of business from 9 o'clock until 5 P. M., after which hour he will attend to no one, except in cases of actual necessity. He would further inform those who think proper to employ him, that he expects immediate payment, without the necessity on his part of sending bills."

Burned out by the great fire of 1815, Dr. Ward removed to 278 Penn street, where he practiced until some time after 1853.



W. Bidelle.



G. Washington Biddle, M. D.

Dr. E. Hale, Dr. David Hunt and Benjamin Norris were also in practice in 1835.

Dr. William M. Wright appears to have been the leading dentist of this period (1835). His office was at 71 Fourth street, one door from Wood. He was a student of the sciences, and made the first daguerreotype ever produced in Pittsburgh. In January, 1848, and thereafter, Dr. Wright administered chloroform for the extraction of teeth, and was the first to use an anaesthetic in Allegheny county. That was scarcely four years after Dr. Horace Wells, also a dentist, gave the great boon of anaesthesia to the world. Dr. Wright was a delegate from the Pittsburgh Dental Society to, and one of the organizers of, the American Dental Association, at Niagara Falls, in 1859. In 1860 he removed to London, England, to engage in the practice of his profession.

William Biddle began practice prior to 1830, on Liberty street, afterwards removing to Smithfield. He is credited with being the inventor of the bayonet-shaped forceps, and numerous improvements in forceps and the turn key. He early joined the tide of emigration to the west, and died a few years ago in Oregon.

Thomas McCarthey, a cutler, located on Fifth street (now Fifth avenue), was an expert instrument maker, and made forceps from William Biddle's patterns that are fully equal to the best made today.

About 1836 or 1837, George Washington Biddle, a younger member of the family began to practice with his brother. Sometime prior to 1842, he made and inserted what was probably the first gold crown. He continued in active practice in Pittsburgh for twenty-one years, afterwards locating in Springfield, Ill., where he rendered dental services to Abraham Lincoln, then went to St. Paul, Minn. He spent many years in traveling and prospecting through the northwest, going as far as Idaho during the early western days.

Mr. Biddle, now eighty-seven years of age, is living at Sparta, Ill., and is the oldest living dentist from Western Pennsylvania. He is in good health and in possession of his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. We make the following extract from a letter to his grand-nephew, Dr. J. F. Biddle:

Sparta, Illinois, January 1, 1908.

Dear Nephew:—

'Yours of December 15th is here, asking information as to early conditions of dentistry in Pittsburgh.

I suppose brother William was among the first practitioners of dentistry in Pittsburgh. He had been there some ten or twelve years before I commenced to study dentistry with him.

There were no dental journals, and one book, "Dr. Bell on the Teeth," was all we knew anything about. The first teeth brother used were made by himself from hippopotamus tusk. The first porcelain teeth I knew anything about were made by Dr. Stockton, of Philadelphia. They were very imperfect in form and color compared with those of the present.

Many good permanent gold and amalgam fillings were made as long ago as I know anything about dentistry.

Brother had a good lathe for turning small pieces of steel. I have instruments now he made that are useful yet. I do not know of any small instruments, except burs and a few others, that I cannot make, point and temper. I had a small blacksmith's forge built in my laboratory when I practiced on Smithfield street, and also a small furnace for melting gold, built after the pattern of the one used by Mr. Uffington, the gold beater. I have made nearly all the small instruments I have used up to the present time.

I also put in the first full set of teeth on gold plate, above and below, that I ever saw or heard of being retained in mouth by suction. This was no invention. Got the

idea by seeing a partial set worn by a relative of your grandmother. This was before 1840. I have seen dozens of sets retained by spiral springs, had made them myself, as also did my brother William.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the first person that ever melted, rolled, made, and put on, a real practical gold crown, on a stump or root of a tooth. This was done for your grandfather, my oldest brother, and attracted considerable comment at the time. It was worn for some twelve years or more, to the best of my memory. At the time I made that gold crown, I had never read, heard of, or seen anything of the kind, nor did I fully realize the importance. Made band to closely fit stump; soldered it together; put on stump and trimmed down to fit occluding teeth; soldered on cap or cusp; drilled hole in stump; put in strong gold pin; filled crown with amalgam; tried it on to see if there was enough amalgam, then pushed it down under edge of gum about one-sixteenth of an inch. That's all.

I was in Idaho, in Rocky Mountains, during the big law suit over invention of gold crowns, and knew nothing of it. If my evidence could have been had, I am led to believe I could have broken the claim of originality to that patent.

I am nearly eighty-seven years old, and young as I want to be, and too young to know it all.

Your uncle,

(Signed)

G. W. Biddle.

C. P. Biddle, a nephew of G. W. Biddle, entered the practice of dentistry in 1859, and is at present practicing in Allegheny, with his son, Dr. John F. Biddle, who is a member of the faculty of the dental department of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Another member of this same family, Dr. J. T. Biddle, practiced for a few years in Pittsburgh and then removed to California.

In 1837 we find George P. Schively, dentist, 72 Liberty street, and William Bryan, dentist, 22 Liberty street, near St. Clair. Mr. Bryan also performed cupping and leeching, as an additional accomplishment.

Other dentists practicing in 1837 were: A. Blake, Penn and Pitt streets; William N. Crumpton, 181 Penn street, and J. B. O'Conway, 4th street, between Market and Ferry.

In 1837 T. S. Uffington, gold beater, was located at 56 Wood street, and furnished most of the gold and silver foil used by the dentists in this vicinity and the nearby states. Mr. Uffington's business card claims him to be the first gold beater in America. His son-in-law, J. B. Dunlevy, succeeded to the business and became one of the most expert gold beaters of those days, as Dunlevy's foils were held in high regard by the dentists of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The dentists of this period made most of their instruments and many of them—Dr. Merritt, the Biddles, and the Kings—were expert in this line of work. It was the custom for druggists to carry a stock of artificial teeth,

tooth-brushes, and other dental supplies; and the agents for "Jones, White and McCurdy's teeth," in 1850, were Joseph Douglass, druggist, in Allegheny City, and Joel Moehler, in Pittsburgh.

In 1841, we find added to the list of dentists the name of George B. Fundenburgh, surgeon dentist, St. Clair near Penn street, who practiced dentistry for a short while and then adopted medicine as his calling.

In 1846, Hugh Arters practiced at 118 Liberty street, near St. Clair.

In an issue of the Pittsburgh Post, of December 29, 1846, is the following account of a case in dental practice:

The poor girl went to the doctor to get two teeth plugged, and the way he did it was enough to cut the eye teeth of the wisest. He first leisurely pulled out the two teeth and laid them on a table, and after plugging them in this "detached position" drove them in the jaw again. The poor girl suffered terribly. * * * Save us from such dentistry!

This pioneer in the art of replanting seems to have received little appreciation "in his own country."

About this period Dr. S. P. Hullihen, of Wheeling, sixty miles from Pittsburgh, was performing those dental and oral surgery operations, which stamped him as one of the greatest oral surgeons of his time.

Oral surgery in Pittsburgh was looked after by Dr. A. G. Walter whose skill in general surgery entitles him to be ranked among the great surgeons of America. In a work entitled "Conservative Surgery," issued in 1867, by Dr. Walter, several extensive oral surgery operations are reported.

In 1846 and sometime prior thereto, we find Otto Kuntz, "manufacturer of incorruptible teeth," located on Smithfield street two doors from Fifth, the following being a copy of his announcement:

Always on hand a full assortment of Plate and Pivot Teeth, of a variety of shades, as Simple Plate, Molars, and Bicuspidatoes, Gum Teeth, Screw Pivot Teeth, etc. Teeth and blocks made to order. Dentists supplied with all articles in the profession. All orders from abroad must be accompanied by the cash. Platina always on hand.

The "Dental Register" of this period contains the following report, by Dr. J. M. Todd, a dentist of Monongahela City, of an extraordinary case of second development of the lower jaw:

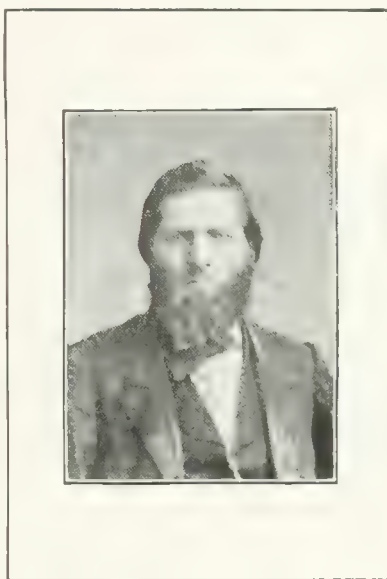
A young lad, aged about twelve years, had his first molar, on the left side below, extracted; a slight fracture of the jaw occurred, which resulted in caries. A considerable discharge took place for about eighteen months. Drs. Biddell and Keys, failing to cure by every means usually employed in such cases, resolved upon its removal. They accordingly proceeded, and on making a free incision from about the region of the

ear to within a short distance of the base of the lower jaw, the carious portion, which comprised about one-half the bone, dropped out.

All diseased portions of bone being removed, the wound was closed, and the parts healed kindly. In the course of a few days, quite a deposit of what appeared to be bone, took the place of the removed portion of bone; this grew and hardened, finally ossified, the articulation seeming complete. The use of the jaw was restored, with but a very little deformity, which consisted of a slight enlargement of the face on the afflicted side, a little too much new bone, and a slight twist of the mouth. But the "wonder of wonders" is yet to be told. The boy is now getting a new set of teeth



Dr. Calvin King.



Courtland King.

on that side also, the first and second molars being already through, with a fair prospect of the rest soon "following suit."

The case is still doing well—the use of the jaw is entirely restored. It rather conflicts with our previous notions of the dental development. To say the least of it, it is a very strange, unaccountable, *lusus naturae*.

A few years later (1855) local practitioners called attention to the fact that fistulous openings on the face could frequently be cured by the extraction of decayed teeth.

Dr. James S. King, sometime prior to 1847, opened an office at 47 Smithfield street. In 1848, he was graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati. He was the first Pittsburgh dentist to receive the degree

of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. King has always been one of the leading dentists of Pittsburgh. He is the author of many articles on dental subjects, and devised the method of capping pulps with creosote and oxid of zinc. At the present writing he is living in Banning, Cal.

Calvin King, a brother of James, began practice in 1847, at the same address, and is still in practice there with his son, Dr. Harvey King. Calvin King is eighty-four years of age, and has practiced continuously at his present



M. Depuy.

location for over sixty years. Like his brother, James, he has always been one of the representative men of the dental profession.

At a latter period, two other brothers of James King took up practice namely, Milton and Courtland. Dr. Courtland was the inventor of the King automatic mallet, an instrument which is considered indispensable by the few operators who have been fortunate enough to obtain it. Dr. Courtland died about five years ago. Dr. Milton King, with his two sons, Drs. Harry M. and Robert S., is still practicing at the original location. For the past sixty years the name of King has worthily represented the dental profession in Pittsburgh.

Sometime between 1840 and 1850 a young physician was won over from medicine to dentistry. He performed his first dental operations in Mercer, Pa. This man, William H. Atkinson, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he

remained in the practice of dentistry until 1861, when he went to New York City, continuing a most distinguished practice there until his death in 1891.

About 1850 several new names appear on the list: G. O. Stearns, L. J. Chamberlin, R. Vandervort, M. Depuy, W. F. Fundenberg and J. Scott. Of the first two, little is known. Dr. Vandervort for many years took an active part in dental matters, and enjoyed an excellent practice.

Moses Depuy was born in 1818, near Canandaigua, N. Y. His early education was obtained in the Canandaigua and Lima academies and in 1837, he studied medicine at the Geneva Medical (now Hobart) College.

In 1841, Dr. Depuy took up the then comparatively new profession of dentistry, practicing two years in New York City, two years in Savannah, Ga., and other parts of the south, coming, in 1846, to eastern Pennsylvania, and in 1849 to Pittsburgh, where he began practice on Wylie avenue. He was one of the organizers of the first dental society in Pittsburgh, being its first secretary. He invented an important improvement in the handles of forceps. With his death, in 1890, was ended a continuous practice of forty-nine years. He has two sons in dental practice in Pittsburgh at the present time, Drs. Leopold and Hiram Depuy.

Dr. Hiram Depuy is a graduate in medicine, as well as dentistry, and has had the advantage of an exceptional education. He has been president of the Odontographic Society, and for a number of years was president of the State Board of Dental Examiners of Pennsylvania.

Dr. W. F. Fundenberg is a brother of Dr. George B. Fundenburg, and a brother-in-law of the famous Dr. S. P. Hullihen, of Wheeling, W. Va. Dr. Fundenberg was one of the organizers of the Dental Association of Allegheny County, in 1852, the sixth dental society to be organized in America. He is a graduate in both medicine and dentistry, and next to Dr. James King is the oldest dental graduate in Pittsburgh. He was succeeded in his practice by his three sons, Drs. Walter H., Edward C., and Charles R., all of whom have been active in matters tending toward the advancement of the dental profession. Dr. Walter H. Fundenberg was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Dental College, and for a number of years was dean of that institution.

About 1856, Drs. Henry Ahl, Charles F. Henosee, H. Manchester, J. Westbay and James T. Hullihen appeared in practice, the last named being a relative of Dr. S. P. Hullihen.

Of the aforesaid pioneer dentists, none are living except G. W. Biddle, Calvin King, Dr. James S. King and Dr. W. F. Fundenberg. Dr. James King now lives on the Pacific and Dr. Fundenberg on the Atlantic coast.

Of the other prominent men who entered dentistry during, or shortly after

the war, and who are still in practice, are Dr. J. G. Templeton and Dr. Hugh W. Arthur.

Dr. Templeton is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. He entered practice in Pittsburgh in 1862. He has always taken an active part in dental society work throughout the country, and was the only Pittsburgh dentist among the organizers of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, at Philadelphia, in December, 1868. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Dental College, and was its first dean, serving in that capacity for several years.

Dr. Hugh W. Arthur is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He is a nephew and a student of Dr. Robert Arthur, one of the pioneers of American dentistry. He is a veteran of the civil war, and served five months' imprisonment on Belle Isle, Va. He commenced practice in Pittsburgh in 1868.

Dr. Arthur has held all the offices of prominence in the local and state societies. He has invented numerous ingenious dental instruments and teaching appliances, the most prominent probably being the typodont: a teaching device that has received the marked approval of the leading dental schools throughout the world. He is still in active practice.

For various reasons, dental societies have had rather a precarious existence in Western Pennsylvania. The first one to be formed was the Dental Association of Allegheny County, the name afterwards being changed to the Pittsburgh Dental Association. It was organized October 2, 1852, and was the sixth dental society to be formed in America. Those actively interested in its organization were: William M. Wright, John Scott, M. Depuy, Robert Vandervort, W. F. Fundenberg and William Bachop. The constitution and bylaws indicate that the men who formed this society were men of culture, education, and the highest professional ideals.

The first officers were: W. M. Wright, President; John Scott, Vice President; M. Depuy, Secretary; Robert Vandervort, Treasurer. An abstract of the constitution and bylaws, as presented by the secretary, is as follows:

The name of this society shall be, "The Dental Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania."

Application for membership must be made in writing, and be acted on at the next ensuing meeting. Three-fourths of the ballots cast shall be necessary for a choice.

The officers of the society shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer.

The duties of the above are the same as are usually incident to the same in other societies.

Duties of members—The members are enrolled in alphabetical order. Each mem-

ber, in the order in which his name occurs, reads before the society an essay on some subject connected with dentistry, so that there shall be at least one essay read at each stated meeting of the society.

The stated meetings of the society are to be held on the first Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The stated meeting in October shall be considered the annual meeting.

No member of this association shall patent any instrument, or invention, that might be of service to other members of the dental profession.

No member of this association shall take a student for a shorter term than two years.

The above abstract presents some of the leading features of the constitution and by-laws of the society. The meetings, thus far, have been well attended and interesting, and it remains to be seen if it will fulfill the expectations of its founders, and allay animosities and promote a feeling of good-fellowship among the members of our profession in this region.

M. DUPUY, Secretary.

Some of the later organizations would be vastly improved by adopting the excellent suggestions in the foregoing.

About 1862 another society was organized for the purpose of maintaining a dental infirmary, where the poorer class of patients might receive dental attention. This infirmary continued about one year. It was operated partly to correct the abuses brought about by the operations of several advertising firms of quack dentists.

On November 10, 1874, the Pittsburgh Dental Association was formed, and continued active until 1890, when it joined forces with the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, which latter society was organized about 1881. The combined societies took the name "Odontographic Society," which a few years later was changed to "Pittsburgh Dental Society," under which name the organization still exists.

In 1895 some of the members of the Odontological Society, who had taken part in the combining of that society with the Pittsburgh Dental Association, withdrew from the Odontographic and reformed the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Duquesne chapter of the Psi Omega Dental fraternity was organized in 1896, and has enjoyed continuous activity. Its meetings are held monthly at the chapter house 3334 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Alumni Association of the Pittsburgh Dental College is a flourishing organization, which was formed in 1898.

The Auxiliary chapter of the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity was organized in 1904, and is in a thriving condition.

Among the younger members of the dental profession in Western Pennsylvania are many whose ability is widely recognized, among them being Dr.

Harrison D. Best, of the Best Tube and Removable Pin, Crown and Bridge System. Dr. C. J. Reynolds has given to the dental profession a number of valuable mechanical appliances, some of which bear his name. Dr. William L. Fickes has devised an appliance for crown and pin removing, has invented a porcelain hollow pin crown, and is considered an authority in dental ceramics. Dr. Ord M. Sorber has served six years as dental surgeon in the United States army, three of which were passed in the Philippines.

In 1908 there are approximately three hundred and fifty dentists practicing in "Greater Pittsburgh," and each of the numerous smaller towns of Western Pennsylvania contains its quota.

The first free dental clinic was established in 1907, by the Western University of Pennsylvania, at the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary in Federal street, the Dispensary Association supplying the room and the university paying for the equipment and maintenance of this charity. Doctors J. S. Ashbrook, W. L. Fickes and Robert Zugsmith compose the dental staff.

TENNESSEE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY CHARLES A. TAVEL, D. D. S., MEMPHIS.

The Tennessee Dental Association was organized in Nashville July 26, 1867. There were gathered in the office of W. H. Morgan, a few of the progressive dentists of that time who laid the corner stone for this society, which has had a continuous and prosperous existence for over forty years and has accomplished a good work throughout the state through the instrumentality of a number of the strong men who were its members. Chief of these was Dr. W. H. Morgan, the first president of the organization who was ably supported by Drs. J. D. Wasson, of Memphis, and J. C. Ross, of Nashville, vice presidents; W. T. Arrington, of Memphis, recording secretary; R. Russell, of Nashville, corresponding secretary and Alexander Hartman, of Murfreesboro, treasurer.

The society has been engaged in constant work for the uplifting of the dental profession and has held its meetings from year to year in various parts of the state, but unfortunately the record of its labors are not available as they appear to be in part altogether lost.

From the partial list of presidents and secretaries, which is printed below, it will be seen that the association has always had the support of the best men in the profession, and that East, Middle and Western Tennessee have contributed alike to the work it was engaged in.

The presidents have been :

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| 1868—William H. Morgan, Nashville. | 1887—Gordon White, Nashville. |
| 1869—William Tarrington, Memphis. | 1888—A. G. White, Springfield. |
| 1870—S. J. Cobb, Nashville. | 1889—William H. Morgan, Nashville. |
| 1871—L. C. Chisholm, Nashville. | 1890—J. L. Mewborn, Memphis. |
| 1872—J. C. Ross, Nashville. | 1891—D. R. Stubblefield, Nashville. |
| 1873—R. Russell, Nashville. | 1892—S. B. Cook, Chattanooga. |
| 1874—E. S. Chisholm, Nashville. | 1893—W. J. Morrison, Nashville. |
| 1875-76—R. R. Freeman, Nashville. | The records for 1894 to 1900 are not available. |
| 1877—H. E. Beach, Clarksville. | 1901—Joseph T. Meadors, Columbia. |
| 1878—S. M. Prothro, Chattanooga. | 1902—W. K. Slater, Knoxville. |
| 1879—Alexander Hartman, Murfreesboro. | 1903—R. Boyd Bogle, Nashville. |
| 1880—W. B. Spencer, Jackson. | 1904—J. D. Towner, Memphis. |
| 1881—A. H. Claywell, Lebanon. | 1905—A. J. Cottrell, Knoxville. |
| 1882—J. H. Prewitt, Madisonville, Ky. | 1906—A. A. McClanahan, Springfield. |
| 1883—J. Y. Crawford, Nashville. | 1907—Charles A. Sevier, Jackson. |
| 1884—J. Y. Lee, Chattanooga. | 1908—John R. Beach, Clarksvills. |
| 1885—Henry W. Morgan, Nashville. | |
| 1886—H. E. Beach, Clarksville. | |

The secretaries of this association have been as follows :

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| 1867-68—William T. Arrington, Memphis. | 1886-87—D. R. Stubblefield, Nashville. |
| 1869-70—H. W. Acres, Memphis. | 1888—P. D. Houston, Lewisburg. |
| 1871—E. S. Chisholm, Nashville. | 1889—J. M. Glenn, Jackson. |
| 1872—L. G. Noel, Nashville. | 1890-91—P. D. Houston, Lewisburg. |
| 1873—Alexander Hartman, Murfreesboro. | 1892—D. R. Stubblefield, Nashville. |
| 1874—J. S. King, Nashville. | 1893—W. W. Jones, Murfreesboro. |
| 1875-76—Henry W. Morgan, Nashville. | The records for 1894 to 1900 are not available. |
| 1877—E. S. Chisholm, Nashville. | 1903—A. S. Page, Columbia. |
| 1878—R. R. Freeman, Nashville. | 1904—J. G. Crews, Jackson. |
| 1879—L. G. Noel, Nashville. | 1905—C. A. Sevier, Jackson. |
| 1880-1-2-3—H. W. Morgan, Nashville. | 1905-6-7-8—Charles A. Tavel, Memphis. |
| 1884—D. B. Blackmore, Nashville. | |
| 1885—A. F. Claywell, Lebanon. | |

The officers elected at the meeting of 1908 are :

- John R. Beach, president, Clarksville.
 C. H. Taylor, 1st vice-president, Memphis.
 Stanley L. Rich, 2d vice-president, Nashville.
 Charles A. Tavel, recording secretary, Memphis.
 D. Lan Kinney, corresponding secretary, Nashville.

KENTUCKY STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY W. M. RANDALL, D. D. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Kentucky State Dental Association was first organized Tuesday, April 24, 1860, by a convention assembled at Lexington, for that purpose.

Those present were Drs. A. S. Talbert, Stoddard Driggs, W. N. Moffett, J. J. Wilson, W. D. Stone, all of Lexington; W. W. Justice, Winchester; Edwin J. Peckover, Nicholasville; William Muir Rogers, Shelbyville; R. Peckover, Paris; John Holmes, Georgetown; James W. Grant, Lancaster, and J. A. McClelland of Louisville. On motion Dr. McClelland was called to the chair and Dr. Muir Rogers was appointed secretary.

Drs. Talbert, Peckover and Driggs were then appointed a committee on constitution. They prepared and presented one which was adopted. The executive committee, Drs. Grant, Peckover and Rogers, reported the following topics for discussion: "Filling Teeth," "Fang Filling," "Treatment of Alveolar Abscess," "Plate Work," "Vulcanite and Hard Rubber Base."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. W. D. Stone, Lexington; Vice President—R. Peckover, Paris; Secretary—Muir Rogers, Shelbyville; Treasurer—J. A. McClelland, Louisville.

After being in session for two days the association adjourned to meet in Louisville, April 9, 1861.

The second annual meeting was held in Louisville on the appointed date. There were twenty-one dentists present during the meeting. Drs. Talbert, McClelland and Rogers read the papers prepared according to appointment by the president. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—W. D. Stone; Vice President—R. Peckover; Secretary—A. S. Dwyer; Treasurer—J. A. McClelland.

Unfortunately that was the last meeting. The war had broken out and obliterated all else. After a space of four years a number of dentists met at the National Hotel in Louisville and formed a central states association, comprising the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri. Dr. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, was elected temporary chairman and Dr. Muir Rogers, secretary. The following permanent officers were elected: President—W. H. Morgan, Nashville; Vice President—S. Driggs, Lexington; Second Vice President—W. G. Redman, Louisville; Secretary—W. H. Shadon, Louisville.

This society practically filled the place of the old state association in the needs and interest of the Kentucky societies for about four years. The last

meeting of the central society convened January 19, 1869, in the office of Dr. J. F. Canine. At this meeting Dr. Goddard offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, the Central States Dental Association consists of dental practitioners who reside in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, and as in each of these now exists a state dental association, it is deemed best, not only for the interest of each member, but for the profesision, that our exertions should be given to build and foster the state associations.

Resolved, that we recommend to the dentists of Kentucky to revive at once their state society or form a new one.

Resolved, that when this session of the Central States Dental Association adjourns, it adjourn sine die.

Accordingly on July 30, 1870, the members of the Kentucky State Dental Association designated by the charter of incorporation met, according to previous notice, at the office of Drs. Goddard and Peabody. The charter was read. On consultation it was thought that the adoption of a constitution had better be deferred until the next meeting whereupon it was resolved that each member present act as a committee on constitution and by-laws to report at the next meeting. Officers were elected as follows: President—William Muir Rogers; Vice President—William G. Redman; Recording Secretary—William H. Shadoan; Corresponding Secretary—Francis Peabody; Treasurer and Librarian—W. H. Goddard.

Drs. Driggs, Peabody and Redman were elected a board of censors. On motion of Dr. Goddard, the code of ethics of the American Dental Association was adopted. Drs. Shadoan and G. S. Jones were elected delegates to the American association.

The constitution was adopted at a called meeting held at the office of the secretary Dec. 28, 1870, and conforms to that of the American association with the exception of some special requirements needed in this state. At a meeting held February 8, 1871, Drs. C. E. Dunn and J. F. Canine were proposed as organizing members and agreed to do this work. This brought the membership up to ten.

On motion it was "resolved that the Association hold bi-monthly meetings on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month and that the meetings be devoted to the reading and criticism of extracts from the various dental journals, the reports of dental meetings, and other matters of interest found in current literature."

The first annual meeting was held June 6, 1871. At this meeting a committee on dental literature was elected and authorized to expend for profes-

sional books and papers "such funds as remain after the working expenses are all met."

In the fall of 1871, Dr. Shadoan presented a preamble and resolution on the subject of adopting a course of "clinics for the winter; object, to stimulate the members and create a deeper interest." Out of this proposition grew a plan for a dental infirmary. Professor Taft, of Cincinnati, was present at one of the meetings and made an address on the proposed plan, giving a report of other institutions of the kind, especially one in Brooklyn, N. Y. Finally a room at Fourth and Green streets was rented, furnished, and opened on Dec. 28, 1871, when the first clinics were given before the Association by Drs. Redman and Shadoan. Later it was decided to open the infirmary on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p. m. for "cliniques" to be conducted by two members appointed by the president, all the members of the association to attend as far as possible. This was kept up for some time.

In August, 1872, the seal of the association was adopted.

In June, 1873, at the annual meeting, the Indiana State Association was the guest of the Kentucky association. Excellent papers and clinics were given by members of each body. The newspapers gave the proceedings much space and public attention was attracted. Interest was growing throughout the state and membership outside the city began to increase.

During the succeeding year, however, the semi-monthly meetings were poorly attended. Frequently there was no quorum. Interest and harmony were lost. In September it was voted to meet once a month instead of twice, and after the fourth annual meeting, in June, 1874, the intervening meetings were entirely discontinued. They had done their work. Through them a few faithful and enthusiastic men had nourished and fostered the infant spark of professional pride and helped to raise the standard to where it is today.

Kentucky is proud of the names in the early history of the profession and of the results of their labors. Year by year the profit, the pleasure and the scope of the work have increased. In 1893, after about two years of preliminary work, a dental law was passed through the legislature, though not in the form in which it was submitted. Five years later strenuous efforts were made to pass a more satisfactory one, but without success; still the work done had been educational and preparatory and, in 1904, a vote of thanks was returned to the legislature for passing a bill more in accordance with the requirements. In 1908, still another revision of the law was accomplished.

The social feature has always been prominent in the association life, bringing the members together and making them acquainted. The minutes from the earliest days contain accounts of lunches, banquets, and excursions.

Also social and professional contact with members of other associations is promoted. Speakers from elsewhere are always invited to the annual meetings that each may share in the good things of the other. In 1908 the Kentucky association returned the visit of the Indiana association and participated in its jubilee.

The constitution, originally adopted in 1870, was revised in 1874; amendments adopted from time to time, between 1876 and 1886, were included in a second revision made in the latter year. In 1895, again many amendments were offered and others came up each year after, until June, 1900, when a new constitution and bylaws were adopted and put into immediate effect. This, also, was revised in 1908, in compliance with the changes made since 1900.

The present membership is 231 and with this growing company the Kentucky State Dental Association is still engaged, as always, in an active struggle for the advancement of knowledge and art, the maintenance of the code of ethics and the uplift of the chosen profession of its members to an ever higher plane.

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| William Muir Rogers..... | 1879..... | William H. Shadoan |
| W. G. Redman | 1871..... | W. H. Shadoan |
| W. H. Goddard..... | 1872..... | G. W. Priest |
| G. W. Priest | 1873..... | B. Oscar Doyle |
| B. Oscar Doyle..... | 1874..... | Chas. E. Dunn |
| C. E. Dunn..... | 1875..... | A. O. Rawls |
| A. O. Rawls..... | 1876..... | A. Wilkes Smith |
| A. Wilkes Smith..... | 1877..... | F. Peabody |
| Francis Peabody..... | 1878..... | J. S. Cassidy |
| J. S. Cassidy | 1879..... | C. G. Edwards |
| C. G. Edwards..... | 1880..... | W. W. Justice |
| W. W. Justice..... | 1881..... | C. E. Dunn |
| J. Hooper..... | 1882..... | C. E. Dunn |
| Wm. Van Antwerp..... | 1883..... | C. E. Dunn |
| R. C. Morgan..... | 1884..... | C. E. Dunn |
| J. M. Clyde..... | 1885..... | J. F. Canine |
| J. T. McMillan..... | 1886..... | C. E. Dunn |
| W. S. Smith..... | 1887..... | C. E. Dunn |
| J. H. Baldwin..... | 1888..... | C. E. Dunn |
| J. W. Wallace..... | 1889..... | J. H. Baldwin |
| W. E. Baxter..... | 1890..... | J. H. Baldwin |
| H. B. Tileston..... | 1891..... | J. H. Baldwin |
| W. M. Steen..... | 1892..... | J. H. Baldwin |
| J. H. Letcher..... | 1893..... | J. H. Baldwin |
| Howard Van Antwerp..... | 1894..... | J. H. Baldwin |

| PRESIDENT. | SECRETARY. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| J. F. Rees..... | 1895.....J. H. Baldwin |
| Lee Huffman..... | 1896.....J. H. Baldwin |
| J. C. Blair..... | 1897.....J. H. Baldwin |
| J. P. Shaw..... | 1898.....J. H. Baldwin |
| E. M. Kettig..... | 1899.....L. F. Huffman |
| J. W. Juett..... | 1900.....F. I. Gardner |
| J. R. Pirtle..... | 1901.....F. I. Gardner |
| J. S. Cassidy..... | 1902.....F. R. Wilder |
| J. W. Clark..... | 1903.....F. M. Randall |
| J. C. Montgomery..... | 1904.....F. M. Randall |
| Henry Pirtle..... | 1905.....F. M. Randall |
| N. M. Eble..... | 1906.....F. M. Randall |
| McFerran Crow..... | 1907.....F. M. Randall |
| I. H. Harrington..... | 1908.....F. M. Randall |

There is also the Louisville Odontological Society, organized in October, 1895, which meets the first Saturday evening of each month at the Galt House. Present officers: President, T. M. Crutcher; Vice-President, F. R. Wilder; Secretary-Treasurer, H. B. Tileston.

NEBRASKA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY M. E. VANCE, D. D. S., LINCOLN, NEB.

The Missouri Valley Dental Society was organized at Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 25, 1868, with the following charter members: E. S. Williams, Council Bluffs; E. I. Woodbury, Council Bluffs; C. Thomas, Nebraska City, Nebr.; F. C. Clark, Council Bluffs; J. F. Sanborn, Tabor, Iowa.

Dr. Williams was elected the first president, Dr. Thomas, Vice president, and Dr. Sanborn, secretary and treasurer.

Annual meetings were held until 1876, when the name of the organization was changed to the Nebraska State Dental Society. The first meeting was held at Lincoln, July 24, 1877, in the office of Dr. S. H. King. The following were the first officers of the society: S. H. King, Lincoln, president; D. A. Vance, Kearney, vice president; W. F. Roseman, Fremont, secretary; J. W. Chadduck, Nebraska City, corresponding secretary.

The following were charter members: Drs. A. S. Billings, J. W. Chadduck, F. C. Clark, J. S. Charles, I. W. Funck, J. T. Gothard, E. H. Gothard, T. C. Kern, S. H. King, A. W. Nason, C. H. Paul, W. F. Roseman, J. S. Sanborn, H. W. Shriver, F. M. Shriver, C. Thomas, and D. A. Vance.

In 1884 the society met in joint session with the Kansas State Dental Society at Hiawatha, Kan.

In 1894 the society met in joint session with the Iowa State Dental Society at Omaha.

In 1896 Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri held an interstate meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

At the present time the Nebraska society has 256 members, more than half the dentists of the state.

At the annual meeting in 1907, a plan of reorganization was prepared and the state is to be organized something after the plan of the Illinois State Dental Society. All of the present local societies are ready to enter into such an organization. The following were members of the reorganization committee: Drs. F. B. Damron, Lincoln, chairman; C. E. Brown, J. H. Wallace, P. J. Morton, C. B. Branson, J. M. Prime, A. F. Douglas and C. C. Farrell.

Through the efforts of the members of the state dental society a new dental law was passed by the legislature in 1905. We now have one of the best dental laws of any state in the union.

The members of the board of dental secretaries are: C. S. Parker, Norfolk, President; J. H. Wallace, Omaha, Vice President; Treasurer, H. C. Brock, North Platte; Secretaries, C. F. Ladd, Lincoln, and W. T. Smith, Geneva.

At the last annual meeting our programme comprised seventy-seven clinics, which compared very favorably with other societies much larger and older than ours.

For its success in its earlier years the society is greatly indebted to such men as Drs. J. W. Chaddock, H. W. Shriver, D. A. Vance, I. W. Funck, M. D. Thurston, T. F. Skeede and F. D. Sherwin, deceased, and Drs. A. S. Billings, W. F. Roseman, A. W. Nason, S. H. King, H. C. Miller, H. T. King, W. H. Stryker, W. W. Vance, H. J. Cole, J. S. McCleery, T. J. Hatfield and Clyde Davis, most of whom are still active members of the society.

Unfortunately for themselves and the society all members are not enthusiastic workers, but among our membership the following have assisted in every way towards the growth, success and interest of the society: Drs. Antrim, Barber, Branson, Brown, Bruening, Cole, C. E. Cross, Damron, Clyde Davis, L. P. Davis, Douglas, L. L. Fells, Farrell, Gaiser, H. R. Hatfield, Hopper, Hunt, H. T. King, H. E. King, W. A. McHenry, McCleery, Meservey, Morrison, Morton, Packard, C. S. Parker, Prime, Schneider, H. A. Shannon, Wallace, Warren and Whistler.

In his annual address last year President Morrison suggested that the chapter in text-books on physiology as used in our public schools did not give the

proper instruction for the student, being the methods and theories of early days in dental teaching, and suggested that a committee be appointed looking toward revision. He appointed Drs. H. A. Shannon, Warren and Foster such a committee.

We bar from the clinics all dentists of the state who are not members of the society. We feel that if a man is not willing to pay the small fee of \$2.00 each year for the privilege of membership that those of us who do should not be crowded out by him.

Our annual meetings are held during the third week of May each year.

H. T. King, of Fremont, the present treasurer, has served in that capacity for the past eight years and was president of the society in 1888.

Nebraska, aside from the State Dental Society, has the following named Dental organizations:

The Eastern Nebraska Dental Society. Present officers: President, J. J. McMullen, Omaha; Vice-President, C. A. Marshall, Plattsmouth; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Wallace, Omaha.

Lincoln Dental Society, organized September, 1903. Present officers: President, W. Clyde Davis; Vice-President, O. F. Lambertson; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Yungblut.

Northern Nebraska Dental Society, organized July, 1906, holds its annual meeting in September. Present officers: President, G. M. Mullen, Creighton; Vice-President, Harold Thomsen, West Point; Secretary, C. S. Parker, Norfolk; Treasurer, H. J. Cole, Norfolk.

Northwestern Nebraska Dental Society. Present officers: President, C. C. Farrell, Cozad; Vice-President, E. A. Meservey, Kearney; Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. Douglas, Hastings.

Omaha Odontological Society, organized in 1898, meets monthly. Present officers: President, A. O. Hunt; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Sherraden.

Southeastern Nebraska Dental Society. Present officers: President, L. S. Gillman, Havelock; Vice-President, M. O. Johnson; Secretary-Treasurer, G. M. Byrne, Lincoln.

Southwestern Nebraska Dental Society. Present officers: President, J. M. Prime, Oxford; Vice-President, Bruce Meredith, Holdrege; Secretary, W. A. McHenry, Nelson; Treasurer, S. P. Gainsforth, Holdrege.

Tri-City Dental Society, organized January 12, 1900, meets the fourth Tuesday of each month. Present officers: President, E. H. Bruening, Omaha; Vice-President, W. A. Cox, South Omaha; Secretary, H. E. King, Omaha; Treasurer, Scott Covalt, Council Bluffs.

Alumni Association Dental Department of the University of Omaha, organized in 1898, holds its annual meeting in May. Present officers: President, L. G. VanSlyke, South Omaha; First Vice-President, H. E. King, Omaha; Second Vice-President, L. E. Gurney, Neola; Secretary, J. C. Soukup, Omaha; Treasurer, O. R. Ivins, Crawford.

Alumni Association Lincoln Dental College, organized May 20, 1904, meets annually in May. Present officers: President, J. B. Troyer, Lincoln; Vice-President, E. A. Helfinstine, Valparaiso; Secretary-Treasurer, Mattie M. Davis, Lincoln.

DENTAL SOCIETY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES S. BUTLER, D. D. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Historically, no phase of the remarkable development of modern dentistry is more interesting and instructive than the movements leading up to the organization of the various dental societies in this country and in Europe; and while it is no part of our present purpose to give an extended discussion to their significance, it is, nevertheless, desirable that we make some reference to conditions prevailing in the earlier days, in order that we may arrive at a proper appreciation of the events we are specially to consider.

Contrary to the belief of many, dental organizations did not spring into existence spontaneously; on the contrary, their formation was the result of movements originating many years previously, and were the outgrowth of an earnest desire of a few men, for the attainment of higher ideals; in other words, they were the tangible expression of that which has ever characterized the development of the human mind, in its outward reach for something that is higher and better. Our whole educational system is but another expression of the same law.

Whether the idea of a profession, which should be more or less distinct and independent of the practice of general medicine, had as yet presented itself to the mind of anyone, is extremely doubtful, nor does the question specially concern us at this moment. It is enough for our present purpose that we know that there were men who were dissatisfied, and who were earnestly seeking in some way to improve the conditions into which they had come. As another has said, "The rapid improvements made in the science and art of dentistry during the first half of the century had greatly increased the demands for dental operations and had brought into practice a horde of uninstructed and bungling men, between whom and the more experienced and skillful, the public was not always able to discriminate."

The question of legal status was also beginning to be agitated, and it is not strange that the American Society of Dental Surgeons, as early as 1844, took up seriously the discussion of professional status, and unanimously adopted a resolution, not only declaring the necessity for some efficient measure applicable to prevailing conditions, but actually appointed a committee with instructions, "if, in its judgment, it should seem feasible," to apply to the legislature of the state of New York for a law which should create a state society with power to determine who should be deemed qualified to practice.

At a subsequent meeting, the committee reported that the time had not yet

arrived when such action would be either judicious or expedient; nevertheless, the agitation continued; but it was not until 1867 that the first definite steps looking toward the formation of the Dental Society of the state of New York were taken.

On the 24th of September, of that year, at a meeting of the Lake Erie Dental Association, which was held in Westfield, N. Y., Dr. B. T. Whitney, of Buffalo, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, that this association appoint a committee of three to co-operate with similar committees appointed by other local associations in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to secure the passage of a law regulating the practice of dentistry in these states." The resolution was adopted and a committee, consisting of Drs. B. T. Whitney, of Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Chapin, of Erie, Pa.; W. H. Wallace, of Kingsville, Ohio, was appointed. The purpose of the committee, in addition to that stated in the resolution, was to agitate the subject of a "uniform system of dental education and some legal discrimination between well instructed and ignorant practitioners." At a meeting of the Western New York Dental Association, held at Lockport, October 1, 1867, the following resolution was adopted: "On motion by Dr. Whitney, a committee of three was appointed by the president, to prepare a draft of a bill for the regulation of the practice of dentistry, to be presented to the legislature of the state of New York." Dr. B. T. Whitney, Buffalo; L. W. Bristol, Lockport, and A. P. Southwick, Buffalo, were appointed such committee. At a meeting of the Buffalo Dental Association, held Nov. 4, 1867, on motion by Dr. Whitney, a similar resolution was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Drs. B. T. Whitney, R. G. Snow and A. P. Southwick, was appointed with further instruction, "to communicate with other dental societies and with leading dentists throughout the state for the purpose of enlisting their co-operation and assistance."

This committee entered at once upon a vigorous and effective campaign, which resulted in a call being issued for a state convention to be held in Utica on the 17th of December, 1867. The convention convened in accordance with the call, and with the following dentists present: B. T. Whitney, R. G. Snow, and A. P. Southwick, of Buffalo; A. Westcott, Charles Barnes, J. H. Bradt, S. B. Palmer, and G. L. Elliott, of Syracuse, T. H. Burras, of New York; G. A. Foster, L. W. Rogers, A. N. Priest, C. B. Foster, and Charles Shapley, of Utica; W. H. Robinson, and E. H. Holbrook, of Watertown; C. H. Houghton, of Poughkeepsie; A. M. Holmes, of Morrisville; L. A. Rhodes, of Norwich; J. A. Cowles, of Rome; and P. Harris, of Skaneateles.

The convention organized by electing Dr. B. T. Whitney, chairman, and Dr. T. H. Burras, secretary. There was a long and earnest discussion of the

questions they had met to consider, and showing an entire unanimity among the members present as to the needs of some law to regulate the practice of dentistry. The discussion resulted in a substantial agreement as to what particular provisions were required, and the whole subject was referred, by resolution, to a committee, consisting of A. Westcott, B. T. Whitney and L. W. Rogers, with instructions to draft a suitable law and bring it before the legislature at its next session.

The labors of this committee were arduous in the extreme, as we may well imagine, but so well performed that the law it drafted was enacted by the legislature without amendment, and was signed by the governor on the 7th day of April, 1868, thereby becoming the first act organizing the profession under laws adopted in any state of the union.

The following is a copy of that law :

NEW YORK STATE DENTAL LAW.

An act to incorporate dental societies for the purpose of improving and regulating the practice of dentistry in this state. Passed April 7, 1868.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the dentists in the several judicial districts of the supreme court of this State, to meet together at the following named places, to-wit: In district number one, at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York; district number two, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn; district number three, at the Delavan House, in the city of Albany; district number four, at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs; district number five, at Stanwix Hall Hotel, in the village of Rome; district number six, at the Lewis House, in the village of Binghamton; district number seven, at the Canandaigua Hotel, in the village of Canandaigua; district number eight, at Medical Hall, in the city of Buffalo; on the first Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and such dentists so convened as aforesaid, or any part of them, not less than fifteen in number, shall proceed to the choice of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places; and whenever said societies shall be organized as aforesaid, they are hereby constituted bodies corporate, in fact and under the names of the "District Dental Society" of the respective judicial districts where they shall be located; provided always, that if the dentists residing in any district shall not meet and organize themselves as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them, at the call of fifteen dentists residing in any such district, to meet at such other time and place as they shall designate; and their proceedings shall be as valid as if such meeting had been at the time before specified.

Sec. 2. Each of said district societies, when organized as aforesaid, shall elect eight delegates, who shall meet at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proceed to organize a State dental society, which shall be named "The Dental Society of the State of New York," and, being met,

not less than thirty-three in number, shall proceed to elect, and shall thereafter annually elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places; and said society shall be a body corporate, under the name and style as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. The secretaries of each of the district societies shall lodge, in the county clerk's office of some county within their district, a copy of all the proceedings and records of their organization; and it shall also be the duty of the secretary of the State Dental Society, in like manner, to lodge, in the office of the Secretary of State, a copy of its records and proceedings had at the organization thereof; and the said county clerks, respectively, and the Secretary of State shall file the same in their respective offices, and shall receive therefor a fee of ———.

Sec. 4. At the first meeting of said State Dental Society, the same being duly organized as aforesaid, the delegation from each district society shall be divided into four classes of two delegates each, who shall serve one, two, three and four years respectively, and until others shall be elected in their places; and the said district societies, at each annual meeting thereafter, shall choose two delegates to the State society, to serve each four years, and fill all vacancies in their respective delegations that may have occurred by death or otherwise.

Sec. 5. Each of the incorporated dental colleges of this State may annually elect two delegates to the State Dental Society, who shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to the same rules and regulations as other delegates.

Sec. 6. The said State Dental Society may elect permanent members of said society from among eminent dentists residing in this State, but not to exceed twenty in number, at its first meeting, nor more than five in any one year thereafter; which members so elected shall be entitled to all the privileges of delegate members, but shall receive no compensation for their attendance on meetings of the State society, except when sent as delegates by the district societies or colleges aforesaid. And the said State society may elect honorary members from any state or country; but no person shall be elected an honorary member who is eligible to regular membership, nor shall any honorary member be entitled to vote or hold any office in said society.

Sec. 7. The several district societies established as aforesaid, at their annual meetings, shall appoint not less than three nor more than five censors, to continue in office for one year, and until others are chosen, who shall constitute a district board of censors, whose duty it shall be carefully and impartially to inquire into the qualifications of all persons who shall present themselves, within the districts where they reside, for examination, and report their opinion, in writing, to the president of said district society, who shall thereupon issue, on the recommendation of said board of censors, a certificate of qualification to such person or persons, countersigned by the secretary, and bearing the seal of the said district society.

Sec. 8. The State Dental Society, organized as aforesaid, at its first meeting, shall appoint eight censors, one from each of the said district societies, who shall constitute a State board of censors, and at the first meeting of said board the members shall be divided into four classes, to serve one, two, three and four years respectively, and said State Dental Society shall, at each annual meeting thereafter, appoint two censors, to serve each four years and until their successors shall be chosen, and fill all vacancies that may have occurred in the board by death, or otherwise. Each district

society shall be entitled to one and only one member of said board of censors. Said board of censors shall meet at least once in each year, at such time and place as they shall designate; and being thus met, they, or a majority of them, shall carefully and impartially examine all persons who are entitled to examination under the provisions of this act, and who shall present themselves for that purpose, and report their opinion in writing to the president of said State Dental Society, and on the recommendation of said board it shall be the duty of the president, aforesaid, to issue a diploma to such person or persons, countersigned by the secretary, and bearing the seal of said society.

Sec. 9. All dentists in regular practice at the time of the passage of this act, and all persons who shall have received a diploma from any dental college in this State, and all students who shall have studied and practiced dental surgery with some accredited dentist or dentists for the term of four years, shall be entitled to an examination by said board of censors. Deductions from such term of four years shall be made in either of the following cases:

1. If the student, after the age of sixteen, shall have pursued any of the studies usual in the colleges of this State, the period, not exceeding one year, during which he shall have pursued such studies shall be deducted.

2. If the student, after the age of sixteen, shall have attended a complete course of lectures of any incorporated dental or medical college in this State, or elsewhere, one year shall be deducted.

Sec. 10. Every person on receiving a diploma from the State Dental Society shall pay into the treasury thereof the sum of twenty dollars, and on receiving a certificate of qualification from the dental society of any district the sum of ten dollars into the treasury thereof.

Sec. 11. The dental societies of the respective districts, and the Dental Society of the State, may purchase and hold such real and personal estate as the purposes of their respective corporations may require. The district societies each not exceeding in value the sum of five thousand dollars, and the State Dental Society not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value.

Sec. 12. The respective societies herein provided for may make all needful bylaws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of the affairs and property of said societies respectively, and providing for the admission and expulsion of members, provided that such bylaws, rules and regulations of the respective district societies shall not be repugnant to nor inconsistent with the bylaws, rules and regulations of the State Dental Society.

Sec. 13. All dentists who shall have been in regular practice in this State, at the time of the passage of this act, and all persons who shall have received a certificate of qualification from any district society, shall be eligible to membership in said district societies.

Sec. 14. The Dental Society of the State of New York shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted to the medical societies of this State.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDMENT.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate dental societies, for the purpose of improving and regulating the practice of dentistry in this state."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eight of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate dental societies, for the purpose of improving and regulating the practice of dentistry in this state,' " is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. The State Dental Society, organized as aforesaid, at its first meeting shall appoint eight censors, one from each of the said district societies, who shall constitute a state board of censors, and at the first meeting of the said board, the members shall be divided into four classes, to serve one, two, three and four years, respectively; and said State Dental Society shall, at each annual meeting thereafter, appoint two censors, to serve each four years, and until their successors shall be chosen, and fill all vacancies that may have occurred in the board by death or otherwise. Each district society shall be entitled to one, and only one member of said board of censors. Said board of censors shall meet at least once in each year, at such time and place as they shall designate; and being thus met, they, or a majority of them, shall carefully and impartially examine all persons who are entitled to examination under the provisions of this act, and who shall present themselves for that purpose, and report their opinion in writing to the president of said state dental society, and on the recommendation of the said board, it shall be the duty of the president aforesaid, to issue a diploma to such person or persons, countersigned by the secretary and bearing the seal of said society, conferring upon him the degree of "Master of Dental Surgery" (M. D. S.), and it shall not be lawful for any other society, college or corporation to grant to any person the said degree of "Master of Dental Surgery."

Sec. 2. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely claim or pretend to have or hold a certificate of license, diploma or degree, granted by any society organized under and pursuant to the provisions of this act, or who shall falsely and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, not being such graduate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

In pursuant of the act herein quoted, the district societies were duly organized, and a full list of delegates elected, and at 9:30 a. m., June 30, 1868, these delegates met in the assembly chamber of the old capitol at Albany, and proceeded to the organization of the "Dental Society of the State of New York." The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the committee on legislation, Dr. A. Westcott, who nominated Dr. B. T. Whitney for chairman. He was duly elected, and C. B. Foster, of Utica, was elected secretary. On motion of Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, the following committee of one from each district was appointed to examine the credentials and to report to the meeting the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, namely: First district, John Allen; second district, G. A. Mills; third district, Alexander Nelson; fourth district, P. W. Weed; fifth district, A. Westcott; sixth district, H. Hodge; seventh district, A. G. Coleman; eighth district, L. W. Bristol.

After a full and careful examination, the committee reported the following named persons as regularly chosen delegates in accordance with the law :

First District:—O. A. Jarvis, W. C. Horne, J. G. Ambler, John Allen, E. A. Bogue, William Carr, A. C. Hawes and W. H. Atkinson, all of New York City.

Second District:—H. G. Mirick, G. A. Mills, C. D. Cook, William B. Hurd, O. E. Hill, A. H. Brockway, Brooklyn; L. S. Straw, Newburgh; C. L. Houghton, Poughkeepsie.

Third District:—Alexander Nelson, John C. Austin, J. A. Perkins, Albany; S. D. French, H. H. Young, Troy; Alfred W. Doty, Windham; E. C. Colburn, Kingston; A. Colton, Hudson.

Fourth District:—A. R. Eaton, Whitehall; J. E. Cadwell, Glens Falls; J. H. Wilson, Champlain; Z. Cotton, Cambridge; J. H. Vedder, Schenectady; J. Austin, Ogdensburgh; P. W. Weed, Saratoga; P. Sloan, Canajoharie.

Fifth District:—J. A. Cowles, Rome; W. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville; P. Harris, Skaneateles; L. W. Rogers, C. B. Foster, Utica; C. Chatfield, Herkimer; S. C. Dayan, Watertown; A. Westcott, Syracuse.

Sixth District:—A. M. Holmes, Morrisville; T. J. Wheaton, Binghamton; C. W. Hoystradt, Ithaca; A. D. Turner, Binghamton; Lewis A. Rhodes, Norwich; Ransom Walker, Oswego; H. Hodge, Binghamton; T. W. Brown, Delhi.

Seventh District:—F. French, Rochester; John L. Clark, Waterloo; J. A. Chase, Geneseo; W. F. Eddington, Geneva; B. W. Cook, Brockport; A. G. Coleman, Canandaigua; L. D. Walter, Rochester; H. S. Miller, Rochester.

Eighth District:—T. M. Briggs, Stockton; C. W. Harvey, Buffalo; George E. Hayes, Buffalo; L. W. Bristol, Lockport; Nelson Stevens, Batavia; B. T. Whitney, R. G. Snow, Buffalo; L. J. Walter, Lockport.

New York Dental College:—W. H. Dwinelle, Norman W. Kingsley, New York City.

Upon the roll being called, fifty-three of the above sixty-six delegates were found to be present. Drs. E. C. Colburn, of the third district; J. E. Caldwell, J. H. Wilson, Z. Cotton, J. Austin, of the fourth district; C. Chatfield, of the fifth district; T. J. Wheaton, C. W. Hoystradt, A. D. Turner, T. W. Brown, of the sixth district; L. J. Walter, of the eighth district, and W. H. Dwinelle, of the New York Dental College, were absent. On motion, the convention proceeded to the organization of the Dental Society of the State of New York by the election of the following officers, Drs. John Allen and A. H. Brockway, in conjunction with the secretary, acting as tellers: President, A. Westcott, of Syracuse; Vice President, William B. Hurd, of Brooklyn; Secretary, L. W. Rogers, of Utica; Treasurer, B. T. Whitney, of Buffalo; whereupon the chairman declared the Dental Society of the State of New York regularly organized, according to the provisions of state law enacted for that purpose, and the convention dissolved.

This, in brief, is the history of the formation of the Dental Society of the State of New York, and for its high moral and ethical conception, as well as to the efficiency of its organization, the profession is indebted to Dr. B. T.

Whitney, of Buffalo, as to no one else. It was his wisdom and foresight that started the movement at Westfield, as it was also his courage and enthusiasm that carried it to completion. To him, also must be given the credit for drafting the original law, though in all his efforts he was ably assisted by Dr. Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, and Dr. R. G. Snow, of Buffalo.

Dr. Benajah T. Whitney was born in Tompkins county, New York, December 18, 1813.

At the age of twenty-four he commenced the study of medicine with a Dr. Perry, nephew of Commodore Perry, of Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, but completed the required time of pupilage with Drs. Goodyear and Hyde, in Cortland village in New York.

While in attendance upon a lecture course at Fairfield, a Dr. McNaughton, then of Saratoga, was practicing and giving instructions at that place, in the art of dentistry, and thinking better to qualify himself for the general practice of medicine, Dr. Whitney availed himself of the instructions of this gentleman, which laid the foundation of his subsequent successful career as a practitioner of this specialty of the healing art. Subsequently, he entered upon practice at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, where he remained till the summer of 1848.

About this time, ill health admonished him that some change of climate, mode of life and business, was necessary, and he accordingly removed to Clarksville, Tenn., and engaged in the practice of dentistry alone, to which from that time he devoted his exclusive interest.

While in Tennessee, he became connected with the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, one of the first societies, organized in this country, and contributed several valuable papers on subjects connected with dental science. Here it was he first became interested in the elevation and advancement of the dental profession by means of organizations known as dental societies, which since that time have accomplished so much in the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of dental science.

Dr. Whitney remained about two years in Tennessee, and then removed to California, where he spent about one year. In 1851 he returned, and came to Buffalo, N. Y., and soon after associated himself with Dr. Charles W. Harvey, which connection was continued until 1856, after which time he continued the practice of dentistry alone. During the summer of 1860 he perfected and introduced an improved vulcanizing machine and flask, which still bear his name, and by which he is known throughout this country and Europe, wherever vulcanite plates are made for artificial teeth. In 1865, finding his health impaired by the confinement consequent upon carrying on both his

dental and vulcanizer business, he associated with himself Dr. A. P. Southwick, in whose favor he relinquished his dental practice entirely in May, 1867. About this time Drs. B. T. Whitney, George E. Hayes, George B. Snow and Theodore G. Lewis formed an association for the manufacture of various appliances connected with dentistry, under the name of the Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company, and to the management of the affairs of this company Dr. Whitney devoted his time and attention until continued ill health made it necessary for him to relinquish all business cares, and seek rest and recreation in a pleasure trip to Europe, which occupied the summer months of 1871, affording him, however, but temporary relief from the effects of the insidious disease which eventually terminated his life.

After his return from Europe, in October, his health gradually but steadily declined, and after the first of January, he was confined to his house, and for the most part, to his bed. Death relieved him of his suffering, on Sunday afternoon, January 28, 1872.

About 1848, Dr. Whitney united himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose communion he after remained an active, devoted and consistent member. For many years he was connected with Trinity church, but upon taking up his residence in a somewhat distant portion of the city, he worshipped with the Church of the Ascension, of which he became a vestryman, holding that office at the time of his death.

Not only to the many friends and acquaintances of Dr. Whitney will his death prove a serious loss, but the dental profession, both here and throughout the state, were pained to hear of his decease.

His influence for good was felt in whatever circle he moved, whether professional, religious or social. He was prominent and indefatigable in all movements looking towards the progress of dental science in this state, and considered it a duty to be present at all meetings held for that object within any reasonable distance. To his efforts especially are we indebted for the present state law relating to dentistry.

He successively held the office of president of the Buffalo Dental Association, the Dental Association of Western New York, the Eighth District Dental Society, and the Dental Society of the State of New York, all of which he very ably filled.

Dr. Whitney retained his connection with his medical brethren, and always evinced a warm interest in matters relating to general medicine by being present at their meetings. He was a member of the Erie County Medical Society.

In his intercourse with his fellowmen, he was very genial and friendly, and

*Buffalo "Dental Advertiser," 1872, p. 82, Dr. S. A. Freeman.

was governed by the strictest principles of honesty and integrity. In short, he was everywhere esteemed as the true type of a Christian gentleman.

Dr. Amos Westcott was the youngest of seven sons of Gordon Westcott, and was born at Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 28, 1815, and was therefore fifty-eight years of age at his decease.

His father being a farmer of rather small means, Amos, at an early age, was thrown upon his abilities to provide for himself.

The thorough ambitious qualities, which so distinguished the man were not wanting in the boy, from the desire manifested to obtain an education.

Time will not allow us to narrate the obstacles which he encountered in attaining his desires. Having enjoyed the privileges offered in attendance of a select school in the village of Truxton, at the age of seventeen years, he taught a district school in Delphi, Onondaga county, N. Y., during which time mathematics and astronomy were his favorite studies. Subsequently he became a student in the Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y., during which time was laid in the foundation for scientific investigation, which so distinguished Dr. Westcott.

In 1834, he received the degree of Bachelor of Natural Science, and in 1835 graduated as Civil Engineer.

We have heard him remark: "What a change was wrought in my mind by that course of study." Botany and minerology, which before had awakened little or no interest, had then become most interesting.

This fondness for minerals continued through life, and resulted, as many know, in a large and rare collection.

He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Blanchard, of Truxton, and afterwards studied with Dr. Stearns, of Pompey, during which time he was engaged as teacher in the Pompey academy. He also gave an acceptable course of lectures on chemistry, in that institution.

Following this term of study, he attended medical lectures in Geneva Medical College, where he earned in part his tuition by aiding the professor of chemistry during lectures upon that study. Subsequently he attended lectures at the Medical College in Albany, from which he graduated in 1840.

After graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine and dentistry, the latter rather as an adjunct than a special profession. In this he soon became deeply interested, the more so as it afforded better opportunities to develop his remarkable mechanical skill.

He was ambitious, and hesitated long before deciding to drop the profession for which he was so well prepared by long years of self-denial and study, to adopt one which could then boast of no scientific names, and was filled to

a great extent with empirics. As we write this history, we see that Dr. Westcott was the spirit for the occasion. Possessing as he did a strong, enduring constitution and unusual persistent energy, supported by a liberal education, a will to command and mind to organize, he was the right man in the right time to bring order out of chaos. The profession owes much to the power and energy of his will in elevating dentistry to a professional standing.

With itinerant parctitioners, ignorant dentists, and cheap dentistry, he held no fellowship; on the contrary, he ever labored and taught, not only in his profession, but in conversation with patients, the difference between mere mechanical labor and true science—a trade and a profession. In a good degree, he lived to see dentistry elevated and legally recognized as a liberal and honorable profession. He commenced practice in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1841, where he spent nearly a third of a century, with some temporary absences in discharge of professional duties.

In 1846, he occupied the chair of operative and mechanical dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and subsequently held the same professorship in the New York Dental College, which, through his labors, was organized in Syracuse, N. Y. He was associated with Dr. Harris, as editor of the "American Journal of Dental Science," and contributed to its pages very liberally. He was also the author of a "Dissertation on Dental Caries," by which he proves, by very numerous and interesting experiments, that caries of the teeth is produced by external chemical agents.

This paper, in connection with several dental appliances of his invention, gave him great notoriety in the old world, as well as in America.

During his active life he was always writing, experimenting, testing and applying science, to the end of building up his profession.

In 1871, his health had so far failed that it was deemed best to make a trip to Europe, in an endeavor to recuperate his exhausted energies. The effort was not successful; he returned home disheartened by the failure, and never regained courage or hope.

It was well known to his acquaintances that, for three or four years previous, his health had been such as to cause great suffering, which was plainly written in his countenance. The face, once radiant with smiles, gave evidence of pain and anxiety. The once sprightly, upright frame moved slowly and inclined, as by the weight of years, but few, save his physicians and most intimate friends, realized the influence of this suffering upon the mind.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the family to avert an act of "a mind diseased," on Sunday morning, July 6, 1874, the citizens of Syracuse

were startled with the sad intelligence that Dr. Amos Westcott had terminated his existence, and was no more.

The shock which this sad event produced, the tribute of respect to his memory exhibited throughout the city and by the profession, proved the depth of the public sorrow, and the loss to dentistry.

Even now associated as the name of Dr. Westcott has ever been with nearly every great event in the early history of dentistry, it is indeed difficult to realize that he is gone from us forever.

With him the building up of his profession was a passion, an absorbing sentiment, which stimulated him in the performance of every operation to do the best he could under the circumstances. He possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of a popular teacher, fearlessly carrying out the convictions of his own judgment, with a will and purpose never to submit or yield in his position.

This trait of character enabled him to overcome obstacles, and push his way to success; it gave him power and distinction; it also made him enemies. In connection with the pressing demands of a remunerative practice, he found time to discharge the duties of an active citizen; his counsels were heeded in relation to matters pertaining to the prosperity of the city; he also was called to the office of mayor, a position for which he was eminently qualified. Indeed, his powers of adaptation were wonderful. Notwithstanding his firmness, the gentle manner in which he administered his services to children, and the success he attained in securing their confidence, were truly marvelous. In his family he possessed the same power of adaptation to render home happy and cheerful.

Though the sad duty of burial has been performed, his deeds remain. A pioneer, an organizer, a practical scientist has departed, but a great career, a noble achievement, have been consigned to the history of a profession which must be as lasting as civilization.

As members of the dental profession, we share in a legacy which cost a life of labor and devotion. Let us, also, be admonished by the sad close of that life. The lesson for us is, that no constitution, however vigorous and strong; no mind, however brilliant or philosophical, can for any considerable time endure overstrain, artificially support it as we may; nature cannot be deceived or robbed of any of her forces.

The last sad act was the culmination of an abnormal condition of the intellect, which for a moment seemed to take possession of exhausted nature, and Dr. Westcott was no more.

¹Transactions Dental Society, State New York, 1874, p. 86, Dr. S. B. Palmer.

Dr. Reuben Griswold Snow was a native of New York, having been born in Madison county, December 28, 1805. While he was yet a child, his parents removed to Chautauqua county, where he spent his boyhood in the pursuits usually attendant upon a country life. These avocations, however, grew more and more distasteful to him as he approached manhood, and he earnestly embraced every opportunity offered him for intellectual improvement, looking forward to such time as he should be enabled to engage in some more agreeable occupation. During the summer he was occupied on the farm, and in the winter he attended the district school, this being the only means then at his command for mental culture. But as his mind was unusually vigorous and retentive, by studious application he became competent at the age of eighteen to exchange his place as scholar for that of teacher, and taught a district school with success for two or three winters. About this time, his attention seems to have been turned toward the study of medicine, and he entered the office of Drs. White and Stocton, of Fredonia, as a medical student, remaining there about one year.

In the spring of 1827 he came to Buffalo, undoubtedly attracted by the greater advantages afforded for pursuing his studies in a larger and more rapidly growing town, and he enrolled his name in the office of Drs. Chapin and Burwell as a student of medicine. By his application and gentlemanly deportment he soon won the confidence and respect of his preceptors, and continued his relations with them, teaching school at intervals, until the spring of 1833, when he received from the Fairfield Medical College a degree of doctor of medicine. Doctor Snow then commenced the practice of his profession in Sandusky city, Ohio, where he remained about two years, when he returned to Buffalo to accept the offer of partnership with Dr. Bryant, one of his former preceptors. This business relation, together with his genial nature and pleasant manners, gave him at once an honorable position in the community. He received a fair share of public patronage, and as he had a great liking for the practice of medicine, he ever retained with pleasure the recollections of it. He was a member in good standing of the Erie County Medical Society at the time of his death, showing his strong attachment for the science of medicine, as well as for the profession at large. As a physician, he was greatly respected and quite successful, and was considered to be a very careful and judicious practitioner, putting forth his best endeavors under all circumstances for the good of those under his care.

In 1838 his health became so poor as to indicate to him the necessity of a change of business in order to avoid the fatigue, exposure and irregularities connected with the general practice of physic, and in the spring of 1839 he

determined to turn his attention to dentistry. In this branch of the healing art, he received his first instructions from Dr. Uriah H. Dunning, who was then a prominent dentist in Buffalo, and with whom he eventually formed a partnership, which, however, continued but for a short time, as Dr. Dunning soon after left the city. Dr. Snow then assumed the practice connected with the office, which he continued without any lengthened interruption to the close of his life, embracing a period of nearly thirty years.

The winters of 1844, 1845, 1849 and 1850 he spent in the West Indies, chiefly in the Island of Porto Rico, actively engaged in the practice of dentistry, with great pecuniary success. As a practitioner of dentistry, he was a man of conceded ability and of no ordinary attainments, and had gained a reputation inferior to but few of his age and period; but he claimed for himself no superiority, and was careful to avoid anything which was calculated to detract from the character or reputation of those with whom he was brought in contact.

His career was especially marked by assiduous labor and persistent efforts in the proper performance of all operations which came under his care. His ambition found its highest reward in professional success. In his chosen profession he always manifested a warm interest, and stood foremost in all movements looking toward its elevation and improvement. Soon after the formation of the Western New York Dental Association, he united with it, and was elected its president in 1866. In 1865 he was elected president of the Buffalo Dental Association of which he was one of the founders, and for which organization he exhibited a fond attachment. He was one of a committee of three appointed jointly by the two above mentioned societies in October and November, 1867, to consider the subject of a legal enactment with reference to dentistry. Upon the organization of the Eighth District Dental Society, Dr. Snow was elected one of the delegates to this society, and at the time of his death, was the senior member of that delegation. He was also elected by this society, at the adjourned session of the first meeting, a member of its board of censors for two years, to which position he was reelected at the last annual meeting, for the term of four years. He has held, in fact, some prominent positions, since 1865, in various dental organizations. He was chairman of a committee on the early history of dentistry in western New York, by appointment of the Western New York Dental Association, for several years, and as the result of his protracted labors furnished a large fund of valuable information connected with the profession, dating back to the appearance of the first dentist in that territory. He has also contributed several valuable papers connected with the science of dentistry, most of which have been published in the

journals devoted to that specialty. He was remarkably fond of the society of his professional friends.

He religiously fulfilled all such duties or appointments as he considered binding upon him. In discussion he was never embarrassed, and his opinions were very plainly and pointedly expressed, and gave evidence at once of his sterling common sense, clear judgment, and practical skill. His genial, sunny temper, and his kind, gentle, modest, unostentatious bearing, won for him not only the respect but friendship of nearly every one he met; but especially was this the case with the younger members of the profession to whom he became at once a friend and counselor.

It is remarkable and noteworthy that his last hours, previous to the illness, which terminated his life, were spent among his associates of the Eighth District Dental Society, at its annual meeting, at which time he was elected to the office of vice president. This was his last appearance in public.

As a citizen, having been associated with the earlier history of Buffalo, and identified with its progress, there were few who did not know him, and enjoying as he did the confidence of all, his demise will be deeply regretted. In all his dealings with his fellowmen he maintained the strictest honesty and integrity, and his life was governed by the most sincere Christian impulses. He lived in peace with all men, and of him could be said "he had no enemies."

He became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1848, and has never brought reproach upon the cause of Christ. In his domestic relations he was especially happy. His kindness, gentleness and watchful solicitude for those under his care, and his fidelity to all social virtues and duties, commanded the admiration of all who observed them.

No sketch of the history of this society would be complete without mention of three things that ever characterized it, and which have had a marked influence on the development of the profession along lines of paramount usefulness and value.

First:—The constructive character of the original legislation under which the society was organized.

Second:—The amendments of 1870, creating the degree of Master of Dental Surgery, and

Third:—The amendments of 1895, establishing preliminary requirements for dental students and the placing of examinations for licenses and the granting of diplomas under the direction and control of the regents of the University of the State of New York.

*Transactions Dental Society, State New York, 1871, p. 9, Dr. S. A. Freeman.

The law passed April 7, 1868, was entitled, "An Act to incorporate Dental Societies for the purpose of improving and regulating the practice of dentistry," and was the first successful effort of dentists in any state to give expression to the idea, first suggested by the American Society of Dental Surgery in 1844, "that an enlightened public opinion regulated by law is far more efficient than any penal regulation, in elevating our profession and purging it from empiricism." That act, as will be seen upon examination, contains no suggestion of penalties, but it does contain the principle that is fundamental to all right progress, that of giving status and standing to the profession itself.

The creation of the degree of Master of Dental Surgery was an act, the value of which was variously estimated by the men of that day, and even down to the time of its abrogation, was severely criticised by some of the wisest and most influential practitioners in dentistry. It was unquestionably an act requiring a wide perspective to appreciate its real value, and we are doubtless too near the event, even now, to apprehend fully its true significance; though it is our firm conviction that the final judgment of history upon it will be that it was one of the very wisest acts affecting the profession instituted during the past fifty years, because of its manifest influence in advancing the standards of education.

The amendements of 1895, established, first, a preliminary educational standard for dental students, and, second, placed the whole matter of examinations for license to practice and the granting of diplomas, under the direction and control of the regents of the University of the State of New York, and it is impossible to overestimate the value of this arrangement, not alone to New York, but to the profession throughout the whole country.

The following is the law as it now stands, which, is generally regarded as the highest standard, both for students and professional requirements, thus far attained and it may well be taken as a model, with such slight modifications as would be necessary to make it applicable, for all the states, for it requires no prophetic vision to see that the time will surely come, and that too at no distant day—the moral and ethical integrity of the profession having been sufficiently developed—when the highest and most efficient legislation and organization will be found to be, not along the lines of penal and political control, but in an enlightened public and professional conscience.

DENTISTRY.

Laws of 1901, ch. 215, with amendements in force to July 1, 1906.

160 DEFINITIONS. As used in this article, the terms university, regents and physicians have respectively the meanings defined in article 8 of this chapter. Board, where not otherwise limited, means the Board of Dental Examiners of the State of New York.

Registered medical or dental school means a medical or dental school, college or department of a university, registered by the regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated. Examiner, where not otherwise qualified, means a member of the board. State dental society means the Dental Society of the State of New York.

161. STATE DENTAL SOCIETY. The Dental Society of the State of New York is continued, and shall be composed of eight delegates from each district society divided into four classes of two delegates, each to be elected annually, and of two delegates from each incorporated dental school of the state to be elected annually. The state dental society shall annually meet on the second Wednesday of May, or at such other time and at such place as may be determined on in the bylaws of the society or by resolution, at the preceding annual meeting. Twenty members shall be a quorum. The society shall elect annually a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places, and may elect not more than sixteen permanent members at any annual meeting from among eminent dentists of the state, who shall have all the privileges of delegate members. The society may elect honorary members from any state or country not eligible to regular membership, who shall not be entitled to vote or hold any office in the society.

162 DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETIES. The existing district dental societies are continued, In any judicial district in which a district dental society is not now incorporated, fifteen or more dentists of such district authorized to practice dentistry in this state may become a district dental society of such district, by publishing a call for a meeting of the dentists of the district to be held at a time and place mentioned therein within the district, in at least one newspaper in each county of the district, at least once a week for at least four weeks immediately preceding the time when such meeting is to be held, and by meeting at the time and place specified in such notice with such dentists authorized to practice dentistry in the district as may respond to such call, and by making and filing with the secretary of the state dental society a certificate, to be executed and acknowledged by the dentists so meeting, or by at least fifteen of them, which shall set forth that such meeting has been held pursuant to such notice, the corporate name of the society, which shall be the district dental society of the judicial district where located, the names and places of residence of the officers of the society for the first year, or until the first annual meeting, which officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, the time and place of the annual meeting of the society, the general objects and purposes of the association and the names of eight delegates to the state society divided into four classes of two delegates each, to hold office until the first, second, third and fourth annual meeting thereafter, respectively. And thereon the persons executing such certificate and all other dentists in good standing and authorized to practice dentistry in such district, who shall subscribe to its bylaws, shall be a corporation by the name expressed in such certificate.

163 POWERS OF DENTAL SOCIETIES. Every licensed and registered dentist in the judicial district in which such society is formed, shall be eligible to membership in the district society of the district where he resides or practices dentistry. Every district society shall at every annual meeting choose two delegates to the state dental society, each to serve four years, and may fill all vacancies occurring in their respective delegations in the state society. Every district dental society shall at its annual meeting appoint not less than three nor more than five censors to continue in office for one year and until others are

chosen, who shall constitute a district board of censors. The dental societies of the respective districts of the state shall have power to make all needful bylaws not inconsistent with the laws of this state for the management of their affairs and property and the admission and expulsion of members; providing, that no bylaw of any district society shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with the bylaws of the state society. Said societies may purchase and hold real and personal estate for the purposes of their incorporation; provided that the property of a district society shall not exceed in value \$5,000 and the property of the state society shall not exceed in value \$25,000.

164 LICENTIATES. Only the following persons shall be deemed licensed to practice dentistry:

1—Those duly licensed and registered as dentists in this state prior to the first day of August, 1895, pursuant to the laws in force at the time of their license and registration.

2—Those duly licensed and registered after the first day of August, 1895; pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

165 STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS. The existing division of the state board of dental examiners shall be divided into four classes and their terms of office shall continue except that said terms shall expire on the 31st day of July in each year. Before the day when the official terms of the members of any of said classes shall expire, the regents shall appoint their successors, to serve for the term of four years from said day. Such appointment shall be made from nominations, in number twice the number of the outgoing class, made by such society to the regents prior to the second Tuesday in June of each year. In default of such nominations, the regents shall appoint such examiners from the legally qualified dentists in the state belonging to the state dental society. The regents, in the same manner, shall also fill vacancies in the board that may occur. All nominations and appointments shall be so made that every vacancy in the board shall be filled by a resident of the same judicial district in which the last incumbent of the office resided. The board shall elect at its annual meeting from its members a president and a secretary and shall hold one or more meetings each year pursuant to call of the regents. No person shall be appointed an examiner unless he shall have received a dental degree from a body lawfully entitled to confer the same, and in good standing at the time of its conferment, and shall have been engaged within the state during not less than five years prior to his appointment in the actual and lawful practice of dentistry. Nor shall any person connected with a dental school as professor, trustee or instructor be eligible to such appointment. Cause being shown before them, the regent may remove an examiner from office on proven charges of inefficiency, incompetency, immorality or unprofessional conduct.

166 EXAMINATIONS. The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who shall pay the fee herein prescribed and submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath if required, that he

1—Is more than 21 years of age.

2—Is of good moral character.

3—Has a preliminary education equivalent to graduation from a four-year high school course registered by the regents, or an education accepted by the regents as fully equivalent.

4—Subsequently to receiving such preliminary education either has been graduated in course with a dental degree from a registered dental school, or else, having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with a degree of doctor of medicine, has pur-

sued thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school, and received therefrom its degree of doctor of dental surgery, or else holds a diploma or license conferring full right to practice dentistry in some foreign country and granted by some registered authority; provided that any person who then being a bona fide student of dentistry in this state under private preceptorship was entitled to file on or before the 31st day of July, 1895, with the secretary of the state dental society a certificate of study under private preceptorship may at any time prior to the first day of January, 1904, on sworn proof of such fact, file such a certificate with the regents and thereupon be admitted to examination before the board. Any member of the board may inquire of any applicant for examination concerning his qualifications and may take testimony of any one in regard thereto, under oath, which he is hereby empowered to administer.

167 DEGREES. No degree in dentistry shall be conferred in this state except the degree of doctor of dental surgery. Said degree shall not be conferred upon any one unless he shall have satisfactorily completed a course of at least three years in a registered dental school, or having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with the degree of doctor of medicine shall have pursued satisfactorily thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school; nor shall said degree be conferred upon any one, unless prior to matriculation in the institution conferring his professional degree, or before beginning the second course of lectures counted toward such degree he shall have filed with said institution a regents' certificate that he has received the required preliminary education evidenced as aforesaid; provided further, however, that the regents may confer upon all persons who shall have received the degree of master of dental surgery under the laws of this state, prior to the taking effect of this act, the degree of doctor of dental surgery in lieu of said master's degree.

168 LICENSES. On certification by the board of dental examiners that a candidate has successfully passed its examinations and is competent to practise dentistry, the regents shall issue to him their license so to practice pursuant to the rules established by them. On the recommendation of the board, the regents may also, without the examination hereinbefore provided for, issue their license to any applicant therefor who shall furnish proof satisfactory to them that he has been duly graduated from a registered dental school and has been thereafter lawfully and reputably engaged in such practice for six years next preceding his application; or who holds a license to practise dentistry in any other of the United States granted by a state board of dental examiners, indorsed by the Dental Society of the State of New York, provided, that in either case his preliminary and professional education shall have been not less than that required in this state. Every license, so issued shall state on its face the grounds on which it is granted and the applicant may be required to furnish his proofs on affidavit.

169 REGISTRATION. Every person practising dentistry in this state and not lawfully registered before this section takes effect, shall register in the office of the clerk of the county where his place of business is located, in a book kept by the clerk for such purpose, his name, age, office and postoffice address, date and number of his license to practice dentistry and the date of such registration, which registration he shall be entitled to make only upon showing to the county clerk his license or a duly authenticated copy thereof, and making an affidavit stating name, age, birthplace, the number of his license and the date of its issue; that he is the identical person named in the license; that before receiving the same he complied with all the preliminary requirements of this

statute and the rules of the regent and board as to the terms and the amount of study and examination; that no money, other than the fees prescribed by this statute and said rules, was paid directly or indirectly for such license, and that no fraud, misrepresentation or mistake in a material regard was employed or occurred in order that such license should be conferred. The county clerk shall preserve such affidavit in a bound volume and shall issue to every licentiate duly registering and making such affidavit, a certificate of registration in his county, which shall include a transcript of the registration. Such transcript and the license may be offered as presumptive evidence in all courts of the facts stated therein. The county clerk's fee for taking such registration and affidavit and issuing such certificate, shall be one dollar. A practising dentist having registered a lawful authority to practise dentistry in one county of the state and removing such practice or part thereof to another county, or regularly engaging in practice or opening an office in another county, shall show or send by registered mail to the clerk of such other county his certificate of registration. If such certificate clearly shows that the original registration was of an authority issued under seal by the regents, or if the certificate itself is indorsed by the regents as entitled to registration, the clerk shall thereupon register the applicant in the latter county; on receipt of a fee of twenty-five cents, and shall stamp or indorse on such certificate, the date and his name, preceded by the words, "registered also incounty," and return the certificate to the applicant. Any person who having lawfully registered as aforesaid shall thereafter change his name in any lawful manner shall register the new name with marginal note of the former name; and shall note upon the margin of the former registration the fact of such change and a cross reference to the new registration. A county clerk who knowingly shall make or suffer to be made upon the book of registry of dentists kept in his office any other entry than is provided for in this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars to be recovered by the state dental society in a suit in any court having jurisdiction.

169a EXAMINATION FEES. Every applicant for license to practise dentistry shall pay a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars. From the fees provided by this article the regents may pay all proper expenses incurred by them under its provisions, and any surplus at the end of any academic year shall be paid to the society nominating the examiners to defray its expenses incurred under the law.

169b REVOCATION OF LICENSES. If any practitioner of dentistry be charged under oath before the board, with unprofessional or immoral conduct, or with gross ignorance, or inefficiency in his profession, the board shall notify him to appear before it at an appointed time and place, with counsel, if he so desires, to answer said charges, furnishing to him a copy thereof. Upon the report of the board that the accused has been guilty of unprofessional or immoral conduct, or that he is grossly ignorant or inefficient in his profession, the regents may suspend the person so charged from the practice of dentistry for a limited season, or may revoke his license. Upon the revocation of any license, the fact shall be noted upon the records of the regent and the license, shall be marked as canceled, of the date of its revocation. Upon presentation of a certificate of such cancellation to the clerk of any county wherein the licentiate may be registered, said clerk shall note the date of the cancellation on the register of dentists and cancel the registration. A conviction of felony shall forfeit a license to practise dentistry, and upon presentation to the regents or a county clerk by any public officer or officer of a dental society of a certified copy of a court record showing that a practitioner of dentistry has been convicted of felony, that fact shall be noted on the record of license and clerk's register,

and the license and registration shall be marked canceled. Any person who, after conviction of a felony shall practise dentistry in this state shall be subject to all the penalties prescribed for the unlicensed practise of dentistry, providing that if such conviction be subsequently reversed upon appeal and the accused acquitted or discharged, the license shall become again operative from the date of such acquittal or discharge.

169c CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ARTICLE. This article shall not be construed to prohibit an unlicensed person from performing merely mechanical work upon inert matter in a dental office or laboratory, or the student of a licentiate from assisting the latter in his performance of dental operations while in the presence and under the personal supervision of his instructor; or a student in an incorporated dental school or college from performing operations for purposes of clinical study under the supervision and instruction of preceptors; or a duly licensed physician from treating diseases of the mouth or performing operations in oral surgery. But nothing in this article shall be construed to permit the performance of independent dental operations by an unlicensed person under cover of the name of a registered practitioner or in his office. Nor shall anything in this article be construed to require of students already matriculated in registered dental or medical schools when this act shall take effect, or students matriculated in such schools before the first day of January, 1905, any other or higher qualifications for the dental license or degree than was demanded by existing laws as interpreted by the regulations of the regents at the date of their matriculation.

169a PENALTIES. *a* A person who, in any county of this state, practises or holds himself out to the public as practising dentistry, not being at the times of said practise or holding out, a dentist licensed to practise as such in this state and registered in the office of the clerk of such county, pursuant to the general laws regulating the practise of dentistry, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable upon conviction of a first offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and upon conviction of a subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than two months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any violation of this section by a person theretofore convicted under the then existing laws of this state of practising dentistry without license or registration, shall be included in the term a subsequent offense. Every conviction of unlawful practice or holding out subsequent to a first conviction thereof shall be a conviction of a second offense. Every practitioner of dentistry must display in a conspicuous place upon the house or in the office wherein he practises his full name. If there are more chairs than one in any office or dental parlor the name of the practitioner must be displayed on or by said chair in plain sight of the patient. Any person who shall practise dentistry without displaying his name as herein prescribed; and any proprietor, owner or manager of a dental office, establishment or parlor who shall fail so to display or cause to be displayed the name of each person employed as a practising dentist or practising as a dentist in said office, establishment, or parlor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable upon a first conviction by a fine of fifty dollars, and upon every subsequent conviction by a fine of not less than one hundred, or by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

b A person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon every conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, who

1—Shall sell or barter or offer to sell or barter any diploma or document conferring or purporting to confer any dental degree or any certificate or transcript made or pur-

porting to be made pursuant to the laws regulating the license and registration of dentists; or,

2—Shall purchase or procure by barter any such diploma, certificate or transcript with intent that the same shall be used as evidence of the qualifications to practise dentistry of any person other than the one upon whom it was lawfully conferred or in fraud of the laws regulating such practice; or,

3—Shall, with fraudulent intent, alter in a material regard any such diploma, certificate or transcript; or,

4—Shall use or attempt to use any such diploma, certificate or transcript which has been purchased, fraudulently issued, counterfeited or materially altered either as a license or color of license to practise dentistry or in order to procure registration as a dentist; or,

5—Shall practise dentistry under a false or assumed name; or,

6—Shall assume the degree of bachelor of dental surgery, doctor of dental surgery, or master of dental surgery, or shall append the letters B. D. S., D. D. S., M. D. S., to his name, not having been duly conferred upon him by diploma from some college, school or board of examiners legally empowered to confer the same, the right to assume said titles; or shall assume any title or append or prefix any letters to his name with the intent to represent falsely that he has received a medical or dental degree or license, or,

7—Shall falsely personate another at any examination, held by the regents or by the board, of the preliminary or professional education of candidates for dental students certificates, dental degrees or licenses, or who shall induce another to make or aid and abet in the making of such false personation, or who shall knowingly avail himself of the benefit of such false personation, or who shall knowingly or negligently make falsely any certificate required by the Regents or board in connection with their examinations.

c Any person who in any affidavit or examination required of an applicant for examination, license or registration under the laws regulating the practice of dentistry, or under the laws, ordinances or regulations governing the regents' examinations of the preliminary education required for a dental student's certificate shall make wilfully a false statement in a material regard, shall be guilty of perjury, and punishable upon conviction thereof by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

d All courts of special sessions and police justices sitting as courts of special sessions shall have jurisdiction in the first instance to hear and determine all charges of misdemeanors mentioned in this act committed within their local jurisdiction, and to impose all the penalties provided for misdemeanors in this statute; provided, however, that the power of said courts and justices to hear and determine such charges shall be divested, if before the commencement of a trial before such court or justice, a grand jury shall present an indictment against the accused person for the same offense, or if a justice of the supreme court or a county judge of the county shall grant a certificate in the manner provided by law in cases of misdemeanor, that it is reasonable that such charge be prosecuted by indictment.

e All fines, penalties and forfeitures of bail imposed or collected on account of violations of the laws regulating the practice of dentistry must be paid to the state dental society. Said society may prefer complaints for violations of the law regulating the practice of dentistry before any court, tribunal or magistrate having jurisdiction thereof and may by its officers, counsel and agents aid in presenting the law and the facts before such court, tribunal or magistrate in any proceeding instituted by it.

2—Chapter 152 of the laws of 1868 is hereby repealed.

3—This act shall take effect immediately.

The Component District Societies of the State Dental Society are:

The First District Society of the State of New York, organized in 1868, meets monthly in April. Present officers: President, James W. Taylor; Vice-President, Benj. C. Nash; Secretary, Herbert L. Wheeler; Treasurer, Herbert R. Armstrong, all of New York City.

Second District Dental Society, meets the second Monday of each month from October to April inclusive. Present officers: President, R. G. Hutchinson, Brooklyn; Vice-President, W. N. Frazer, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, P. R. Stillman, Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. W. Thompson, Brooklyn.

Third District Dental Society, organized 1868, meets annually in April. Present officers: President, C. E. Allen, Albany; Vice-President, L. S. Blatner, Albany; Recording Secretary, C. H. Bird, Troy; Treasurer, P. S. Oakley, Troy.

Fourth District Dental Society, organized June 2, 1868, meets annually in April. Present officers: President, G. H. Shannon, Cambridge; Vice-President, C. R. Holt, Westport; Recording Secretary, A. S. Moore, Schenectady; Treasurer, O. J. Gross, Schenectady.

Fifth District Dental Society, organized June, 1868, meets annually in April. Present officers: President, C. A. Sayers, Watertown; Vice-President, R. B. Redway, Ilion; Secretary, R. W. Barry, Oswego; Treasurer, R. C. Turner, Oswego.

Sixth District Dental Society, organized 1868, holds its annual meeting in May. Present officers: President, W. J. LeSeur, Oneonta; Vice-President, F. W. McCall, Binghamton; Secretary, Fred Ford, Cazenovia; Treasurer, W. J. Ingraham, Binghamton.

Seventh District Dental Society, organized June 2, 1868, holds its annual meeting in March. Present officers: President, E. G. Link, Rochester; Vice-President, I. C. Edington, Rochester; Recording Secretary, C. W. LaSalle, Rochester; Treasurer, L. Regua, Rochester.

Eighth District Dental Society, organized June 2, 1868, meets annually in April. Present officers: President, D. H. Young, Attica; Vice-President, W. E. Marshall, Buffalo; Secretary, Emanuel Muntz, Buffalo; Treasurer, Louis Meisburger, Buffalo.

There are also in active operation these local Societies:

Allegany County Dental Society, organized October 15, 1894, meets in January, April, July and October. Present officers: President, F. S. Burlingame, Friendship; Vice-President, W. H. Burdick, Bolivar; Secretary, W. W. Coon, Alfred; Treasurer, E. V. Sherrar, Wellsville.

Atkinson Dental Club, organized November, 1901. Present officers: President, J. W. Canady, Albany; Secretary, P. S. Oakley, Troy.

Brooklyn Dental Society, organized January 4, 1869, and incorporated April 5, 1869. Present officers: President, Wm. Jarvie; Vice-President, E. T. Rippier; Recording Secretary, Theodore Siqueland; Treasurer, F. C. Walker.

Buffalo Dental Association, organized May 27, 1864, meets monthly; the annual meeting is in June. Present officers: President, C. K. Buell; Vice-President, F. H. Underwood; Recording Secretary, C. R. Mair; Treasurer, L. W. Robinson.

E. K. Wedelstaedt Dental Club of Central New York, organized March 3, 1906. Present officers: President, J. S. Hall, Syracuse; Vice-President, J. C. Benz, Syracuse; Secretary-Treasurer, G. T. Head, Syracuse.

Eastern Dental Society of the City of New York, organized in 1899, meets monthly.

Present officers: President, D. N. Booth; Vice-President, A. J. Goodman; Secretary, Simon Helfman; Treasurer, H. M. Zeitlein.

Elmira Dental Society, organized May 13, 1903, meets the first Tuesday of every month. Present officers: President, B. O. Chapman; Vice-President, Frank W. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Carl Waples.

Hornell Dental School, organized April 19, 1907. Present officers: President, E. J. Sweet; Vice-President, T. C. Bliss; Secretary, S. S. Benson; Treasurer, P. F. Prest.

Jefferson County Dental Society, organized December 13, 1894, meets the second Monday of each month. Present officers: President, C. A. Sayers, Watertown; Vice-President, W. H. Wilson, Potsdam; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Fowler, Watertown.

New York Institute of Dental Technique, organized May 27, 1903, meets the fourth Tuesday in each month from October to May inclusive. Present officers: President, J. F. Hasbrouck, M. D.; Vice-President, F. L. Fossume; Secretary, Leland Barrett; Treasurer, T. L. Smith.

New York Institute of Stomatology, organized in 1895. Present officers: President, C. O. Kimball; Vice-President, G. S. Allen; Recording Secretary, K. C. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Linton; Treasurer, H. W. Gillett.

Oswego City Dental Society, organized in April, 1905. Present officers: President, T. R. Cullen; Vice-President, J. C. O'Brian; Secretary and Treasurer, R. W. Barry.

Rochester Dental Society, organized November 16, 1878, meets the second Tuesday of each month. Present officers: President, W. A. Windell; Vice-President, G. C. Lowe; Secretary, A. E. Sager; Treasurer, C. L. Brininstool.

Schenectady Dental Club, organized January 9, 1905, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month. President, O. J. Gross; Vice-President, W. S. Rose; Secretary, R. H. Whitmyre; Treasurer, E. B. Rhinehart.

Syracuse Dental Society, organized in 1887, meets monthly. Present officers: President, C. E. Rowland; Vice-President, E. R. White; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Carroll.

Utica Dental Society, organized February 9, 1904. Present officers: President, H. M. Clapp; Vice-President, F. P. Miller; Secretary, J. C. Tooke; Treasurer, F. T. Simmons.

Alumni Association of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, meets annually in May. Present officers: President, C. D. Kimball, New York; First Vice-President, Agnes I. Polhamus, New York; Second Vice-President, G. H. Leggett, New York; Secretary, Hattie Wood, Quackenbush; Treasurer, G. M. West, New York.

Alumni Association University of Buffalo, Dental Department, organized in 1897, meets annually in February. President, H. F. Tanner; Vice-President, A. E. Mimmack; Secretary, G. B. Mitchell; Treasurer, J. P. Mallory, all of Buffalo.

Alumni Association New York College of Dentistry, organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1898, meets annually in January. Present officers: President, Jostrum Taylor, New York; First Vice-President, Charles F. Rabell, New York; Second Vice-President, W. H. Mitchell, Bayonne; Secretary, Waldo H. Mork, New York; Treasurer, Frank A. Chicherio, New York.

ALABAMA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY L. A. CRUMLEY, D. S., D. D. S., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

In 1869 a number of brave spirits—pioneers in the practice of dentistry—realizing the necessity of cooperation as a means of reaching the highest attainments in professional service, and with a warm spirit of fraternalism, issued a call to all dentists then practicing in Alabama to meet in the city of Montgomery. The call was signed by Drs. J. C. McAuley, of Selma; T. M. Hereford, A. H. C. Walker, William J. Reese and Samuel Rambo, of Montgomery; P. L. Ulmer, of Pleasant Hill; E. H. Locke and H. D. Boyd, of Troy, and others. The meeting was held in the office of Dr. T. M. Hereford, in Montgomery, on October 6, 1869. Dr. J. G. McAuley was called to the chair and Dr. William J. Reese was asked to serve as secretary. Dr. McAuley announced the object of the meeting to be that of organizing a State Dental Association. On motion of Dr. Samuel Rambo, the chair appointed the following committees: Committee on Organization, Samuel Rambo, P. L. Ulmer and H. D. Boyd; Committee on By-laws: Samuel Rambo, A. H. C. Walker and E. H. Locke.

The committee on organization made the following report:

That the convention shall organize itself into the Alabama Dental Association and shall consist of all dentists in regular practice, of good moral character and respectable attainments. The officers shall consist of one president, two vice-presidents, one recording secretary, one corresponding secretary and one treasurer.

The first permanent officers of the Alabama Dental Association were: President—J. G. McAuley, Selma; First Vice-President—Samuel Rambo, Montgomery; Second Vice President—W. W. Evans, Union Springs; Secretary-Treasurer—William J. Reese, Montgomery.

The committee on constitution and by-laws made its report, which was adopted and the organization of the Alabama Dental Association was completed. Those present and taking part in the organization were: T. M. Hereford, Montgomery; J. G. McAuley, Selma; P. L. Ulmer, Pleasant Hill; E. H. Locke, Troy; H. D. Boyd, Troy; Samuel Rambo, A. H. C. Walker, W. J. Reese, Montgomery; W. W. Evans, Union Springs; W. N. Bush, Prattville; L. M. Rush, Tuskegee.

After a two days' session the association adjourned to meet in Selma, on the third Wednesday in August, 1870.

The second annual meeting was held in Selma, August 17-18, 1870. After the transaction of other business the following were elected and installed as

officers of the association for the ensuing term: President—Samuel Rambo, Montgomery; Vice Presidents—William Deason, Montgomery; J. W. Key, Montgomery; Recording Secretary—R. A. Savage, Mobile; Corresponding Secretary—W. J. Reese, Montgomery; Treasurer—R. A. Savage, Mobile.

The association met in Mobile on August 16, 1871, and held a three days' session. After the transaction of other business the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—J. W. Key, Montgomery; Vice Presidents—J. C. Story, Eutaw; E. G. Wheeler, Mobile; Secretary-Treasurer—R. A. Savage, Mobile; Corresponding Secretary—E. G. Wheeler, Mobile.

The fourth annual meeting of the Association was held in Montgomery, beginning on the third Wednesday in August 1872. Dr. J. W. Key, who delivered the first presidential address ever delivered before the association, presided. At the close of a two days' session the following officers were elected: President—William Deason, Mobile; Vice Presidents—E. G. Wheeler, Mobile, E. H. Locke, Troy; Secretary-Treasurer—W. J. Reese, Montgomery.

The fifth annual meeting was convened in Montgomery on August 20, 1873. At the close of a two days' session the following officers were elected: President—E. G. Wheeler, Mobile; Vice Presidents—W. D. Dunlap, Selma; H. H. Stevens, Montgomery; Secretary-Treasurer—W. J. Reese, Montgomery.

The association adjourned to meet in Mobile on the third Wednesday in August 1874, but on account of an epidemic of yellow fever in Mobile no meeting was held, and the association from that time became inactive until 1880.

At a meeting of the Southern Dental Association held in Augusta, Ga., in 1879, Dr. T. M. Allen, of Eufaula, and Dr. E. S. Chisholm, of Tuscaloosa, decided to try either to revive the old Alabama Dental Association or to organize a new one. On returning home they began correspondence with the prominent dentists of the state and learned that Dr. E. G. Wheeler, who was elected president of the association at the last meeting held, had moved out of the state, and that Dr. W. D. Dunlap, the first vice president, was the only one of the old officers then in the state. Dr. Dunlap, acting in the capacity of president, appointed Dr. T. M. Allen, of Eufaula, secretary pro tem, and a call was issued to the dentists of the state to meet in Montgomery July 20, 1880. The call was signed by Drs. W. D. Dunlap, Selma; Samuel Rambo, Montgomery; E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa; J. G. McAuley, Mobile, and T. M. Allen, Eufaula. Several of the most prominent dentists in the state responded to the call and the following members of the Alabama Dental Association, which had been inactive for seven years, responded to roll call; W. D. Dunlap,

first vice president; J. G. McAuley, Samuel Rambo, A. C. Walker, Simon Ball, E. H. Locke, H. D. Boyd, W. W. Evans and H. S. Paisley.

Dr. Dunlap called the meeting to order, with Dr. J. G. McAuley acting as secretary. After some discussion it was decided to continue the old association, under the same name, seal, etc. At this reorganization the following new members were elected: Drs. E. S. Chisholm, S. C. Wilkerson, J. C. Wilkerson, Tuscaloosa; T. M. Allen, Eufaula; G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery; A. Eubank, T. S. Jordan, Birmingham; S. G. Robertson, Eufaula; R. U. DuBoise, Greensboro; W. R. McWilliams, Athens. The officers elected were: President—W. D. Dunlap; Vice Presidents—E. S. Chisholm, W. R. McWilliams; Recording Secretary—T. M. Allen; Corresponding Secretary—G. M. Rousseau; Treasurer, Samuel Rambo.

Since the reorganization in 1880 the regular meeting has been held every year, and now the association meets annually on the second Tuesday in May.

An interesting fact in the history of dentistry is that Alabama has the distinction of having enacted and put into force the first law regulating the practice of dentistry which the world has ever had. That law was enacted by the general assembly of Alabama in the year 1839, and was in force until the enactment of the present law, which became effective in February, 1881.

At the meeting held in 1880, the following committee on legislation was appointed: Drs. W. D. Dunlap, G. M. Rousseau and T. M. Allen. This committee, assisted by the Honorable Saffold Burney, of Mobile, formulated the new law and prepared the bill for its enactment. The bill was introduced in the senate by the Hon. John D. Roquemore, of Barbour, and in the house by the Hon. C. C. Shorter, of Barbour. After hard work by the committee and by the gentlemen named above, and after several amendments, the bill was passed and was signed by the governor, becoming a law in February, 1881. By amendment to the bill the members of the legislative committee became, by appointment, the members of the first board of dental examiners, to hold office and to serve until their successors were elected. The first board elected by the association was composed of Drs. W. D. Dunlap, E. S. Chisholm, W. R. McWilliams, T. M. Allen and G. M. Rousseau.

At each annual meeting of the association one member is elected to serve on the state board of dental examiners for a term of five years. Besides those composing the first examining board, the following have served in that capacity: Drs. Alfred Eubank, J. C. Johnston, W. B. Stewart, J. G. McAuley, J. C. Wilkerson, S. V. Rambo, George Eubank, C. P. Robinson, J. H. Crossland, T. P. Whitby, R. B. Chapman, J. A. Hall, R. P. Tunstall, Jr., and W.

E. Proctor, the last five named composing the present board, with Dr. J. A. Hall as president and Dr. T. P. Whitby, as secretary.

Since the reorganization in 1880, of the Alabama Dental Association, the following have served as president and secretary during the times indicated by the dates :

| Date. | President. | Date. | President. |
|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1880-81— | W. D. Dunlap. | 1902-03— | W. E. Proctor. |
| 1881-82— | G. M. Rousseau. | 1903-04— | W. J. Reynolds. |
| 1882-83— | J. C. Johnston. | 1904-05— | H. C. Hansell. |
| 1883-84— | E. S. Chisholm. | 1905-06— | N. N. Vann. |
| 1884-85— | W. R. McWilliams. | 1906-07— | C. L. Gunn. |
| 1885-86— | J. C. Wilkerson. | 1907-08— | A. T. Reeves. |
| 1886-87— | R. N. DuBois. | 1908-09— | L. A. Crumley. |
| 1887-88— | T. P. Whitby. | | Secretary. |
| 1888-89— | A. Eubank. | 1880-82— | T. M. Allen. |
| 1889-90— | J. C. Wilkerson. | 1882-84— | E. Wagner. |
| 1890-91— | R. C. Young. | 1884-85— | C. A. Merrill. |
| 1891-92— | Geo. Eubank. | 1885-88— | T. M. Allen. |
| 1892-93— | C. L. Boyd. | 1888-90— | R. Y. Jones. |
| 1893-94— | T. M. Allen. | 1890-92— | J. H. Allen. |
| 1894-95— | H. D. Boyd. | 1892-95— | S. W. Foster. |
| 1895-96— | A. H. Pearson | 1895-97— | J. H. Crossland. |
| 1896-97— | R. A. Rush. | 1897-1900— | W. J. Reynolds. |
| 1897-98— | J. H. Crossland. | 1900-03— | J. T. Cook. |
| 1898-99— | George S. Vann. | 1903-06— | L. A. Crumley. |
| 1899-1900— | R. P. Tunstall, Jr. | 1906-07— | F. A. Johnston, resigned. |
| 1900-01— | J. P. Corley. | 1906-07— | L. A. Crumley, appointed. |
| 1901-02— | Charles A. Merrill. | 1907-09— | E. W. Patton. |

The Alabama Dental Association publishes annually a stenographic report of its meetings, giving in full all papers read, with the discussion on them. These annual "Transactions" are sent not only to the members of the association, but also to many non-association dentists in the state who are known to be doing a clean ethical practice. By this and other means a vigorous campaign has been carried on to increase the active membership in the state association, thereby extending the benefits derived from association work to the members of the dental profession and, through them, to the public whom we serve; and though the association was composed of a small membership at its organization in 1869, and also at its reorganization in 1880, at the last annual meeting the secretary reported in good standing an active membership of nearly two hundred. The increase in membership in the last seven or eight

years has been very marked. At the present it is of high standard and full of energy and personal activity.

Besides the State Association, Alabama has two county dental societies—Dallas and Jefferson. The Dallas County Dental Society holds its meetings in Selma and is composed of a very active, energetic membership. The Jefferson County Dental Society holds its semi-monthly meetings in the city of Birmingham. The "Greater Birmingham" spirit prevails in this society and much is being done to place the profession on the highest possible plane, and for the betterment of professional service to humanity.

In addition to the State Dental Society there is the Jefferson County Dental Society, organized April 2, 1907, meets semi-monthly at Birmingham. The present officers are: President, F. H. Irwin, Birmingham; Vice-president, W. D. Carmichael, Birmingham; Secretary-treasurer, L. A. Crumly, Birmingham.

CALIFORNIA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY C. E. POST, D. D. S., SAN FRANCISCO.

Pursuant to a call issued by the San Francisco Dental Association, the dentists of California met in convention at San Francisco, in St. Andrews hall, Y. M. C. A. building, June 29, 1870.

Dr. C. C. Knowles was called to the chair, and Drs. J. W. Younger and J. N. Myers elected secretaries.

Dr. Ball moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the members of this convention that it will promote the general good of the profession in this state to have a state dental association; therefore,

Resolved, That we now proceed to the formation of such an organization, and that there be a committee of five chosen to report a suitable constitution and by-laws for the government thereof.

Drs. Ball, Dennis, Menefee, Kingsbury and Jenner were appointed as this committee.

The chairman of the committee reported a constitution, which declares, among other things, the objects of this association to be "to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and cognate sciences; to elevate and sustain the character of the profession; and to promote mutual improvement, both professional and social."

The officers are a president, three vice-presidents, secretary and corresponding secretary, treasurer and librarian.

Three classes of membership are provided for—active, corresponding and honorary. Active members must be graduates of some dental college, or have been in practice five years.

The constitution was adopted and signed by the following gentlemen: Drs. J. Ball, F. E. Bunnell, R. Cutlar, G. W. Cool, S. W. Dennis, William Dutch, San Francisco; E. A. Eaton, Vallejo; J. B. Flewelling, Petaluma; E. K. Jenner, Healdsburg; William B. Kingsbury, Santa Clara; J. N. Myers, Stockton; J. J. Menefee, San Jose; W. J. Prather, H. J. Plomteaux, Woodland; W. E. Spencer, Placerville; J. L. Wilbirt, Petaluma.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: C. C. Knowles, San Francisco, President; J. J. Menefee, San Jose, S. W. Dennis, San Francisco, H. H. Pierson, Sacramento, Vice-Presidents; W. J. Younger, San Francisco, Corresponding Secretary; H. J. Plomteaux, Woodland, Recording Secretary; J. N. Myers, Stockton, Assistant Recording Secretary; F. A. Park, San Francisco, Treasurer; J. Ball, San Francisco, Librarian.

The organization of the association was then declared complete.

In 1881 the association was incorporated.

Meetings are held annually, the time of meeting being left to the trustees.

The association at present has 250 members.

A pamphlet was published by the association several years ago, and sold to the members at cost, to be distributed to patients, giving general instructions as to the care of the teeth.

In addition to the State Dental Society there are these local societies:

The Alameda County Dental Society, organized in 1893 as the Oakland Dental Club. Present officers are: President, W. R. Hughes, Alameda; Secretary, F. H. Locke, Oakland; Treasurer, E. E. Evans, Oakland.

Alpha Upsilon Sorority of San Francisco, organized September 1, 1897, meets the first Saturday evening of each month. Present officers: President, Mary L. Baird; Secretary, Julia C. Bacigalupi; Treasurer, Leoni Von Zesch.

Alumni Association College of Physicians and Surgeons, meets annually in May. Present officers: President, F. B. Williams, M. D., San Francisco; Vice-President, Thomas Fletcher, D. D. S., San Francisco; Secretary, C. M. Troppmann, Ph. G., M. D., San Francisco; Treasurer, H. A. Mager, Ph. G., San Francisco.

Humboldt County Dental Association, organized November 14, 1903. Present officers: President, P. M. Burns, Eureka; Vice-President, A. F. Cooper, Eureka; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Cockburn, Eureka.

Los Angeles County Dental Society, organized February, 1894, as the Los Angeles Association of Dental Alumni, meets monthly in Los Angeles. Present officers: President, C. E. Rice; Vice-President, G. W. Harbour; Secretary, W. W. Homas; Treasurer, J. F. Curran, all of Los Angeles.

Sacramento County Dental Association, organized January 8, 1894, meets the

second Monday of each month, in Sacramento. Present officers: President, J. A. Lindsay; Secretary, R. B. Giffen.

San Diego County Dental Society. Present officers: President, L. D. Jones; Vice-President, E. W. Sheriff; Secretary, Emma T. Reed; Treasurer, S. A. Smith, all of San Diego.

San Francisco Dental Association, organized in 1869, meets the second Monday of each month. Present officers: President, H. A. Frederick; Vice-President, L. V. Leven-ger; Secretary, B. C. Best; Treasurer, W. A. L. Knowles.

Santa Clara Valley Dental Association, organized January 21, 1889. Present officers: President, C. C. Maynard, San Jose; Vice-President, E. O. Pieper, San Jose; Secretary-Treasurer, B. C. Ledyard, San Jose.

Southern California Dental Association, organized in 1898, meets annually in June. Present officers: President, J. F. Cook, Los Angeles; First Vice-President, L. D. Jones, San Diego; Secretary, C. M. Benbrook, Los Angeles; Treasurer, E. V. Rice, Azusa.

NEW JERSEY STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY ALPHONSO IRWIN, D. D. S., CAMDEN, N. J.

The New Jersey Dental Society was organized October 25, 1870, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., at Trenton, N. J., in response to a "call" signed by twenty-seven prominent dentists in the state. Two of the charter members, Drs. C. S. Stockton and Edwin Chew, survive at this date. The "call" is indicative of ardent hopes, lofty aspirations and a spirit of intelligent activity, and a quotation is given to remind you for what purpose this society was created.

The entire dental profession of the state of New Jersey are hereby cordially invited to meet in convention, in the city of Trenton, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25th and 26th, 1870, for the purpose of forming a State Dental Society and to devise and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed essential to our mutual improvement, and for the elevation of our profession. Let no dentist who has the good of his profession at heart stay away. Let us all be there, and by our action in convention, show our sister states that New Jersey is in full harmony with them in any movement that will tend to advance the standard of the profession of our choice.

Jacob Perkins, Beverly.
Leo H. Delange, Bordentown.
A. W. Kingsley, Elizabeth.
A. A. Pierce, Elizabeth.
Clarence E. Tallman, Freehold.
S. W. Dickerson, Hackettstown.
J. R. Goble, Hoboken.

D. C. McNaughton, Jersey City.
J. Hayhurst, Lambertville.
J. S. Simmerman, Millville.
C. S. Stockton, Mt. Holly.
J. P. Geran, Matewan.
J. Taylor Bradfield, Newark.
E. H. Bunting, Newark.

A. G. P. Colburn, Newark.
 G. F. J. Colburn, Newark.
 A. W. Crane, Newark.
 J. R. Reed, Newark.
 G. B. Garrison, Newton.
 J. W. Pool, Newton.

E. F. Hanks, Rahway.
 Chas. Dippolt, Trenton.
 Thos. S. Stevens, Trenton.
 L. E. Reading, Trenton.
 T. B. Thorne, Trenton.
 G. R. Chambers, Vineland.

J. L. Trowbridge, Washington.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. Hayhurst. Dr. Fowler, of Newark, was elected chairman and Dr. J. Hayhurst president for the next year. He presided over the first annual meeting at Newark, July 11, 1871. War was declared on quackery; Bacon's method of trapping dentists for using vulcanite was disclosed; offensive and defensive, legal and legislative tactics were adopted and put in force, thus publishing to the world that our organization was composed of a progressive and aggressive body of men. Dr. A. W. Kingsley, of Elizabeth, was elected president for the ensuing year, 1872. Dr. Louis Jack gave a clinic, five topics were ably debated, Dr. S. S. White's action against the Cummings patent was endorsed.

Dr. Kingsley presided over both the second and third conventions at Long Branch, in 1872 and 1873. The passage through the legislature of a law "to regulate the practice of dentistry" was accomplished. A board of dental examiners was established, and the society incorporated in 1873. Dr. S. S. White exhibited the "electric pneumatic mallet." Dr. Cosad, of Jersey City, was elected president, and officiated at Mt. Holly, where the society met with a "hot" reception in 1874. A friendly greeting was wired from the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, and appropriately responded to. Thus the outside world took cognizance of a new factor in shaping the destiny of the dental profession in this part of the country.

Dr. George C. Brown, of Mt. Holly, presided over the fifth annual convention in 1875. We made then our national "debut" by electing delegates to the American Dental Association. Dr. C. S. Stockton, the newly elected president, was authorized to welcome the American Dental Convention, which met at Long Branch. Dr. Stockton read a paper on "Dental Education."

Dr. C. S. Stockton presided over the convention at Atlantic City, in 1876, when a new era dawned upon the society, and the convention was inspired by the presence of some of the most brilliant speakers, profoundest thinkers, and skillful workers in the dental profession. Drs. William H. Atkinson, Dean Barker, E. T. Darby, E. E. Townsend, W. G. A. Bonwill, Marshall B. Webb and Dr. M. Gildea, of California, were present and discussed the papers.

Dr. T. B. Welch, of Vineland, was the presiding officer at Long Branch, in 1877. A paper on "Tumors and Abscesses," by W. H. Atkinson, electrified

the convention. Dr. E. F. Hanks occupied the office of chief executive at Long Branch, in 1878. A historical review of the society and several dental theses were read. President C. A. Meeker, of Newark, convened the Society at Long Branch, in 1879. The expansion of the society was remarkable during the year. Scientific papers and original research supplanted conventional methods of work. Dr. F. A. Levy, of Long Branch, was the chief executive at Long Branch, in 1880. The tenth was christened the "moral" essay convention, and was the largest held, in regard to attendance, up to this date. A tempest of protest was raised when action was taken locating the society permanently in Long Branch.

Dr. J. C. Clarke, of Jersey City, was the president at Long Branch, in 1881. Eleven speakers debated "Failures and Successes with Gold as a Tooth Saver." Dr. F. C. Barlow, of Jersey City, presided the third week in July, in 1882, when Dr. J. G. Palmer read a declaration of independence entitled "Dentistry not a Medical Specialty." The conferring of the degree of M. D. S. was advocated upon passing satisfactory examination before the state board, and the motion making Long Branch the permanent meeting place was rescinded. President J. G. Palmer convened the society at Asbury Park, in 1883. Dr. J. A. Osmun read an admirable paper on the "Administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas" which aroused an animated debate. A paper by Dr. Henry S. Chase, and a lecture by Dr. C. W. F. Bodecker, were listened to with marked attention, and evoked spirited discussion.

Dr. E. H. Bunting, of Newark, president, officiated at Asbury Park, in 1884. Fourteen dentists discussed the subject of "Orthodontia," introduced by G. Carleton Brown. Dr. Carl Heitzman lectured on the "Histology of the Teeth." Dr. J. W. Scarborough, of Lambertville, presided at Asbury Park, in 1885. The "Bonwill Articulator and Method of Articulation" was discussed. Dr. Bonwill confessed that he was a thief once in his life, and then he "stole from God Almighty his anatomical articulator." The dental motor was introduced by Dr. George C. Brown. "A Factor in Tooth Preservation" was the theme of a masterly address by Professor C. N. Pierce.

Dr. W. Pinney, president, occupied the chair at Asbury Park, in 1886. Dr. W. Herbst, of Bremen, Germany, demonstrated the "Herbst Rotary Method of Filling Teeth with Gold" and was given a brilliant, complimentary banquet at which many distinguished dentists were present, including Drs. W. H. Dwinelle, A. W. Kingsley, E. T. Darby, R. B. Winder, James Trueman, W. W. Walker, W. G. A. Bonwill, J. Hayhurst and W. H. Atkinson. The introduction of the Herbst method of filling teeth, and the royal reception accorded to Dr. Herbst, were a master-stroke of scientific enterprise and, in

conjunction with other influences instituted for the betterment of the dental profession, secured for our society international recognition. Dr. William Carr read a technical treatise on "Modified Interdental Splints," besides which many other papers were presented.

Dr. A. R. Eaton, of Elizabeth, officiated at Asbury Park, in 1887. Eleven papers were read and twenty clinics given, including among the former Dr. R. Parmley Brown's and F. M. Odell's papers on "Crown and Bridge Work," which were discussed by Drs. Frank Abbott, W. G. Bonwill, S. V. Jackson, and others. Dr. G. Carleton Brown, of Elizabeth, presided over the convention at Asbury Park, in 1888. The "Implantation of Teeth" was the absorbing topic of papers, discussions, and clinics. Dr. E. C. Kirk's implantation clinic was the great attraction. Drs. L. Ottofy, X. Sudduth, R. Ottolengui, M. J. Rhein and J. T. Godman participated in this, one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held. Dr. Henry A. Hull of New Brunswick presided at Asbury Park, in 1889. The nineteenth annual convention was remarkable for its voluminous programme. Eminent essayists and clinicians from all parts of the United States participated in the proceedings.

1890. "Erosion," by William H. Atkinson, was a timely paper debated by

President S. C. G. Watkins, of Mont Clair, officiated at Asbury Park, in Professor James Trueman, Charles Meyer and C. N. Pierce. Professor C. Mayer, Drs. J. S. Marshall, and R. C. Newton read papers possessing great literary and professional merit. At a meeting held in Mont Clair, Dr. Charles A. Meeker projected and proposed the plan of organization for the World's Columbian Dental Congress to be held in Chicago, in 1893.

Dr. George E. Adams, of Orange, presided at Asbury Park, in 1891. The World's Columbian Dental Congress was endorsed. Dr. J. Hayhurst read his history of the organization in celebration of our twenty-first birthday. A union meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey societies was held. Drs. L. A. Faught and G. E. Adams alternately presided. Each made a presidential address.

Dr. B. F. Luckey, of Paterson, presided conjointly with Dr. Louis Jack, of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, at Cresson Springs, Pa., in 1892. This was also a union meeting of the two state dental societies. Two papers one upon "Dental Education," by Dr. G. C. Brown, and another upon "Dental Law and Dental Education," by W. E. Magill, show the trend of thought at this meeting. Dr. S. H. Guilford read a learned dissertation on the "Cohesive Property of Gold." Dr. Oscar Adelberg presided in the West End Hotel at Asbury Park, in 1893. Dr. R. Ottolengui discussed "Torsion of the Teeth" in a dexterous manner.

Dr. E. M. Beesley presided at the twenty-fourth annual meeting at Asbury Park, in 1894. The sulphuric acid method of opening up root canals was introduced by Dr. J. R. Callahan, and has proven to be a valuable aid in dental practice.

Dr. C. W. F. Holbrook presided at our silver anniversary in the Auditorium in 1895. Eight papers were read, twenty participated in the discussions and twenty-one clinics were held. Dr. J. E. Garretson, the famous oral surgeon, lectured on "The Principles underlying All Diagnosis." Dr. J. Foster Flagg discussed "Preparation of Pulp Cavity and Canals" in his usual inimitable manner.

President R. M. Sanger went to Europe unexpectedly, and Vice-President H. Iredell officiated over the convention in the Auditorium at Asbury Park in 1896. The X-ray illumined the "Science of Dental Surgery" under the skilful presentation of Dr. G. C. Houston. Dr. Ashley Faught read an interesting paper on "Oral Hygiene." "Painless Dentistry or Cataphoresis" monopolized the attention of the members. "Local Anaesthesia" was demonstrated in a successful clinic by Dr. William T. Wyckoff.

Dr. H. Iredell presided at the twenty-seventh annual meeting at Atlantic City, in 1897, which was one of the most memorable conventions ever held. Scientific papers and the technique of dental manipulation were ably presented by men of national repute. A symposium of five minute papers was tried. Papers were so numerous that many had to be read by title only. Dr. J. L. Carter presided over the society in the Auditorium at Asbury Park in 1898. Nine papers were read, nineteen dentists discussed them, our stenographer for twenty-one years retired, and the Dentacura Company was served with an injunction to prevent it from publishing literature which was the exclusive property of the society.

Dr. J. A. Osmun, of Newark, presided over the Society at Asbury Park, in 1899. This was a "Porcelain" convention, and Dr. N. S. Jenkins, of Dresden, Germany, demonstrated his method of fusing inlays and crowns. Dr. H. C. Register's paper on the "Prophylactic Treatment of the Teeth," and Dr. I. N. Bromwell's paper on "Oral Embryology" illustrated by the stereopticon, were discussed. We won our suit against the Dentacura Company.

Dr. W. E. Truex, of Freehold, presided at Asbury Park, in 1900. Dr. Charles A. Meeker's "Quarter of a Century of Official Life" was read. Twenty-four clinics and forty-eight exhibits were inspected. The society showed phenomenal growth in every way. "Dental Jurisprudence in its Relation to State Examining Boards, the Profession and the Laity" was a masterly thesis by Dr. J. A. Osmun. The successful establishment and incorporation of the

Southern Dental Society of New Jersey was announced by Dr. A. Irwin, and the organization officially recognized. Drs. Charles A. Meeker, A. Irwin, and C. W. F. Holbrook were elected delegates and represented the Society at the Fourth International Dental Congress in Paris, France, where they found the society was well and favorably known.

Dr. F. E. Riley, of Newark, presided at Asbury Park, in 1901. This was a great convention in regard to attendance, essays, clinics and exhibits. Dr. W. A. Capon's paper on "Porcelain Fillings" received an ovation from Drs. Joseph Head, W. P. Richards, R. M. Sanger, B. Holly Smith and others. Dr. W. E. Griswold's system of movable bridges, and Professor H. H. Boom's paper on "A Study of Acids Occurring in the Mouth" evoked spirited debates. Miss M. W. Hull, a typical American girl, who faithfully attended the meetings from her earliest childhood with her father, our honored treasurer, Dr. H. A. Hull, was unanimously elected an honorary member. She was wittily referred to as "our mascot."

Dr. W. L. Fish, of Newark, presided at the meeting at Asbury Park, in 1902. Thirty new members joined, which is the highest number ever recorded. Dr. Jochichi Takamina, of Japan, discussed "Adrenalin," the new hemostatic which he had discovered, and Dr. Ottolengui's conundrum, "Should Children's Teeth be Filled with Gold?" was propounded in such a unique manner as to create a sensation, and his paper aroused lengthy discussion. Dr. F. L. Hindle called the thirty-third annual meeting to order at Asbury Park, in 1903. The attendance was 675. "Reciprocity in Dental License" was ably discussed by Dr. E. C. Kirk. "Immediate Root Filling" was the title of an interesting and practical paper read by Dr. Otto E. Inglis. Dr. A. W. Harlan, of Chicago, read a paper upon the "Drug Aspect of Lesions of the Gums." Dr. A. Irwin was unanimously recommended to the governor for appointment upon the board of dental examiners.

Dr. H. S. Sutphen ably presided over the meetings at Asbury Park, in 1904. Three papers were read; ten clinics were given; eighty-three exhibits were shown. This was a "ceramic" convention. N. S. Jenkins, of Dresden, was the star operator. Interchange of license was advocated by Dr. C. S. Stockton and others. "Oral Prophylaxis" was the theme of a paper by Dr. D. D. Smith, which aroused all the latent combativeness of the convention on account of the manner of its presentation.

President W. G. Chase, of Princeton, occupied the chair at Asbury Park when the "X-rays" again dazzled the convention in 1905. The examination of the mouths of children in public schools was recommended. The work of the Southern Dental Society, the pioneer in this movement in New Jersey, was

described by Dr. A. Irwin. Three papers, forty-four clinics, and eighty-seven exhibits appeared on the programme this year. Dr. A. W. Harlan read a remarkable paper upon "Food in its Relation to Teeth," in which he quoted all kinds of authorities from the Koran to the work of Professor Chittenden, of Yale College.

President J. E. Duffield, of Camden, officiated at Asbury Park, in 1906. Five essays were presented. A paper was read on "Therapeusis and Treatment of Interstitial Gingivitis," and a lantern lecture delivered in the evening on the "Etiology and Pathology of Interstitial Gingivitis," by Dr. E. S. Talbott, of Chicago, Ill., both of which displayed great scientific research, and made a deep impression upon the audience. The first part of the "History of the New Jersey State Dental Society" was read by A. Irwin. Fifty-three clinics and sixty-eight exhibits appeared on the programme. Over one thousand dentists, guests, visitors and exhibitors were present.

Dr. M. B. Brinkman, of Hackensack, presided at Asbury Park in 1907. Fifty-three clinics for covering every conceivable subject in advanced dentistry were given. Fifty-eight exhibitors ornamented the Auditorium and added both variety and life to the occasion. The papers comprised one by Dr. William H. Taggart of Chicago, Ill., entitled "Casting Inlays of Gold, Alloys and Other Metals; also, Combination Gold and Porcelain Inlays." The clinic's illustrating this paper, were a revelation as well as a revolution in the art of casting, to the dentist. Dr. F. C. Kemple, of New York, read a paper upon "Orthodontia." The second part of the "History of New Jersey State Dental Society" was read. Forty-seven new members joined the Society.

The presidents of the State Society from 1870 to 1908 were as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| *J. Hayhurst, D. D. S..... | 1870 | A. R. Eaton, D. D. S..... | 1886 |
| *Dr. A. W. Kingsley..... | 1871 | G. Carlton Brown, D. D. S..... | 1887 |
| *Dr. A. W. Kingsley..... | 1872 | Dr. Henry A. Hull..... | 1888 |
| *Dr. J. W. Cosad..... | 1873 | S. C. G. Watkins, D. D. S..... | 1889 |
| *Geo. C. Brown, D. D. S..... | 1874 | George E. Adams, D. D. S..... | 1890 |
| C. S. Stockton, D. D. S..... | 1875 | B. F. Luckey, D. D. S..... | 1891 |
| *Dr. T. B. Welch..... | 1876 | Dr. Oscar Adelberg..... | 1892 |
| E. F. Hanks, M. D. S..... | 1877 | *E. M. Beesley, D. D. S..... | 1893 |
| Charles A. Meeker, D. D. S..... | 1878 | R. M. Sanger, D. D. S..... | 1894 |
| *Fred A. Levy, D. D. S..... | 1879 | C. W. F. Holbrook, D. D. S..... | 1895 |
| Dr. Jas. C. Clarke..... | 1880 | Harvey Iredell, D. D. S..... | 1896 |
| F. C. Barlow, D. D. S..... | 1881 | J. L. Crater, D. D. S..... | 1897 |
| James G. Palmer, D. D. S..... | 1882 | J. Allen Osmun, M. D. S..... | 1898 |
| *Dr. E. H. Bunting..... | 1883 | W. E. Treux, D. D. S..... | 1899 |
| *Dr. J. W. Scarborough..... | 1884 | Dr. F. Edsall Riley..... | 1900 |
| *Worth'n Pinney, D. D. S..... | 1885 | W. L. Fish, D. D. S..... | 1901 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| F. L. Hindle, D. D. S..... | 1902 | J. E. Duffield, D. D. S..... | 1905 |
| H. S. Sutphen, D. D. S..... | 1903 | M. R. Brinkman, D. D. S..... | 1906 |
| W. G. Chase, M. D., D. D. S..... | 1904 | Walter Woolsey..... | 1907 |

*Deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY R. ATMAR SMITH, D. D. S., CHARLESTON.

The movement to form a state dental association in South Carolina took form in 1869, and preliminary organization was effected on November 10 of that year, in the city of Columbia, by a number of progressive dentists who met in the office of Dr. Thomas T. Moore.

These men decided to call a meeting of all the dentists of the state and a circular was prepared and sent out setting April 5, 1870, as the time for gathering in Columbia for the purpose of forming a state society. The following temporary officers were elected: President—W. C. Wardlaw, Abbeville; First Vice President—W. B. Kellar, Newberry; Second Vice President—D. L. Boozer, Columbia; Secretary and Treasurer—G. F. S. Wright, Pomaria; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas T. Moore, Columbia.

In response to the call a large number of dentists gathered in Columbia on the prescribed date and proceeded to organize permanently the South Carolina State Dental Association. The following dentists were elected its first officers: President—J. B. Patrick, Charleston; First Vice President—W. C. Wardlaw, Abbeville; Second Vice President—H. R. Hanberry, Barnwell; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas T. Moore, Columbia; Recording Secretary—O. J. Bond, Marion.

President Patrick appointed the following executive committee: D. L. Boozer, G. F. S. Wright, A. K. Durham, N. Simons and Samuel A. White.

Drs. Patrick and Wardlaw were elected delegates to the Southern Dental Association and Drs. Moore and Hanberry delegates to the American Dental Association. The latter delegates were instructed to use their influence to have a committee appointed to petition congress to appoint dentists in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Through the delegates to the Southern Dental Association an invitation was extended to that body to meet the following year in South Carolina.

The purpose in the minds of the founders was clearly defined in its constitution, which begins as follows:

“The object shall be to contribute to the elevation of the Dental profession in

South Carolina by encouraging a free and liberal interchange of opinions and methods of practice, and the literary discussions of subjects relating to Dentistry; to advance the standard of Dental Education, to promote usefulness, honor, and interest of its members and enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to duties, responsibilities, and requirements of the Dental profession."

The second meeting of the association was held in Charleston on November 1, 1870, about twenty members being present. It was announced that the Southern Dental Association had accepted the invitation of South Carolina and would hold its next annual meeting in Charleston in April, 1871, and the South Carolina society pledged itself to subscribe a fund for proper entertainment of its guests.

The society held its first clinic at this meeting, the operation of forming an artificial palate being demonstrated by Dr. B. A. Rodriguess.

The Association has had great influence in elevating the profession in the state. It now (1908) has a membership of 257 and its annual meetings are well attended. Upon the membership rolls are the names of several men of national reputation in their profession. One of these men was the first president, Dr. J. B. Patrick, of Charleston, who died July 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-one years.

Following are the men who have served as president of the association:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1870—*J. B. Patrick, Charleston. | 1891—J. T. Calvert, Spartanburg. |
| 1871—*W. C. Wardlaw, Abbeyville. | 1892—C. S. Patrick, Charleston. |
| 1872—Thomas T. Moore, Columbia. | 1893—*B. J. Quattlebaum, Winnsboro. |
| 1873—*William S. Brown, Charleston. | 1894—J. C. Oeland, Spartanburg. |
| 1874—*Theodore F. Chapin, Charleston. | 1895—B. Rutledge, Florence. |
| 1875—G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown. | 1896—G. B. White, Chester. |
| 1876—*J. W. Norwood, Greenville. | 1897—H. J. Ray, Aiken. |
| 1877—*J. R. Thompson, Newberry. | 1898—J. P. Carlisle, Greenville. |
| 1879—*J. B. Patrick, Charleston. | 1899—†P. B. Connor, Laurens. |
| 1879—*W. S. Brown, Charleston. | 1900—C. B. Colson, Charleston. |
| 1880—B. A. Muckenfuss, Charleston. | 1901—T. J. Crymes, Greenwood. |
| 1881—*T. W. Boucher, Cheraw. | 1902—A. T. Peete, St. George. |
| 1882—*C. C. Patrick, Charleston. | 1903—G. W. Dick, Sumter. |
| 1883—B. H. Teague, Aiken. | 1904—J. M. Quattlebaum, Columbia. |
| 1884—*D. L. Boozer, Columbia. | 1905—G. F. Hair, Bamberg. |
| 1885—A. P. Johnston, Anderson. | 1906—J. H. E. Milhous, Blackville. |
| 1886—L. P. Dotterer, Charleston. | 1907—T. T. Moore, Jr., Columbia. |
| 1887—*L. S. Wolfe, Orangeburg. | 1908—E. J. Etheridge, Leesville. |
| 1888—I. H. Alexander, Camden. | |
| 1889—R. Atmar Smith, Charleston. | *Deceased. |
| 1890—†E. C. Ridgell, Batesburg. | †Resigned. |

The South Carolina State Dental Association has enrolled as members all

but about thirty-five of the practitioners of the state, eleven of this number being unaffiliated with the Association by reason of their violating the code of dental ethics.

The recording secretaries of this society from its incipieny to the present date have been (Doctor J. F. S. Wright, at the preliminary meeting):

| | |
|---|---|
| O. T. Bond.....1870-71 | Theodore F. Chupein, Charleston....1875 |
| J. S. Thompson, Abbeville, now Atlanta, Ga.....1872 | G. F. S. Wright, Georgetown...1876-1883 |
| I. H. Alexander, Camden.....1873 | R. Atmar Smith, Charleston....1884-1888 |
| J. W. Norwood, Greenville.....1874 | L. P. Dotterer, Charleston.....1889 |
| | B. Ruttledge, Florence.....1890-1894 |
| | R. Atmar Smith, Charleston....1895-1908 |

VIRGINIA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY GEORGE F. KEESEE, D. D. S., RICHMOND.

The Virginia State Dental Association was organized in the city of Richmond, November 3, 1870. The officers elected at that meeting were: President—James F. Thompson; First Vice-President—H. McG. Grant; Second Vice-President—W. M. Dorset; Third Vice-President—T. M. Henley; Secretary—George F. Keesee; Treasurer—Jud. B. Wood; Executive Committee—H. McG. Grant, James A. Chapman, F. A. Jeter.

As stated in the constitution adopted at this meeting, the object of the association is to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and all its collateral branches; to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, and to promote among them mutual improvement, social intercourse and good will.

The annual meetings of the association are held in the first week of August, at a place approved by the executive committee.

The membership at present is 140. There are three local societies at different points in the state, but the Virginia State Dental Association occupies the entire state as its territory.

The following named members have been honored by the society and have served it as its presidents:

James F. Thompson, two terms.
H. McG. Grant, six terms.
W. W. H. Thackston, six terms.
J. Hall Moore, three terms.

George F. Keesee, two terms.
John W. Scribner, two terms.
Charles A. Mercer, two terms.
Joseph R. Woodley, two terms.

W. H. Gingrich, two terms.
 George H. Chewning, two terms.
 James Johnston, two terms.
 D. N. Rust, two terms.
 W. E. Norris, two terms.
 T. H. Parramore, two terms.
 E. P. Beadles, two terms.
 H. W. Campbell, two terms.

J. V. Haller, two terms.
 Charles L. Steel, two terms.
 R. H. Walker, two terms.
 B. Bridgforth, two terms.
 Irvin B. Smith, two terms.
 R. L. Simpson, two terms.
 J. Lewis Walker, two terms.
 Edward Eggleston, two terms.

Dr. George F. Keesee has performed the duties of recording secretary since 1870.

Dr. George F. Keesee has served this society in the capacity of secretary ever since its organization in 1870, excepting in 1883-4 when he was president.

The teaching of school children and the public generally how to care for the teeth has often been discussed at meetings of the association and many papers have been written upon that subject. In the city of Richmond much missionary work upon this line has been done in the public schools.

Besides the State Dental Society there are the Petersburg Dental Association, organized February 8, 1906, meets the second Thursday of each month. President, A. W. Talley; Vice-President, Wm. Pilcher; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Field;

Richmond City Dental Society, organized in 1894, meets the third Thursday in each month. President, G. F. Keesee; Secretary-Treasurer, Benj. Bloxton;

Virginia Tidewater Dental Association, organized in September, 1898, meets the second Friday of each month. Present officers: President, J. F. Reed, Norfolk; Vice-President, J. N. Webster, Norfolk; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Stores, Portsmouth.

WISCONSIN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY HARVEY N. JACKSON, D. D. S., MILWAUKEE.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing the state dental society in Wisconsin, was held in Milwaukee, at the office of Dr. Henry Faville, September 28, 1870, and the first regular meeting of the society convened at Madison on January 10, 1871.

It became incorporated under a special act, under chapter 462, local laws of 1871.

Drs. Edgar Palmer, of La Crosse; D. W. Perkins, of Milwaukee; J. C.

Lukes, of Racine; Arthur Holbrook, of Waukesha; E. W. Foster, of Milwaukee; E. N. Clark, of Beloit; N. H. Drew, of Racine; Charles C. Chittenden, of Madison; Albert Solliday, of Watertown; George A. Sherwood, William D. Brown, of Milwaukee; C. W. Barnes, of Fond du Lac, and L. C. Stewart, of Waupun, together with other associates and successors were created a board corporate and politic under the name and style of the Wisconsin State Dental Society, with power, among other things, to hold property not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

The object of the society is stated "to contribute to the diffusion of true science and the advancement of professional skill in the various branches of the dental art."

Drs. E. Churchill, Myron P. Goodwin, S. L. Judd, of Beloit; M. B. Johnson, of Janesville; and Joseph Green, of Whitewater, were original members, although not named on the charter.

The officers created by this charter are a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and a Librarian, each to hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The society was given power in this charter to admit members and to adopt a constitution, by-laws and rules not inconsistent with the laws of the state of Wisconsin. This act was approved March 24, 1871, by Governor Fairchild.

For a number of years this society moved in the even tenor of its way, holding its annual gatherings and gradually adding to its membership, until, in 1906, it had an enrollment of 240 dentists. At this time there was a feeling of unrest and desire to broaden the policy and scope of its operations and to expand its usefulness to meet the growing demands of the profession of the state. The success obtained by the Wisconsin Medical society and the Illinois State Dental society under practically the same plan of organization encouraged the Wisconsin State Dental society to adopt in a general way the same measures.

The regular meeting of the society is held on the third Tuesday of July each year, the city in which the meeting shall be held being determined by the society from time to time. The membership now numbers 240, the territory covered by the society being the entire state of Wisconsin.

But four of the charter members are still living at the date of this writing (1908). They are Arthur Holbrook, Edgar Palmer, E. W. Foster, and Albert Solliday.

At the meeting at Madison, in 1906, it was decided to reorganize the society on the plan followed by the Illinois State Dental Society. It was considered peculiarly fitting that Dr. Holbrook, the only charter member remaining in active practice in Wisconsin and who still maintains a lively interest in the

society, should head the committee selected to reconstruct the organization of the society of which he was one of the founders thirty-six years previously, so he was named as chairman of the reorganization committee. He accepted the task with enthusiasm and gave his time and attention willingly to placing the old state society on a broad and enduring foundation that will enable it to keep pace with the growth and needs of the profession and public. Dr. Holbrook, who is the Nestor of dentistry in this state, began active practice in 1863.

Personally the members of the Wisconsin State Dental Society have done much toward educating the public on the care and importance of the teeth and many papers along these general lines have been read before the organization.

The work under the new organization is going rapidly forward and the future seems full of promise for a united profession in Wisconsin and a broader field of activity.

Much personal work has been done along general lines in educating the public as to oral hygiene and the value of the masticating organs, the future hope is to bring a united effort to bear in this direction.

The first officers chosen were Drs. D. W. Perkins, President; Arthur Holbrook, Recording Secretary, and Charles C. Chittenden, Corresponding Secretary.

The records of the society are not very complete in its early years. It is noted, however, that at the meeting in 1875, a clinic was given by the distinguished Dr. Marshall H. Webb, of Lancaster, Pa. At that meeting Dr. C. W. Barnes, of Fond du Lac, was chosen President and Dr. M. F. Moore, of La Crosse, Secretary.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the society from that time on were:

| PRESIDENTS | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| R. S. Wells | 1876 | C. A. Southwell | 1896 |
| M. T. Moore | 1880 | D. B. Fletcher | 1897 |
| Edgar Palmer | 1881 | R. G. Richter | 1898 |
| George H. McCausey | 1882 | C. W. Bennett | 1899 |
| L. C. Stewart | 1883 | J. B. Reed | 1900 |
| J. S. Reynolds | 1884 | E. A. Gatterdam | 1901 |
| B. G. Maercklein | 1885 | T. M. Welsh | 1902 |
| J. S. Perkins | 1886 | A. G. Fee | 1904 |
| W. H. Chillson | 1887 | H. G. Sackett | 1905 |
| W. F. Lewis | 1888 | F. G. Van Stratum | 1906 |
| W. H. Carson | 1889 | W. H. Cudworth | 1907 |
| E. F. Long | 1890 | W. H. Mueller | 1908 |
| C. P. Southwell | 1891 | RECORDING SECRETARIES | |
| W. C. Wendel | 1892 | Arthur Holbrook | 1871 |
| C. C. Chittenden | 1895 | M. T. Moore | 1875 |
| | | R. G. Richter | 1880 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| C. A. Southwell | 1885-6, 1889-95 | W. H. Carson | 1896 |
| W. S. Sullivan | 1887 | W. H. Mueller | 1898-1906 |
| C. E. Willoughby | 1888 | Harvey N. Jackson | 1897 to date |

Besides the State Dental Association and the Southern Wisconsin Dental Association, there are in the state the following societies:

Bi-City Dental Society of Beloit and Janesville, formed by the consolidation of the Beloit Dental Society and the Janesville Dental Society. There are no officers and the chairman is appointed at each meeting.

Fond du Lac Dental Society, established in 1903; meets the last Tuesday of each month except June, July and August; present officers: President, W. E. Tennant; Vice-President, R. J. Seive; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Stenz.

Fox River Valley Dental Society, organized March 8, 1904, and incorporated June 24, 1904; present officers: President, M. L. Christensen, Oshkosh; Vice-President, H. L. Cormican, Waupaca; Secretary, Mary G. Hastings, Oshkosh; Treasurer, G. W. Johnston, Appleton.

Milwaukee Dental Society, organized in November, 1897; meets the first Tuesday of each month, except July, August and September; present officers: President, Adolph Gropper; Vice-President, W. A. Perkins; Secretary-Treasurer, Z. F. Meyer.

Milwaukee Odontological Society, organized and incorporated in April, 1897; meets the second Tuesday of each month, except July, August and September; present officers: President, C. W. Hall; Vice-President, J. J. Wright; Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Gropper, Goldsmith building.

Oshkosh Dental Society, organized November 7, 1906; present officers: President, C. E. Finney; Vice-President, N. H. Teal; Secretary-Treasurer, G. A. Stratton.

Alumni Association, Dental Department Milwaukee Medical College; present officers: President, A. A. Jennings, Milwaukee; Vice-President, J. S. Danforth, Sheboygan; Secretary-Treasurer, W. M. Kettler.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY DR. C. W. COLLVER, CLINTON, WIS.

This society was organized at Lancaster, September 19, 1895. There were present, Drs. J. H. Reed, Lancaster; W. J. Funston, Platteville; A. E. Gibson, Lancaster; W. T. Hurd, Boscobel; R. R. Powell, Janesville; W. J. Morgan, Mineral Point; J. W. Beetham, Fennimore; F. S. Knapp, Platteville; G. C. Marlow, Lancaster; I. E. Crane, Lancaster, and C. W. Collver, Clinton, Dr. Reed, of Lancaster being the prime mover.

The cause which brought this society into being was the fact that only dentists who held diplomas or had passed an examination before the state board were eligible to membership in the state society, which excluded many of

the older members of the profession who were in practice before any state law was enacted. Membership of the society was opened to all legal practitioners of the state of Wisconsin, or adjacent states, who complied with the code of ethics of the state organization. Dr. Funston was chosen temporary chairman and Dr. Reed secretary. After adopting the constitution and by-laws the following officers were elected: R. R. Powell, President; W. J. Funston and C. W. Collver, Vice Presidents; J. H. Reed, Secretary, and A. E. Gibson, Treasurer.

The next annual meeting was held at Platteville in May, 1896; the next following at Mineral Point, and the meeting for 1898 was held at Dodgeville. The fifth annual meeting in 1899 convened at Janesville, as did also the sixth in 1900. The seventh convened at the Highland hotel, Delavan Lake, in 1901, and the eighth, in 1902, at Madison; the ninth and tenth annual gatherings, in 1903 and 1904, were held at Janesville; the eleventh in Racine, and the twelfth in Milwaukee. The association met at Lancaster, in 1907, and in Platteville in 1908.

The membership list of this society embraces 126 persons.

The presidents of the society have been:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1895-96—R. R. Powell, Janesville. | 1903—R. J. Hart, Janesville. |
| 1897—W. J. Funston, Platteville. | 1904—Ed. M. Carey, Beloit. |
| 1899—F. S. Knapp, Platteville. | 1905—J. J. Wright, Milwaukee. |
| 1900—C. G. Pierce, Janesville. | 1906—C. F. Rodolf, Muscoda. |
| 1901—George W. Snyder, Baraboo. | 1907—G. C. Marlow, Lancaster. |
| 1902—C. S. Bradley, Beloit. | 1908—J. H. Reed, Lancaster. |

Dr. J. H. Reed was secretary from the beginning of the association until 1902. In that year Dr. C. W. Collver of Clinton, was elected secretary and still acts in that capacity.

EARLY DENTISTS AND DENTISTRY IN WISCONSIN.

By DR. W. H. CHILSON, APPLETON.

Probably the first dentist to locate permanently in Wisconsin was Doctor Albert Hayden Ellsworth, born in Connecticut, in 1823, who located at Milwaukee, in November, 1848. Soon after, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Portage, LaCrosse, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Berlin, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Whitewater and Racine had located among them, permanently, young dentists from eastern states, who soon became, in many instances, foremost men by the exercise of their natural abilities and acquirements. Much of Wisconsin

sin's improvements and advancement in legislation, education and military service, bears the stamp of her early dentists.

The dentist of today who can look back to the fellowship of this early dentistry is forcefully reminded that the first to occupy the fields were imbued strongly with ethical ideals in practice, and were very courteous toward their competitors. The modes of practice of the earliest days here were the same, no doubt, as were in vogue in dental practice elsewhere. Fillings were much depended upon and were entirely made of the metals—soft gold and amalgam principally were made use of. Only two kinds of artificial substitutes, swaged plates and pivot teeth (hickory peg), were attempted. Considerable treatment in the oral cavity was attempted in early days, with favorable results, although the success thus attained was but very limited as compared with today.

We wish to speak of a few early dentists as types of men who were pioneers in this profession in Wisconsin, not only sustaining lucrative practices, but also finding time to engage in civil service.

Dr. Albert Hayden Ellsworth moved from Milwaukee to Green Bay, in 1852, where he was also the first resident dentist. In 1860, he was called to the superintendency of the city schools. To his credit it must be conceded that he guided them well. He continued in this practice till 1874, a period of fourteen years. After a life of much usefulness in his profession, and service to the state, he died at a ripe age, seventy-six years.

The next pioneer dentist worthy of special mention is Dr. Byron Douglas, born in 1824, in the city of Albany, N. Y., His father was Dr. Beriah Douglas, who practiced medicine and dentistry and was one of the few in his day endeavoring to make porcelain teeth by the mold system. The writer, in 1880, saw fully a quart of the old pivot teeth of his make. They compared favorably with any that had ever been placed upon the market. Dr. Byron Douglas studied with his father, and afterwards practiced dentistry with an older brother for a year. In 1852, he took up his residence in Appleton, Wis. He has been a very useful and busy man, in the early days supplementing his income by clerking in his father-in-law's general store and filling the office of county treasurer acceptably from 1856 to 1860. In 1862 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served ably and conscientiously.

Dr. Douglas was an early member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society, and for many years was its honored treasurer. He was succeeded in practice eight years ago by his son, Earl W. At the age of eighty-four he awaits resignedly the summons, that must come to us all. Stephen A. Douglas, "the little giant," senator of Illinois, was his first cousin, their fathers both having been practitioners of medicine in the State of New York.

Immediately after the civil war many young soldiers studied and prepared themselves for the profession of dentistry. This may truly be said of all the states. In the profession were many civil war veterans in nearly every community, not a few of them having attained considerable military rank by brave and meritorious conduct.

In 1870 the organization of the Wisconsin State Dental Society assumed shape for a permanent organization. The soldiers in the profession were the principal movers to this end. Among the most active ones were such well-known names as Arthur Holbrook, Edgar Palmer, W. F. Lewis, C. C. Chittenden, M. T. Moore, C. W. Barnes, E. F. Long and W. H. Chilson. The first and last named of this group are the only ones who are now in practice in the state. Chittenden and Chilson each served two terms as president; the others each served one term as president.

Doctors Chittenden, of Madison, and Chilson, of Appleton, have each served four years in the city councils of their respective cities. The latter (Chilson) has served many terms on the board of education, in all fifteen years.

At the close of the civil war there were about 800,000 people in the state of Wisconsin. The actual number of dentists then in practice has been estimated from sixty to one hundred. Estimating at the last number would make an average of 8,000 inhabitants to a dentist. While the population has increased three fold since then, the profession has increased "16 to 1." There are now 1,600, and a population in the state of 2,400,000. The average per dentist is very small in proportion to forty-three years ago, for it has been reduced from 8,000 to 1,400.

The Fox river valley and the Rock river valley, and the eastern portion of the state bordering on the lake shore, together with a few cities in the western portion of the state, such as Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse, Sparta and Portage, contained all the resident dentists in the state. The great northern portion was undeveloped, and in fact a great trackless forest.

The practice of the dental art all over our common country was very similar. Here and there were occasionally one who took up porcelain to produce continuous gum teeth on platinum base. Dr. Cole, of Fond du Lac, was conspicuous among this number. It was the writer's profit and pleasure to have seen one of these productions in use. Surely it was a very skillful piece of prosthetic art. The highest compliment he can pay it is that he kept it under his observation for about thirty years, and all of this time its condition was unchanged.

In war time, Dr. Schaumburg, of Watertown, returned to Pennsylvania,

where he was lured by oil excitement, and at once engaged in the business about Titusville, where he became very influential and wealthy. In the oil vicinity a place bears the name of Schaumburg in his honor. Dr. A. Soliday, a civil war soldier, was his successor at Watertown. He has been prominent in the affairs of his adopted state. He served in the state senate, was prominent in the National Guard and served as lieutenant-colonel in the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which did duty in Porto Rico campaign during the Spanish-American war.

Dr. M. T. Moore, of La Crosse, was badly wounded at Resaca in the Atlanta campaign of the civil war. His interest in the militia, after returning home, soon brought him a commission in a military company and promotion, from time to time, till he reached the command of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he served through the Porto Rico campaign during the Spanish-American war. He acquitted this service with much credit, but with undermined health, together with serious trouble from his civil war wound, he survived the Spanish-American war only about two years.

In the early days of Wisconsin, then on the frontier, dental operations were mostly performed by so-called traveling dentists, who moved about from town to town, with their stock in trade in a hand bag. In some instances they thought they owned the exclusive right to practice in the fields they surveyed, and when competition came, it was not kindly received, but was rather resented. In one instance at Wausau the coming of a young practitioner provoked serious trouble, which is known as the "Bennett case." Dr. Bennett being the oldest itinerant, and then a resident dentist, he had a mistaken idea, not only of his own abilities, but also of the right of fellow-practitioners.

The early history of dentistry in Marathon and surrounding counties does not differ essentially from that of all frontiers. Wausau, the largest town in Marathon and surrounding counties, was served by itinerant dentists who paved the way unconsciously for a better civilization, which was soon to follow.

About 1860, Wausau was the remote city in northern Wisconsin. It was the center to which much territory contributed, especially in lumbering and its business interests far to the north. The first resident dentist to locate at Wausau was Dr. J. C. Bennett, who had come from a Pennsylvania city. This was about 1876, and he soon was immersed in a lucrative practice. This continued undisputed till 1880. About this time Dr. E. L. Hogle, a young dentist who had recently graduated, selected Wausau for his field of practice.

He had only been in possession of his new office one day, and on the second day, just as he was about to leave it, an old time friend standing by his side, Dr. J. C. Bennett appeared unannounced with a double barreled shot gun, and without further notice deliberately shot to death Dr. Hogle. Dr. Bennett had grown to be a dissipated man, during his prosperity, and had become intolerant, especially toward a prospective competitor. In the afternoon of this day he had gone in search of fire arms, and obtaining his gun was asked, "Where are you going hunting?" The reply elicited was, "Gunning for dentists." None took the answer seriously, but when the result was known great excitement prevailed, which proved to be nearly his undoing.

Notwithstanding the many rough frontier men in this locality, their better judgment prevailed and the assassin was lodged in jail. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree; and sentenced to the state prison for life. This sentence is the most severe that Wisconsin criminal law can give, the state code prohibiting the death penalty. After a time he obtained a new trial, which was held in LaCrosse. Under the plea of insanity he was acquitted. Soon thereafter he retraced his steps to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he entered the practice of dentistry.

KANSAS STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

TAKEN FROM AN ARTICLE FOR THE "WESTERN DENTAL JOURNAL," BY DR. F. O. HETRICK, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

At first glance it does not seem a very large beginning when a state society was organized with but six members. However there were less than one hundred dentists in the state at that time; the facilities for traveling very meager; dentistry in its early history, with but little of the spirit of fraternity in its ranks; the state but little settled and that mostly in the eastern and middle sections.

May 2, 1871, was the date of the organization, and the following cities were represented: Topeka, Atchison, Lawrence and Ft. Scott. Dr. W. H. Marvin, of Topeka, seems to have been the moving spirit for we find "a vote of thanks was returned to Dr. W. H. Marvin for his efforts in organizing the society."

At the semi-annual meeting, Olathe, Ottawa, Burlingame and Kansas City had representatives present.

Dr. J. D. Patterson has the honor of being the only member who has held a continuous membership in the society since its organization. At the first

meeting delegates were elected to the American Dental Association and Kansas has been represented in the national society ever since.

Space will not permit an account in detail of the discussions held at the various meetings, but there are some worthy of more than ordinary consideration because they are an index of the dental thought of that time. It is true that many are on record then, as advocating methods of practice which they would now condemn, for instance, the capping of a fragment of a pulp, or the use of a leech for reducing inflammation. We must remember they were blazing the way and trying out methods and today we are reaping the benefit of their experience. It was the general practice then to cap an exposed pulp if it was healthy, and os-artificial was highly commended for the purpose if care was taken not to cause pressure while applying it to the exposed pulp.

Some of the subjects bringing out the most spirited discussions were gold foil, Watt's crystal gold, tin and amalgam. We find that the use of vulcanite rubber, amalgam, and crystal forms of gold were generally condemned. This sentence by Dr. J. B. Wheeler, of Lawrence, "I think the hygienic treatment is not used enough; let medicine alone and cleanse better," sounds almost as a voice crying in the wilderness. Years afterward it has been almost universally adopted.

These pioneers were resourceful men, as they proved themselves at the second annual meeting. There were not enough of the members present to make a quorum, therefore; they simply organized a new society with the members present and the aid of dentists present who were not members.

One of the important clinics at the semi-annual session of 1873 held in Ottawa, was the demonstration of a rubber dam clamp that would hold the dam on the tooth better than ligatures and beads, and yet be out of the operator's way and not hold the jaws too far apart.

The education of the public early had its champions upon the floor of this association and in 1874 the first paper on the need of dental legislation was read.

The rubber company came in for its share of discussion, and while we of today think but little about it, in those days it was almost a tragedy.

The first deaths in the ranks of the society were those of Dr. Du Bois, in 1874, and that of Dr. Marvin, in 1875. Both were young men of promise.

Dr. William M. Shulze was one of the first to advocate immediate root filling. In 1879 he advocated thorough cleansing, drying out well with alcohol and filling at the same sitting.

In the late seventies L. P. Merideth, M. D., D. D. S., on account of his health, moved from the east to Abilene, Kan. He became a member of the state

society and was a great force in its deliberations. So highly did his brother dentists think of him, he was elected president of this association soon after becoming a member. He was a charming gentleman as well as a ripe scholar and added dignity to anything with which he became associated. Some of the best papers ever read before this society were from his pen.

In 1881 the society was called upon to mourn the loss of Dr. J. B. Wheeler and, in 1884, Dr. Merideth. They were of the same type of character and were deeply loved by all who knew them. They were of the strong, manly, clean type that can ill be spared.

The growth of the society was slow until 1885, when twenty-one new members were taken in.

In 1886 the first "caning" occurred, when Drs. L. C. Wasson and R. I. Pearson were signaled out for distinguished services to the cause of dentistry. Dr. Patterson and Dr. Thompson made the speeches, and it was all done because these gentlemen were responsible for the passage of the new dental law. Dr. Wasson was a state senator and had introduced the bill,—while Dr. Pearson had spent a good deal of time in helping get it through. Beginning with 1886 the society began entertaining as its guests men prominent in the profession. These are some of the men who have responded to its invitation and have been present at one or more of its sessions: Drs. W. C. Barrett, J. J. R. Patrick, A. O. Hunt, Edward H. Angle, C. N. Johnson, D. O. M. LeCron, George Schwartz, A. W. Harlan, Reeves, J. E. Nyman, George Edwin Hunt, H. J. McKellops, H. W. Shriver and L. P. Haskell.

Of those who have given unusual time and energy to the upbuilding of the society in the later years are Drs. R. A. Wasson, C. E. Esterly, C. B. Reed, C. B. Gunn, O. H. Simpson, W. J. O'Bryon, F. O. Hetrick, Samuel J. Renz, W. N. West, J. P. Root, Edward Bumgardner and Willis A. Coston. These have all done some special work as officers or on committees that required much time. Of the earlier members who deserve special mention are Drs. J. D. Patterson, J. B. Wheeler, W. H. Marvin, A. M. Calahan, William H. Shulze, A. Doud, J. R. Boyd, L. C. Wasson, L. P. Merideth and A. H. Thompson.

The compiler of these notes has been a member of the society since 1885 and has never known of a factional feeling in the society. There has always been a pulling together for the best interest of the association.

Those present at the first meeting for organization were: J. B. Wheeler, Lawrence; W. H. Marvin, Topeka; J. D. Patterson, Lawrence; E. C. Fuller, Ft. Scott; J. H. Sawyer, Atchison; A. M. Callahan, Topeka.

First Annual election resulted as follows: President—J. B. Wheeler,

Lawrence; Vice President—W. H. Marvin, Topeka; Secretary, J. D. Patterson, Lawrence; Treasurer—J. H. Sawyer, Atchison.

Dr. J. D. Patterson read the first paper on dental legislation in 1874, and in 1882 the first committee was appointed, and the law finally secured in 1885.

The first joint session was held with Missouri at Kansas City, in 1877, and one with Nebraska was held in 1884, at Hiawatha, Kan. In 1886 a joint meeting of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri was held at Excelsior Springs, Mo. This was one of the best meetings ever held in the middle west.

A look over the secretary's book shows that the usual number of fads have been indulged in by this association. Amalgam, gold, porcelain, cataphoresis, immediate root filling, the "rubber company," gold inlays, (one of the first gold inlays ever put in at a clinic was put in by Dr. O. H. Simpson at a meeting of this society in 1886), and every fad any other healthy dental society could cultivate. There have been but three banquets held by the society.

There have been but two deaths among the ex-presidents of more recent years, Drs. Charles E. Esterly and R. A. Wasson being the only ones who have passed away. The society have felt keenly the loss of these two men, and time has not lessened the sense of personal loss. They were men of loveable dispositions and always ready to work for the good of the society each of them loved. Most of the ex-presidents have remained active workers in the society, although a very few have seemed to lose interest as soon as they had passed the pinnacle of the presidential chair. The spirit of brotherhood has always been strong, and there is a bond of fellowship that is good to feel.

Following are the men who have served as president and secretary of the Kansas State Dental Association:

Year.

- 1872—President, J. B. Wheeler; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1873—President, J. B. Wheeler; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1874—President, W. F. Griswold; secretary, A. H. Thompson.
- 1875—President, L. C. Wasson; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1876—President, A. H. Thompson; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1877—President, J. D. Patterson; secretary, W. H. Shulze.
- 1878—President, J. D. Patterson; secretary, W. H. Shulze.
- 1879—President, J. R. Boyd; secretary, W. H. Shulze.
- 1880—President, A. Doud; secretary, R. I. Pearson.
- 1881—President, W. H. Shulze; secretary, J. A. Young.
- 1882—President, A. H. Thompson; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1883—President, L. P. Meredith; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1884—President, A. M. Callahan; secretary, J. D. Patterson.
- 1885—President, J. A. Young; secretary, C. B. Reed.
- 1886—President, L. C. Wasson; secretary, C. B. Reed.

- 1887—President, W. H. Shulze; secretary, C. B. Gunn.
 1888—President, R. E. Nickles; secretary, C. B. Gunn.
 1889—President, W. M. Shirley; secretary, C. E. Esterly.
 1890—President, H. W. Parsons; secretary, C. E. Esterly.
 1891—President, T. K. Aitkin; secretary, C. E. Esterly.
 1892—President, F. O. Hetrick; secretary, C. E. Esterly.
 1893—President, J. A. Roberts; secretary, J. P. Root.
 1894—President, C. E. Esterly; secretary, J. P. Root.
 1895—President, C. B. Reed; secretary, W. N. West.
 1896—President, J. P. Root; secretary, W. N. West.
 1897—President, J. P. Root; secretary, W. N. West.
 1898—President, R. A. Wasson; secretary, E. Bumgardner.
 1899—President, J. F. Burkett; secretary, E. Bumgardner.
 1900—President, C. C. Allen; secretary, E. Bumgardner.
 1901—President, R. Mathews; secretary, W. J. O'Bryon.
 1902—President, O. H. Simpson; secretary, W. J. O'Bryon.
 1903—President, W. A. Coston; secretary, G. A. Esterly.
 1904—President, T. I. Hatfield; secretary, G. A. Esterly.
 1905—President, J. W. O'Bryon; secretary, F. O. Hetrick.
 1906—President, G. F. Ambrose; secretary, F. O. Hetrick.
 1907—President, G. A. Esterly; secretary, H. W. Fessenden.
 1908—President, W. A. McCarter; secretary, H. W. Fessenden.
 1909—President, L. D. Hodge; secretary, H. W. Fessenden.

Besides the State Dental Society there is:

The Southeastern Kansas Dental Association was organized January 20, 1906. The following are its present officers: President, G. R. White, Parsons; Vice-President, G. S. Moffatt, Pittsburg; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Embree, Pittsburg.

TEXAS STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY G. W. STAPLES, D. D. S., DALLAS, TEXAS.

On September 30, 1880, Dr. J. L. Fountain, of Bryan, Texas, sent out a call for a meeting of the dentists of Texas at Houston, on November 25, to consider the organization of a state association.

On that date there assembled in the parlors of the Barnes House in Houston, in response to the call, the following men: W. S. Carruthers, Galveston; S. E. Jones, C. C. Thomas, E. W. Bryan, Houston; W. R. Clifton, Waco; J. L. Fountain, Bryan; C. B. Stoddard, Austin; G. W. Ellington, Hempstead; J. B. Chess, San Antonio.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. S. Carruthers as temporary

chairman, Dr. J. B. Chase acting as temporary secretary. After a general discussion of the objects of the meeting a constitution and bylaws were drawn up and adopted. The following officers were then elected: President—W. S. Carruthers; First Vice President—C. B. Stoddard; Second Vice President—S. E. Jones; Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Chess; Corresponding Secretary—W. R. Clifton; Executive Committee—C. B. Stoddard, J. L. Fountain and W. R. Clifton.

The first regular session of the association was held at the Raymond House in the city of Austin, May 4, 1881, with the following dentists present: W. S. Carruthers, president; C. B. Stoddard, first vice president; J. L. Fountain, W. R. Clifton, J. B. Chess, J. Fred Chess, R. E. Grant and H. M. Hunter.

The following new members were admitted at this meeting: John H. Combs, San Marcos; John H. Laster, George M. Patton, Belton; George S. Staples, Sherman; J. C. Story, Dallas; H. C. Mosly, M. S. Reed, Corsicana; J. F. Smith, Terrell.

The association has a membership of about 250 now, thirty-four new members joining at the last annual meeting.

Following are the presidents of the association and their places of election, from its founding to date:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1880—W. S. Carruthers, Houston. | 1895—L. P. Robertson, Houston. |
| 1882—W. R. Clifton, Waco. | 1896—T. L. Westerfield, Waco. |
| 1883—J. L. Fountain, Dallas. | 1897—J. L. Buchanon, Waco. |
| 1884—Geo. S. Staples, San Antonio. | 1898—M. S. Merchant, Waco. |
| 1885—S. E. Jones, Galveston. | 1899—J. W. David, Waco. |
| 1886—J. C. Story, Austin. | 1900—O. B. Love, Dallas. |
| 1887—R. E. Grant, Waco. | 1901—H. L. Pearson, Sherman. |
| 1888—W. J. Barton, Dallas. | 1902—J. G. Fife, Waco. |
| 1889—M. S. Read, Galveston. | 1903—Thos. P. Williams, Houston. |
| 1890—J. H. Lasseter, Belton. | 1904—Sam G. Duff, Corsicana. |
| 1891—J. H. Grant, Waco. | 1905—Pit S. Turner, Austin. |
| 1892—J. H. McBride, Ft. Worth. | 1906—R. D. Griffis, Galveston. |
| 1893—A. A. Beville, Dallas. | 1907—A. A. Dyer. |
| 1894—Geo. M. Patten, San Antonio. | 1908—G. W. Collier, Dallas. |

The secretaries and treasurer have been:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1880—J. B. Chess, Houston. | 1901—Bush Jones, Sherman. |
| 1884—Geo. M. Patten, San Antonio. | 1906—G. Waller Staples, Galveston. |
| 1889—C. B. Lewis, Galveston. | 1907—J. G. Fife, San Antonio. |
| 1895—J. G. Fife, Houston. | |

Besides the State Dental Society of Texas there are in the State:

The Central Texas Dental Association, organized August 13, 1904, meets annually

in March. Present officers: President, L. P. Robertson, Marlin; Vice-President, H. M. Davidson, Hubbard City; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Murphy, Temple.

Dallas Dental Society, organized December 12, 1903, meets the second Saturday evening of each month. Present officers: President, G. W. Staples; Vice-President, A. N. Kearby; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Halsell.

dent, Dr. A. H. Hilzim, Secretary and Treasurer. Seven constituted the

Houston Dental Society, organized in 1904, meets the second Monday in each month. Present officers: President, M. S. Merchant; Vice-President, P. C. Krupp; Secretary-Treasurer, T. P. Williams.

Galveston Dental Society, organized December, 1906, meets the third Friday of each month. Present officers: President, H. W. Lubben; Vice-President, A. A. Dyer; Secretary, A. W. Marshall; Treasurer, Russell Markwell.

Southwestern Texas Dental Association, organized in 1905, meets semi-annually. Present officers: President, C. J. Smith, Austin; Vice-President, J. W. Graham, San Antonio; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Smith, Austin.

Texarkana Dental Society, organized September 10, 1905. Present officers: President, T. A. Sims; Vice-President, F. D. Bittle; Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Moseley.

The Mississippi State Dental Association was organized at Vicksburg on April 21, 1875, with Dr. J. D. Miles, President, Dr. J. B. Askew, Vice Presi-

MISSISSIPPI DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

LEWIS B. PRICE, D. D. S., CORINTH, MISS.

organization, namely: Drs. J. D. Miles, J. B. Askew, A. Riser, A. H. Hilzim and O. P. Hilzim, Ben Jones and C. C. Marshall.

The second meeting was held in Jackson in 1876 with Dr. J. B. Askew, President and Dr. A. H. Hilzim, Secretary.

The third meeting was held in Canton with Dr. A. H. Hilzim, President.

The minutes of proceedings of the years 1878-79-80 were lost by fire.

In 1881 the meeting was held in Jackson with Dr. R. J. Miller, President.

In 1882 the meeting was held in Jackson with Dr. J. D. Miles, President. It was in this year that the Mississippi State dental law went into effect. Its enactment was largely due to the members of the association.

The annual meetings from 1883 to 1893 were held at various places and presided over as follows:

1883—Jackson, president, W. T. Martin, Yazoo City.

1884—Jackson, president, G. W. Rembert, Natchez.

1885—Jackson, president, E. E. Spinks, Meridian.

1886—Starkville, president, W. W. Westmoreland, Columbus.

1887—Meridian, president, Morgan Adams, Sardis.

1888—Grenada, president, George B. Clement, Macon.

1889—Vicksburg, president, W. H. Marshall.

1890—Jackson, president, J. D. Miles, Vicksburg.

1891—Biloxi, president, R. K. Luckie, Holly Springs.

1892—Columbus, president, D. B. McHenry, Kinkaid.

1893—Jackson, president, A. A. Dillehay, Meridian.

In 1894 the meeting was held in Natchez. A charter having been granted with the word "State" omitted, it was found necessary to reorganize under the name of *Mississippi Dental Association*. Dr. J. B. Arkew acting as chairman.

From a series of preambles and resolutions adopted at that meeting, the following is extracted.

WHEREAS, The Mississippi Dental Association was organized and the charter adopted, and

WHEREAS, A series of resolutions were adopted dissolving the Mississippi State Dental Association and donating its effects to the Mississippi Dental Association, and

WHEREAS, The revised Constitution, adopted by the Mississippi State Dental Association previous to its dissolution, was adopted as a whole by the Mississippi Dental Association, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, together with the revised Constitution and By-Laws, with Code of Ethics attached; be transmitted to each and every Licensed Dentist in the State of Mississippi, for their information, and with the hope that all dissensions within the ranks of the Dental profession be ignored and forgotten, in view of the important work before us in developing one of the best State Dental Associations in the country; let it be buried in the grave of the Old Mississippi State Dental Association, with the further hope that the vigor and life of this new-born Association, the Mississippi Dental Association, organized May 3, 1894, instill itself into every man, bringing him forward to do his share of the work for the good of the public and advancement of the profession.

GEORGE B. CLEMENT, Chairman.

W. E. WALKER,

C. C. CROWDER,

L. A. SMITH.

After accepting the charter the following officers were elected:

Drs. W. E. Walker, Bay St. Louis, President; T. H. Smith, Water Valley, Vice President; T. C. West, Natchez, Secretary; and C. C. Crowder, Kosciusko, Treasurer. Dr. Crowder is still holding the office of treasurer at the present date.

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Dental Association was held in Jackson in 1895, with Dr. W. E. Walker, Jackson, President. At this meeting Jackson was selected as the permanent meeting place.

From 1896 to the present date the meetings have been held with the following Presidents and Secretaries to conduct them:

- 1896—Jackson, pres., T. C. West, Natchez; sec., L. H. Jeffries, Natchez.
 1897—Jackson, pres., P. H. Wright, Oxford; sec., J. P. Broadstreet, Grenada.
 1898—Jackson, pres., P. H. Wright, Oxford; sec., Howard Stewart, Greenville.
 1899—Jackson, pres., J. P. Broadstreet, Grenada; sec., A. B. Kelley, Yazoo City;
 L. A. Smith, (vice president.) Port Gibson.
 1900—Yazoo City, pres., W. T. Martin, Yazoo City; sec., A. B. Kelley; J. D.
 Wize, (vice-president), Jackson, (Tenn.)
 1901—Yazoo City, pres., S. F. Carr, Clarksdale; sec., W. O. Tolbert, Biloxi.
 1902—Biloxi, pres., George B. Clement, Macon; sec., L. G. Nisbet, Aberdeen.
 1903—Vicksburg, pres., W. O. Tolbert, Biloxi; sec., P. D. Holcomb, Lexington.
 1904—Jackson, pres., J. B. Askew, Vicksburg; sec., T. B. Wright, Hattiesburg.
 1905—Jackson, pres., L. G. Nisbet, Aberdeen; sec., E. N. Bingham, Pontotoc.
 1906—Gulfport, pres., A. B. Kelley, Yazoo City; sec., E. D. Hood, Tupelo.
 1907—Meridian, pres., L. B. McLaurin, Natchez; sec., E. D. Hood, Tupelo.
 1908—Jackson, pres., L. A. Smith, Port Gibson; sec., E. D. Hood, Tupelo.

The officers at present are:

President, W. R. Wright, Jackson.
 1st vice-president, Charles F. Boger, Natchez.
 2nd vice-president, W. H. Reaben, McComb City.
 Secretary, L. B. Price, Corinth.
 Journalist, Eugene A. Johnson, Holly Springs.
 Treasurer, C. C. Crowder, Kosciusko.

The society is thoroughly organized for the conduct of its business affairs as well as for the prosecution of theoretical and practical professional work. It has divided its work so as to give many of its members some special field to look after. The professional side is covered by the following committees:

CLINIC COMMITTEE

Dr. L. B. McLaurin, Chairman, Natchez.
 Dr. Eugene A. Johnson, Holly Springs.
 Dr. A. B. Russ, Biloxi.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Dr. Robt. K. Luckey, Chairman, Holly Springs.
 Dr. G. B. Stewart, Greenwood.
 Dr. Geo. B. Clements, Macon.
 Dr. J. H. Rush, Meridian.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

Dr. T. C. West, Chairman, Natchez.
 Dr. H. T. Stewart, Greenville.
 Dr. J. H. Chapman, Mize.
 Dr. Robt. Sanderson, Winona.

ORAL HYGIENE

Dr. B. L. Graham, Chairman, Clarksdale.

Dr. S. H. Guess, Greenwood.

Dr. J. D. Coleman, Clinton.

Dr. H. D. Chipps, Corinth.

DENTAL EDUCATION

Dr. J. H. Phillips, Meridian.

Dr. T. J. Campbell, Okolona.

Dr. P. D. Holcomb, Lexington.

Dr. B. J. Leonard, Jackson.

PATHOLOGY AND DENTAL THERAPEUTICS

Dr. J. F. Brunson, Chairman, Meridian.

Dr. J. A. Askew, Sardis.

Dr. T. E. Brent, Laurel.

Dr. H. P. Birdsong, Edwards.

INCIDENTS IN OFFICE PRACTICE

Dr. L. G. Nisbit, Chairman, Aberdeen.

Dr. P. H. Wright, Oxford.

Dr. C. E. Ward, Shubuta.

Dr. J. D. Wilbourn, Greenwood.

METALLURGY

Dr. J. B. Askew, Chairman, Vicksburg.

Dr. J. D. Odneal, Columbus.

Dr. J. L. Pope, Columbia.

Dr. L. J. Friebatsch, Summit.

DENTAL CHEMISTRY

Dr. J. P. Broadstreet, Chairman, Grenada.

Dr. B. N. Webb, Calhoun City.

Dr. Ira Williamson, Hickry.

Dr. J. R. Vincent, Laurel.

ORTHODONTIA

Dr. E. D. Hood, Chairman, Tupelo.

Dr. P. R. Whitley, Water Valley.

Dr. T. J. Walton, Wiggins.

Dr. J. A. Sayles, Oakland.

DENTAL MATERIA MEDICA

Dr. W. L. Mounce, Moss Point.

Dr. H. A. Bell, Vicksburg.

Dr. C. C. Bullock, Greenwood.

Dr. F. P. Walker, Jackson.

PHYSIOLOGY AND DENTAL HISTOLOGY

Dr. A. B. Kelley, Chairman, Yazoo City.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Aberdeen.

Dr. C. M. Butler, Utica.

Dr. J. W. Beachamp, Amory.

SURGICAL DENTISTRY

Dr. W. T. Martin, Chairman, Yazoo City.

Dr. Ruel May, Brandon.

Dr. Rush P. Abbott, West Point.

Dr. W. C. Dennis, Jackson.

VOLUNTARY PAPERS

Dr. G. F. Haynes, Chairman, Newton.

Dr. R. L. Horton, Utica.

Dr. J. E. Suber, Crystal Springs.

Dr. J. F. Scott, Summit.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DENTAL APPLI-
ANCES, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Dr. E. M. Topp, Chairman, Tupelo.

Dr. R. W. Gaston, Gulfport.

Dr. E. D. Pepper, Pickens.

Dr. C. H. Gray, Waynesboro.

Besides the State Dental Association there is the Adams County Dental Society, organized in April 1907, meets at Natchez the second Tuesday of each month. Present officers: President, T. C. West; Secretary-Treasurer, G. S. Mandy.

Meridian Dental Society, organized September 1, 1906, meets the first Thursday evening of each month. Present officers: President, J. F. Brunson; Vice-President, J. B. Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Beavers.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY AND DENTAL SURGERY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By V. E. TURNER, D. D. S., RALEIGH, N. C.

After diligent research of every available source, we have found nothing recorded or traditional to warrant the belief that dental surgery was practiced in North Carolina as a specialty earlier than 1833.

Like other professions, it was of slow growth for many years, even after the guise of a profession was assumed by the few who engaged in it.

Among the earlier practitioners in North Carolina were to be found gentlemen of culture and refinement, having had in several instances educational advantages sufficient to qualify them to enter any of the learned professions.

Only a small portion of the population in North Carolina, as was the case

in all the slave states, was able to pay the fees then exacted by dentists for their services. Those who made up the patrons of the dentists were the wealthy and cultivated classes, whose confidence and esteem was enlisted because of the intelligence and high character of the average dentist of that period. It, therefore, became necessary for the dentists to travel over considerable territory in order to find employment. Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, a few of the practitioners of that period—the thirties and forties—were enabled to accumulate property, and even nice competencies.

In spite of the disadvantages under which the dentists of that period in North Carolina were compelled to pursue their vocation, their proficiency was wonderful, especially in the art of filling teeth with gold. So expert were two or three men in the state in the manipulation of gold foil that attempts to restore contour, to a degree, were made by them. How well they succeeded is proven by isolated cases of smooth, well-polished fillings, seen forty years after.

The cohesive properties of gold were then unknown, and the only reliance was soft or non-cohesive gold, anchored and impacted by the process of wedging. Others excelled in prosthetic dentistry, which consisted almost entirely in making plates for artificial dentures from gold and silver. Specimens of this class of work, from the hands of North Carolina dentists show exceptional skill and are models of neatness, surpassing in many instances much of the same class of work at the present day.

Every dentist of any reputation whatever was owner of a rolling mill, with which the metals, gold and silver, were prepared for base plates for artificial dentures.

About the year 1834, Dr. Stirling Wheaton was a practitioner of dental surgery, and located in Raleigh, the capital of the state. He, unlike the other pioneers of the profession, was a man of culture and refinement, and was associated with and highly respected by the best men in the state. It is said, that having occasional use for a painter, he became very much interested in a young man who was in the habit of serving him in that capacity, and finding him sprightly and with some ingenuity, he took him from his paint bucket and ladder, into his office as his assistant and student.

After arousing his ambition he generously assisted him in prosecuting his studies, which resulted in his completing a course in medicine and afterwards in dentistry, and becoming not only the most prominent practitioner of dentistry, but the first graduate of his profession that ever lived in North Carolina. This man was W. R. Scott, M. D., D. D. S.

Dr. Wheaton afterwards moved to Memphis, Tenn., to engage in other business, and died at middle age without re-entering his profession.

It was about 1838 or 40 that Dr. John Harris, a brother of Chapin A. Harris, made frequent visits to this state, and finally located in the eastern section, called the Albemarle section. He seemed to have won the confidence of a large number of patrons, and his name is creditably associated with the early history of dental surgery in North Carolina. The exact date of his death is not known, but it is stated that it occurred at Elizabeth City.

As was the custom in many states in the 30's and 40's, dentists of unusual skill did not remain long in one place, except in the larger cities north, hence North Carolina was the field of many itinerary dentists, who seemed to find a satisfactory appreciation of their services. Even Dr. Chapin A. Harris made professional visits to this state to attend special cases.

Among certain classes of the people, there was such an intelligent conception of advanced ideas in dentistry that those practitioners who had permanent homes here, were compelled to keep up with the progress of dental science, and to avail themselves of any avenue of information that was accessible. Thus it was that there was, in the second graduating class (1842), consisting of three members of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, one from North Carolina, viz.: W. R. Scott, M. D., who, after studying under Dr. Stirling Wheaton, succeeded to his practice in the capital of the state. At that time he was considered one of the representatives of the advanced school of dental surgery in North Carolina. He died suddenly in 1856, leaving behind him an untarnished record for thorough honesty, and many evidences of a kindly nature.

The names of several of the pioneers are omitted in this sketch, for the reason that we have no authoritative information concerning their professional careers. From the preceding pages it will be observed that the profession of dental surgery in North Carolina has been keeping pace with the march of progress which characterizes the profession.

John W. Howlett, who lived in Greensboro, N. C., and had been a practitioner of dentistry for many years prior to this, graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, in 1843. He visited the larger towns of the state and bordering towns of South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. He was an inventive genius, and possessed the ability to make suitable instruments to perform operations, as improved methods suggested themselves to him. He practiced for many years for the pupils in the Salem Female Academy, an institution of learning liberally patronized by all of the southern states, and was regarded as equal to any dentist in the south at that time.

Among the many evidences of his skill and advanced ideas, was a bridge constructed for Mr. Henry Leinback of Salem, N. C. in 1850. This included the sixth anterior teeth of the upper jaw. After removing the crowns and thoroughly preparing the roots for anchorage, pegs of hard hickory were closely fitted in each root, just as pivot teeth were formerly inserted. Into these wooden posts, or pegs, he drilled a place for a gold pin, which served as anchorage to the bridge. The bridge itself was made of a half round gold bar, to which each crown was soldered by its backings. This bridge was worn with satisfaction for years, and was in many respects equal to those constructed at the present time.

He also invented and constructed an automatic mallet upon about the same principle as the Snow and Lewis, but ante-dating their invention many years. It consisted of a metal tube in which was a spiral spring with a string attached to a hammer. By pulling the string the hammer was raised and imparted the blow to the plugger.

Dr. Howlett died at a good old age, in 1872, at his home in Greensboro.

The next most conspicuous figure in the profession was Dr. W. F. Bason, of Haw River, who, as a doctor of medicine, graduated in dentistry in 1846. He was for those times a well-equipped practitioner. While not conspicuously progressive, he maintained a high standard of professional attainments, and practiced his profession throughout the state for forty-four years, maintaining his habit of visiting the principal cities and towns, having a home office at Salisbury, N. C., for many years. He died at an advanced age, leaving a handsome estate.

In 1847 J. D. Wimple graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and for several years was a successful practitioner. He pursued the same plan as Dr. Bason, traveling from one town to another through a large portion of the state, and visiting the same places annually or semi-annually. His health giving way after practicing about thirty years, he abandoned the profession and died soon after.

Ransom P. Bessent, of Davie county, began to practice dentistry in 1845 or '46, and traveled over several counties, principally on horseback, with a scant supply of instruments in a pair of leather saddle bags. After five or six years going hither and thither over the country, serving his patrons to the best of his ability, he had accumulated sufficient means to pay his way at the Baltimore Dental College, where he graduated in the class of 1851. He choose his field of labor in the western part of the state, having an established office in Salisbury, and for years he was, in that section, the highest authority upon dentistry. He merited and enjoyed the entire confidence of his patrons.

He invented and has constructed the first portable dental chair and instrument case combined. It was so arranged that it could be folded and strapped together, making a package about the size of an ordinary gentleman's traveling trunk. At that time this seemed to be a necessity, as the people were sparsely settled, and in order to keep employed, it became necessary for him to go from place to place. Within fifteen or twenty minutes after his arrival, he could, with his combination chair and instrument case, be ready to serve his patrons.

As a gentleman and good citizen he was highly respected by all who knew him. He had a fair education for those times, and kept abreast with the progress of dental science. He retired from practice in 1890, and died in 1892 in his seventy-fifth year.

William Freeman, of Bertie county, traveled in several counties in the eastern section of the state, advertising himself as a dentist. He located in Fayetteville, in 1836, but receiving poor encouragement, abandoned the effort at dentistry and moved away.

Dr. B. F. Arrington, from Nash county, graduated in medicine and practiced four years before entering the Baltimore Dental College as a student of dentistry. He graduated from that institution in 1853, and located in Goldsboro, in 1854. Being a man of education, polish and unusual ability, he very soon became known as the leading dentist in the eastern section of the state, and probably had the largest practice in the state.

Dr. Arrington was a prominent member of the first dental society organized in the state in 1858, and prime mover in originating the North Carolina State Dental Society in 1875, and was honored with the first presidency of that organization. He was actively engaged in practice until his death in 1907, and was well known throughout the state.

About 1853 there was aroused in this state an unusual interest in the subject of dentistry, so much so, that, in 1855, there were ten students from North Carolina in the graduating class of twenty-seven of the Baltimore Dental College.

Among these was Dr. DeWitt Clinton Benbow, who was a bright, quick man, and well qualified for the work. He located in Fayetteville, where he continued to practice until 1861, when he abandoned the profession for other pursuits. He became a man of wealth in the city of Greensboro, where he owned a large estate and built a very large hotel, which bears his name.

In 1854 Dr. P. Babcock came to this state from New York and located in Raleigh. He was eminently successful in his practice, and, while holding no diploma, he was acknowledged to be abreast of the times, and had the confidence of a large number of patrons among the best people. Soon after the

war ended, he abandoned the practice, for a time, and moved to South Carolina to engage in other business. After an absence of a few years he returned to his own home, but did not resume practice regularly.

Dr. Samuel Martin, of Salem, graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vt., about 1848. While attending lectures there, he received private instruction in dentistry under Dr. Smith. Returning to North Carolina, he practiced until 1856, when he graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. He continued in active practice till 1861, since which time he has followed other pursuits.

In 1851 J. W. Hunter entered the office of Dr. Samuel Martin, of Salem, and remained with him as student and assistant until 1856, when he graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Being naturally ingenious, his industry and application soon placed him among the foremost operators of this state. His skill and ability were known all over the state, although he lived in what was then an obscure village, twenty miles from a railroad.

To him belongs the honor of having established for the first time the fact that, in law, dentistry is a specialty of medicine. During the war of the states, North Carolina passed a conscript law, and among those exempt from the draft were physicians. A recruiting officer ordered him into the service. He claimed exemption, as a dental physician, and when the case came to trial, it was decided in his favor by the supreme court of North Carolina, Chief Justice R. M. Pearson rendering the opinion.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Corpening, of Statesville, graduated at the Baltimore Dental College in 1856. He practiced in the town and adjacent counties. He was conscientious in all that he attempted to do, and had the confidence of the community. He died in 1890, aged about seventy years.

As time advanced, educational facilities increased, and the people became more enlightened, they were inclined to regard specialties in the art of healing as a necessity and indispensable, and patronized the dental surgeon more liberally.

The territory included in the boundaries of North Carolina is large, but it is sparsely settled, comparatively speaking. The population of the few cities of which the state boasts is small, the largest not exceeding 25,000. The towns also are not numerous. The pursuit of the larger number of the inhabitants is agricultural. It is fair to state that its natural resources, which are apparently unlimited, are fast being developed, and that North Carolina is second to none in the struggle for supremacy in this particular.

During the late civil war, 1861-65, metals for plates were rolled from coin, and tinfoil was the prevailing material for filling teeth. A supply of gold foil

could not be had for love or money. Amalgam, when used at all, was the product of the Mexican silver dollar, filed with a coarse steel file into shavings or filings. Such productions served a purpose in emergencies. Not all the fillings inserted at that time with improvised materials, failed: but hundreds remained as monuments to the inventive genius and skillful manipulation of the practitioner of dentistry in North Carolina and other southern states. At as late a period as 1865 there were comparatively few dentists in the state, and the catalogues of the dental colleges show a small attendance up to 1870. Even the number who placed themselves under the training and tutorship of preceptors were few. But, as the facilities for defraying the expenses of a dental education, which had been denied the average person in North Carolina since the beginning of hostilities between the north and south, began to increase, dentists began to multiply, both as students at the various dental colleges and of private instructors or preceptors. In a short while there were dental surgeons in every city or town of any note in the state, as well as the itinerant dentists in the rural districts.

V. E. Turner, from Henderson, Granville county, was a member of the graduating class of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1858, at the age of twenty-one years. He engaged in practice regularly until 1861, when he entered the Confederate Army as a lieutenant of infantry: was afterwards promoted to captain, and served on the staff of General James A. Walker, of Virginia. In 1865 he resumed practice at Henderson, and in 1871 moved to Raleigh.

He was twice elected president of the North Carolina State Dental Society, also president of the Southern Dental Association, and vice-president of the American Dental Congress, in 1887. Dr. Turner has also been a member of the North Carolina State Dental Examining Board since the creation of the board by law, in 1879, and is at present its chairman.

E. L. Hunter, of Halifax county, commenced practice in 1868, after serving a term of pupilage under a competent preceptor. In 1871 he graduated at the Baltimore Dental College, and has since been located at Enfield, and later at Fayetteville. As a practitioner of dental surgery, Dr. Hunter has no superior in the state. In addition to being considered expert as a manipulator in operative dentistry, he is regarded as an advanced thinker and a theorist capable of demonstrating to the point of practicability. The clinics conducted by him at the annual meetings of the state society have never failed to elicit unusual interest.

Dr. Hunter was one of the originators of the North Carolina State Dental Society, and the first secretary of that body, and has also been president of the

society, and first vice-president of the Southern Dental Association, of which organization he is an honored member.

It is especially regretted that diligent efforts to secure information regarding the professional career of Dr. Andrews, of Charlotte, have been fruitless. His memory, however, among men and dentists in this part of the country as an efficient worker in his chosen profession, and as an exemplary character in all the walks of life, entitle him to honorable mention, which is here cheerfully recorded.

Drs. Andrews, of Charlotte; Hunter, of Salem; Benbow, of Fayetteville, and others whose names we are unable to secure, met and organized a dental society at Charlotte, in 1858, which was attended regularly till it was interrupted by the civil war.

The next effort to organize a state association was made at the instance of Dr. B. F. Arrington. At this meeting there were present Drs. B. F. Arrington, J. W. Hunter, R. D. Fleming, V. E. Turner and O. Jones.

In 1867 another effort was made, but only about ten dentists were present, and in 1868 a meeting was again held, in the city of Raleigh. After these fruitless attempts, no other effort was made until 1875, when at Beaufort, there was organized the North Carolina State Dental Society, with B. F. Arrington, President; V. E. Turner, Vice-President; J. W. Hunter, Second Vice-President; E. L. Hunter, Secretary.

At the next meeting, in 1876, held in Greensboro, Dr. Arrington having retired from practice on account of ill health, though he afterwards resumed practice, was not present, and Dr. V. E. Turner was elected president.

At the meeting in 1877, at Raleigh, there was an increased attendance, and Dr. J. W. Hunter, of Salem, North Carolina, was elected president.

In 1878 the society met in Charlotte, when E. L. Hunter was elected president. At this meeting there were present a number of the most advanced practitioners in the state. Among them were J. W. Hunter, Salem; E. L. Hunter, Enfield; V. E. Turner, Raleigh; W. H. Hoffman, Charlotte; J. F. Griffith, Salisbury; J. H. Durham, Wilmington; D. E. Everett, Raleigh; J. H. Crawford, Raleigh; M. A. Bland, Charlotte, and many others who have since shown creditable skill and ability. A committee was appointed at this meeting to secure such legislative enactment as might be beneficial to the profession and to the public.

Dr. V. E. Turner was appointed chairman of this committee, with Drs. Everett and Crawford to assist. At the next meeting of the legislature, in 1879, a law was passed regulating the practice of dentistry and establishing a board of dental examiners. This law required all persons entering practice

without a diploma from some reputable dental college to be examined as to their competency.

In 1835 there were only about fifteen practitioners in the state, and some of these scarcely worthy of the name. In 1892 there were over two hundred, a large percentage of whom were regular graduates of dentistry, and now there are nearly four hundred, nearly all graduates.

In almost every city or town of any size or importance, dentists of character, education and ability, who are keeping abreast with the modern school of dentists, are now permanently located.

The state society, which started in 1875, has now on its roll 200 active members.

Following are the men who have served as presidents and secretaries of the North Carolina Dental Society:

PRESIDENT.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1875—B. F. Arrington, Goldsboro. | 1892—C. L. Alexander, Charlotte. |
| 1876—V. E. Turner, Raleigh. | 1893—F. S. Harris, Henderson. |
| 1877—J. W. Hunter, Salem. | 1894—C. A. Rominger, Reidsville. |
| 1878—E. L. Hunter, Enfield. | 1895—C. D. Harper, Kinston. |
| 1879—D. E. Everitt, Raleigh. | 1896—R. H. Jones, Winston. |
| 1880—I. Simpson, Charlotte. | 1897—J. E. Wyche, Greensboro. |
| 1881—M. A. Bland, Charlotte. | 1898—H. V. Horton, Winston. |
| 1882—J. F. Griffith, Salisbury. | 1899—P. W. Banner, Mt. Airy. |
| 1883—W. H. Hoffman, Charlotte. | 1900—A. C. Liverman, Scotland Neck. |
| 1884—J. H. Durham, Wilmington. | 1901—E. J. Tucker, Roxboro. |
| 1885—J. E. Matthews, Wilmington. | 1902—J. S. Spurgeon, Hillsboro. |
| 1886—T. M. Hunter, Fayetteville. | 1903—J. H. Benton, Newberne. |
| 1887—B. H. Douglass, Asheville. | 1904—J. Martin Fleming, Raleigh. |
| 1888—V. E. Turner, Raleigh. | 1905—W. B. Ramsey, Newton. |
| 1889—S. P. Hilliard, Rocky Mt. | 1906—J. S. Betts, Greensboro. |
| 1890—H. C. Herring, Concord. | 1907—J. R. Osborne, Shelby. |
| 1891—F. S. Harris, Henderson. | 1908—D. L. James, Greenville. |

SECRETARY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1875—Dr. E. L. Hunter, Enfield. | 1897-98—C. W. Banner, Mt. Airy. |
| 1876—D. A. Robertson, Gransboro. | 1899-01—J. S. Spurgeon, Hillsboro. |
| 1877-82—W. H. Hoffman, Charlotte. | 1902-03—J. Martin Fleming, Raleigh. |
| 1883-85—T. M. Hunter, Fayetteville. | 1904-05—J. S. Betts, Greensboro. |
| 1886-89—H. C. Herring, Concord. | 1906—J. C. Walkins, Salem. |
| 1890—C. A. Rominger, Reidsville. | 1907-08—C. O. Thompson, Wilson. |
| 1891-96—Jas. E. Wyche, Greensboro. | |

Besides the State Dental Society of North Carolina, there is in active operation:

The Asheville Dental Society, organized March 4, 1902, meets the third Wednesday of each month. Present officers: President, F. L. Hunt; Vice-President, E. O. Chambers; Secretary-Treasurer, B. J. Dunham.

Cleveland County Dental Society, organized September 21, 1901, meets three times yearly. Present officers: President, A. B. Holland, Caroleen; Vice-President, J. F. Whisnant, Henrietta; Secretary, J. R. Osborne, Shelby; Treasurer, A. J. Whisnant, Ruth-erfordton.

Dental Association of Raleigh, organized October 7, 1902. Present officers: President, V. E. Turner; Vice-President, D. E. Everitt; Secretary-Treasurer, N. G. Carroll.

Winston-Salem Dental Society, organized February, 1902, meets the last Friday evening of each month. Present officers: President, H. V. Horton; Secretary, R. H. Jones.

VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY GRACE L. BOSWORTH, D. D. S., RUTLAND, VT.

Dr. H. A. Baker, formerly of Woodstock, Vt., now of Boston, Mass., first suggested forming a state dental society in Vermont, and in response to his invitation about thirty members of the profession met at Montpelier, Vt., March 21, 1877, at which time the Vermont State Dental Society was formed. Bylaws, rules of order and a code of ethics were adopted at this meeting and officers elected for one year. Dr. James Lewis of Burlington was elected the first president of the society. It was voted to hold meetings of the society annually.

During the many years of its existence the Vermont State Dental Society has been most prosperous and held each year interesting and instructive meetings. At the present time it has a membership of 103 active members and thirty-two honorary members. Interchange of licenses has been arranged between New Jersey and Vermont, and at various times the state dental law has been amended, until now the society members believe Vermont has a dental law that compares favorably with that of any state.

Dr. Thomas Mound, of Rutland, has been secretary of the society for twenty-five years; Dr. W. H. Munsell, of Wells River, treasurer for a period of nineteen years, and Dr. Grace L. Bosworth, of Rutland, corresponding secretary for twelve years.

To no one officer or set of officers can be attributed the success of the Vermont State Dental Society, but by mutual co-operation and unity of purpose of all the members has the society prospered, and the members feel that their

organization has done much toward the advancement of the profession in the state. The society was incorporated March 1, 1883.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Northeastern Dental Association, organized in October, 1895. It holds its annual meeting in October. Present officers: President, E. B. Griffith, Bridgeport, Conn.; First Vice-President, Ned A. Stanley, New Bedford, Mass.; 2d Vice-President, H. A. Kelley, Portland, Me.; Secretary, E. O. Kinsman, Cambridge, Mass.; Treasurer, F. T. Murlless, Jr., Windsor Locks, Conn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY FRED F. FISHER, D. D. S., MANCHESTER, N. H.

The chronicler of the organization and early activity of the New Hampshire Dental Society must go for his material and facts to the older dentists of the state and depend upon the memories of these men to supply the necessary information. All early records of the society unfortunately were consumed in a fire which destroyed the building in which they were kept. However, by inquiry among some of the older members of the society some of the more important facts concerning its organization have been learned.

The New Hampshire Dental Society was organized in 1878, and was incorporated with a membership of about twenty-five active practitioners of the state. Early interest in the organization was keen and its growth was steady. Meetings were held in June or October of each year. Recently however, the time of meeting has been changed to the second Tuesday in May, the place being selected by the executive committee.

The society grew in numbers and influence until now it has enrolled among its members a large share of the active practitioners of the state. There are now seventy-six active and twenty-three honorary members. The annual meetings are always well attended. These extend over three days and the programmes include essays, addresses, clinics and discussions entered into by the leading dentists of New England.

The society has been presided over, so far as the record is obtainable, prior to 1888 by C. W. Clement, of Manchester, and Daniel Elkins, of Lakeport, and from that time on the following named have served as president:

C. H. Hayward, Peterborough.
William R. Blackstone, Manchester.
George A. Bowers, Nashua.
C. H. Gerrish, Exeter.
E. C. Blaisdell, Portsmouth.

W. W. Cushman, Claremont.
L. I. Moulton, Concord.
Joseph Boylston, Portsmouth.
O. H. Johnson, Manchester.
A. L. Parker, Penacook.

W. Frederic Slack, Northwood.

A. J. Sawyer, Manchester.

F. H. Brown, Lebanon.

W. A. Young, Concord.

B. F. Staples, Portsmouth.

J. H. Worthen, Concord.

C. L. True, Tilton.

The first secretary of the society was C. W. Clement, then followed E. B. Davis, B. O. Russell, and the present incumbent, Fred F. Fisher, who has held this position for 17 years.

RHODE ISLAND DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY CLARENCE A. CARR, A. M., M. D., NEWPORT, R. I.

The Rhode Island Dental Society is the outgrowth of the efforts of a little group of Providence dentists whose love for their profession and earnest desire to promote the best interests of dentistry, both locally and generally, led them to band together for the better furtherance of that object.

The meeting at which the society was formed was held in the office of Dr. William Barker, in Providence, in July 1878, seven practicing dentists, who became the charter members, being present. These men were Drs. William Barker, W. H. Thornton, F. G. Eddy, L. L. Buckland, H. F. Marshall, William P. Church, all of Providence, and A. W. Buckland, of Woonsocket. Of these men two only survive—Dr. Eddy and Dr. Church.

Although the organization of the society was simple, the enthusiasm of the pioneers in Rhode Island state union of dentists was great. Interest in their meetings was keen and the society was soon established on a permanent and effective basis. Its growth has been slow, perhaps, but it has been sure. It has grown strong in members, influence and reputation.

The active members of the Rhode Island Dental Society now numbers 104. In addition to these there are two corresponding and two honorary members. This number constitutes a fair share of the dentists of the state, and it may be justly said that among the members are the best known and most progressive practitioners of Rhode Island.

Meetings are held twice each year, the annual meeting being held in January, in Providence, the state capital. The semi-annual meeting is held in July, the meeting place usually being Newport.

The officers elected at the last annual meeting were: President, L. A. Wilbur, Pawtucket; Vice President, J. J. Dolan, Providence; Secretary, C. A. Carr, Newport; Treasurer, E. A. Charbonnel, Providence; Librarian, F. P. Gleason,

Providence; Executive Committee, A. M. Potter, J. H. Manning and J. P. Heap, Providence.

DENTAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

By C. R. JEFFERIS, D. D. S., WILMINGTON.

The first dental society in Delaware was known as the Delaware Dental Association, and was organized October 1, 1863, by the following: Samuel Marshall, President; William G. A. Bonwill, Vice President; J. P. O'Daniel, Recording Secretary; S. S. Nones, Corresponding Secretary; C. R. Jefferis, Treasurer; E. Shelp, Robert Sanders, William D. Nolen, and B. J. Bing. There afterwards joined Drs. Edward Lewis, T. Smithers, William H. Monroe, Frances Treadwell, Philip Jones, S. C. Britton, William T. Smith. T. H. Musgrove, E. W. Haines, L. D. Caulk, H. C. Register, W. W. France, D. W. Stone, W. A. McKown, J. T. Twilley and J. J. Vanderford.

Some of the more active and progressive members having removed to a wider field during the succeeding years. The association languished and held meetings irregularly until the organization of its successor, The Delaware State Dental Society, in 1881.

On June 1, 1881, the following named dentists practicing within the state met for the purpose of organizing a state society: E. W. Haines, Newark; L. D. Caulk, Camden; Edward Lewis, S. A. Graham, Dover; J. W. Messick, Georgetown; J. M. Winner, J. P. Winner, M. J. Gallagher, R. H. Jones, W. H. Gilkyson, C. R. Jefferis, Wilmington. The officers elected were: E. W. Haines, President; Edward Lewis, Vice President; C. R. Jefferis, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Winner, Treasurer; J. W. Messick, Librarian. There joined afterwards: H. F. Porter, Seaford; S. H. Johns, Wilmington; T. H. Gilpin, Middletown; C. H. S. Littleton, Milford; A. H. Vandeventer, William Winner, C. J. Kinkead, J. L. Brown, Wilmington; David M. Hitch, Laurel; — English, Newark; John C. Wiltbank, Milford; George E. Messick, Bridgeville; G. L. Grier, F. L. Grier, J. M. Twilley, Roy F. Corley, Dover; W. C. Speakman, C. Sherburne Rice, P. H. Keaveney, W. O. Stack, P. A. Traynor, C. R. Jefferis, Jr., Boyd H. Baker, Wilmington; J. F. Peirce, Frank Buckmaster, J. Albert Cann, C. F. Pierce, Wilmington; R. H. Clifton, Smyrna; R. A. Comegys, Middletown; G. A. Hitch, Laurel; Horace Betts, Wilmington; C. M. Hollis, Seaford; R. L. Bennett, Laurel.

The society meets on the first Wednesday in the months of February, April, June (annual), October and December.

Following are the officers of the Delaware State Dental Society, from 1881 to 1908:

| 1881. | 1893-94 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| E. W. Haines—President. | C. R. Jefferis—President. |
| Edward Lewis—Vice President. | T. H. Gilpin—Vice President. |
| Charles R. Jefferis—Secretary. | R. H. Jones—Secretary. |
| James M. Winner—Treasurer. | S. H. Johns—Treasurer. |
| 1883-84. | 1895. |
| E. W. Haines—President. | C. R. Jefferis—President. |
| W. H. Gilkyson—Vice President. | Edward Lewis—Vice President. |
| R. H. Jones—Secretary. | R. H. Jones—Secretary. |
| James M. Winner—Treasurer. | S. H. Johns—Treasurer. |
| 1885. | 1896-1904. |
| E. W. Haines—President. | C. R. Jefferis—President. |
| Thomas H. Gilpin—Vice President. | C. J. Kinkead—Vice President. |
| R. H. Jones—Secretary. | R. H. Jones—Secretary. |
| James M. Winner—Treasurer. | S. H. Johns—Treasurer. |
| 1886-87. | 1905. |
| E. W. Haines—President. | S. H. Johns—President. |
| Edward Lewis—Vice President. | C. R. Jefferis—Vice President. |
| R. H. Jones—Secretary. | R. H. Clifton—Secretary. |
| James M. Winner—Treasurer. | P. H. Keaveny—Treasurer. |
| 1888-89. | 1906. |
| E. W. Haines—President. | S. H. Johns—President. |
| Edward Lewis—Vice President. | C. R. Jefferis—Vice President. |
| R. H. Jones—Secretary. | J. F. Peirce—Secretary. |
| S. H. Johns—Treasurer. | P. H. Keaveny—Treasurer. |
| 1890-92. | 1907. |
| C. R. Jefferis—President. | S. H. Johns—President. |
| Edward Lewis—Vice President. | C. R. Jefferis, Jr.—Vice President. |
| R. H. Jones—Secretary. | P. A. Traynor—Secretary. |
| C. J. Kinkead—Treasurer. | P. H. Keaveny—Treasurer. |

LOUISIANA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY PAUL DE VERGES, D. D. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Louisiana State Dental Society was organized at New Orleans, June 19, 1878, and was incorporated February 16, 1880. The incorporators were James S. Knapp, W. S. Chandler, Charles E. Kells, Sr., Martin Viet, Joseph Bauer, George W. Friedrichs and E. P. Doremus.

The objects and purposes of the organization were to encourage, foster,

advance and protect the science and art of dentistry by the giving of lectures, the making of formal reports, the regulating of systematic discussions and the publishing of important facts bearing upon cases and subjects of interest in reference to said science and art of dentistry, and by endeavoring to preserve the profession and the public from evil effects of ignorance and incompetency and the practice of the same.

Meetings of the Society have been held annually since its organization.

At the meeting held February 13th, 14th and 15th, 1907, the following officers were elected: Dr. J. W. Tenny, Ponchatula, President; H. Magruder and E. J. Zeidler, New Orleans, Vice-Presidents; R. R. Bailey, New Orleans, Recording Secretary; A. L. Plough, New Orleans, Corresponding Secretary; Leon Barnett, New Orleans, Treasurer. The following Board of Counsellors for the seven Congressional districts were chosen: Drs. L. D. Archinard, Andrew G. Friedrichs, S. J. Bourgeois, R. L. Arnold, W. L. Jones, H. J. Fettus, F. L. Bordelon and Paul de Verges was chairman of the Executive Committee.

While dentistry in Louisiana and especially at New Orleans received an earlier impulse than the territory north and west of it, it is unfortunate that the records of the state society, embracing many of the earlier data, were entirely destroyed by fire some three years ago.

The present officers are J. W. Tenny, Tangipahoa, President; H. P. Magruder and E. J. Zeidler, New Orleans, Vice-Presidents; R. R. Bailey and A. L. Plough, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Leon Barnett, New Orleans, Treasurer.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the:

Louisiana Chapter of the Interstate Dental Fraternity which meets the third Friday in November, January, March, May and July. Present officers: Chairman, J. J. Sarrazin, New Orleans; Secretary, R. H. Welsh, New Orleans.

New Orleans Association of Stomatology, organized January 23, 1895. Present officers: President, L. D. Archinard; Secretary and Treasurer, A. L. Ducasse.

Sixth District Dental Society, organized July 4, 1907. Present officers: President, Henry J. Feltus, Baton Rouge; Vice-President, A. P. Fillastre, New Roads; Secretary-Treasurer, M. F. Bloomenstine, Baton Rouge.

Third Congressional District Dental Society, organized August 18, 1907. Present officers: President, S. J. Bourgeois, Morgan City; Vice-President, R. L. Zelenka, Houma; Secretary and Treasurer, E. J. Cherault, Morgan City.

Alumni Association of the New Orleans College of Dentistry which was organized May 4, 1900. The present officers are as follows: President, R. E. Nettles, Denham Springs; Vice-President, R. A. Esnard, New Orleans; Secretary, J. P. Wahl, New Orleans; Treasurer, L. A. Hooper, Columbia, Miss.

SOUTH DAKOTA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

By W. H. JACKSON, D. D. S., FLANDREAU.

In 1883 a call was issued for the meeting of the dentists of Southern Dakota, then a part of the territory of Dakota, to convene at Watertown, Dakota Terr., October 24, 1883.

This call was responded to eagerly by those then on the field, and the meeting was convened at the Central House, Watertown, at 2:00 P. M., October 24, 1883, at which meeting a temporary organization was formed with Dr. N. B. Steere of Pierre, chairman, and Dr. F. M. Crain of Doland, secretary. An adjournment was then taken until 7:00 P. M., at Dr. C. W. Stutenroth's office.

At this meeting the organization was made permanent, the Society to include all of those in the territory south of the 46th parallel of north latitude.

The Society was named the "Southern Dakota Dental Society." Officers were then elected as follows:

President, Dr. C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown; vice-president, Dr. W. B. Steere, Pierre; treasurer, Dr. F. W. Blomily, Sioux Falls; librarian, R. R. Buchanan, Deadwood; secretary, Dr. F. O. Sale, Huron.

Motion carried creating executive committee of five to consist of president, vice-president, secretary and two others elected by the society annually. Dr. O. M. Hustes of Millbank, and Dr. W. H. Brown of Yankton, were elected members of this committee.

Drs. F. M. Crain, W. B. Steere and C. W. Stutenroth were elected a committee to draft constitution and by-laws.

At the adjourned meeting, October 25, 1883, 10:00 A. M., the constitution and by-laws were adopted and the first annual meeting was set for the second Tuesday in June, 1884, at Pierre, South Dakota.

The following were the charter members:

Drs. C. W. Stutenroth, E. S. O'Neil, F. N. Palmer, B. F. Merrick, F. W. Blomily, F. O. Sale, F. M. Gantz, G. B. Dix, S. E. Calkens, J. F. Kellogg, R. R. Buchanan, A. E. Overatt, A. E. Steere, S. J. Moore, A. Sherman, W. B. Steere, O. M. Huestis, Horace S. Young, F. M. Crain, S. F. Straight, W. E. Martin, W. H. H. Brown, A. McKinney, George D. Parr.

Regular meetings have been held each year since 1884 at about the same time in June, but the records of these, including 1906, were destroyed by fire. We now have a membership of seventy-five. The year 1907 was large in attendance, and excellent in interest and results, and the meeting at Lead, in 1908, was still better.

The present officers are:

Drs. A. L. Neil, Deadwood, president; C. A. Jones, Huron, vice-president; Ferdinand Brown, Sioux Falls, secretary; E. J. Schnaidt, Menno, treasurer.

The presidents since 1897 have been:

Drs. W. O. Robinson, 1897; F. N. Palmer, 1898; H. H. Dickinson, 1899-1900; W. M. McDonald, 1901; F. E. Field, 1902; D. St. I. Davies, 1903; C. E. Stutenroth, 1904; R. J. Lamme, 1905; W. H. Jackson, 1906; E. S. O'Neil, 1907; C. A. Cook, 1908; W. L. Neil, 1909.

The Secretaries since 1897 have been:

H. H. Whitaker, 1897; C. H. Blunt, 1898-1901; C. E. Stutenroth, 1902; W. W. Price, 1903; J. W. Ross, 1904; F. H. Weiland, 1905; W. F. Price, 1906; Ferdinand Brown, 1907-1909.

The annual meetings from 1897 on, have been held at:

Vermilion, 1897; Madison, 1898; Yankton, 1899; Lead, 1900; Sioux Falls, 1901; Watertown, 1902; Redfield, 1903; Aberdeen, 1904; Mitchell, 1905; Vermilion, 1906; Sioux Falls, 1907; Lead, 1908.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Black Hills Dental Society. Present officers: President, F. M. Gantz, Deadwood; Vice-President, L. E. Eaton, Hot Springs; Secretary, A. L. Revelle, Lead; Treasurer, G. E. LeMar, Rapid City.

MARYLAND STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY W. W. DUNBRACCO, D. D. S., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Maryland State Dental Association was organized in the city of Baltimore, October 18, 1883. A number of practicing dentists in the city and state, realizing the necessity of protecting their own interests, as well as safeguarding the public, from acts done by and nostrums sold by an ever increasing number of quacks and charlatans, issued a call for dentists to meet at the dental department of the Maryland University to discuss ways and means of improving present conditions and of acquainting the public with the necessity for better and more skillful service. Eighteen dentists present signified their willingness to subscribe to a constitution, by-laws and code of ethics, and thus was organized a State Dental Association, with Dr. T. J. Smithers, of Easton, elected as the first president and Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, of Baltimore, the first recording secretary.

The objects of the association, as stated in the constitution, were "to promote the best interests of the profession, to encourage a friendly intercourse

among the members, to develop dental literature, to educate the public to a proper understanding and appreciation of the necessity for skillful dentistry and to assist in elevating the standard of dental education." The main purpose of these dentists was, however, to have a law enacted by the state legislature, regulating the practice of dentistry.

For some time previous to the call of the meeting, certain discerning and wise practitioners saw the handwriting of doom to their chosen vocation if the then existing conditions of ignorance and carelessness in oral surgery, hygiene and manual efforts were continued. Hence they deemed it expedient to have a law framed, which was reported favorably from the committee on judiciary and read for the first time March 23, 1882. Owing to the many changes introduced as amendments to the bill and the late time of its introduction, the legislature closed and the dentists found themselves still without legal protection. In the meantime the few members were busy in preparing for the next opportunity to have a law passed; but opposition was beginning to creep out in certain quarters. The committee appointed to see that interest was shown in this legislative work was instructed to have five hundred copies of the bill, as amended, printed, and a copy with a note of explanation sent to each dentist in the state of Maryland, and was also authorized to present the matter before the next general assembly early and watch its progress. Accordingly the following letter was prepared:

MARYLAND STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

DR. E. J. SMITHERS, of Easton,
President,

DR. B. MERRILL HOPKINSON, of Baltimore,
Recording Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, November 9th, 1883.

DEAR SIR—

The enclosed bill to regulate the practice of Dentistry in the State of Maryland is substantially the same bill which at the last session of the Legislature was reported favorably upon by the Judiciary Committee of the House, was printed and passed to a second reading, and with some other important bills failed to be carried further on account of the late hour at which it was first introduced, and the difficulty which existed at the close of the session between State Officials.

There was no doubt whatever of its final passage had time of session permitted it to reach the Senate, as a majority of the Senators had signified their intention to vote favorably when it was presented to their body.

The bill is now presented for your consideration by the Maryland State Dental Association, the only incorporated Dental Association in Maryland, the membership of which is restricted to the citizens of the State of Maryland. The only opposition to the passage of this important and greatly needed act, on the part of dentists, will be made, it is understood, by the members of a Dental Society styled the "Maryland and District of Columbia Dental Association," the majority of the active members of

which are citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, and who are not legally entitled to carry out the provisions of any act regulating the practice of dentistry in the State of Maryland.

Your attention is therefore respectfully called to the importance of the requirements of this proposed act, and your support earnestly solicited when it is presented early in the coming session.

Respectfully,

DR. D. F. PENNINGTON, Baltimore,
DR. F. J. S. GORGAS, Baltimore,
DR. J. H. HARRIS, Baltimore,
DR. A. C. MCCURDY, Towson,
DR. T. S. EADER, Frederick,

Committee.

A BILL Entitled an Act to regulate the Practice of Dentistry, and to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto, in the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to engage in the practice of dentistry in the state of Maryland, unless said person or persons have graduated and received a diploma from the faculty of a dental college, or a dental department connected with a medical university or medical college, chartered under the authority of one of the United States of North America, or from a foreign government, or, who at the time of the passage of this act are engaged in active practice of dentistry, or shall have obtained a license from a board of examiners, duly authorized and empowered by this act to issue such license.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That the said board of examiners shall consist of five dental graduates, who are members in good standing of the Maryland State Dental Association, provided that said graduates have been practicing in the state of Maryland for a term not less than three years; the said board of examiners shall be appointed by the Maryland State Dental Association at their next annual meeting, or so soon as they may deem it necessary, who shall serve for a term of three years, when their successors shall be appointed, and every third year thereafter, unless otherwise provided by law; the said board shall have power to fill all vacancies in said board, for unexpired terms.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said board: First, to meet annually at the time of meeting of the Maryland State Dental association, or oftener; * * * secondly, to grant a license to any applicant who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated and received a diploma from any reputable and incorporated dental college, * * * or who at the time of the passage of this act is engaged in the active practice of dentistry, without fee, charge, or examination; thirdly, to grant license to all other applicants who undergo a satisfactory examination before said board, for which a fee of five dollars shall be charged, the same fee to be applied by the Maryland State Dental Association for the expense of the examining board; fourthly, to keep a book, in which shall be registered the names of all persons licensed to practice dentistry in the state of Maryland.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That the book so kept, shall be a book of record, and a transcript from it, certified to by the officer of said board having it in keeping,

with the seal of said board attached thereto, shall be evidence in any court in the state. * * *

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That one member of said board may grant a license to any applicant to practice dentistry, until the next regular meeting of the board, * * * but such temporary license shall not be granted by a member of said board, after the board has rejected the applicant.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall in violation of this act, practice dentistry in the state of Maryland for a fee or a reward, shall * * * upon conviction be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars or not more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned in jail not less than one month or more than one year; all fines received under this act to be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place; provided, that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to regular licensed physicians or those holding diplomas, and surgeons in practice, or dentists who are in active practice at the time of the passage of this act.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That every person practicing dentistry in this state shall, within ninety days after the passage of this act, register his name, together with his post office —, and the date of his diplomas or license, in the office of the clerk of the circuit of the county or court of common pleas of the city in which he practices, and shall on the payment to such clerk of a fee of fifty cents, be entitled to receive from him a certificate of such registration.

NOTE:—The following states have laws regulating the practice of dentistry: Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia.

The association was duly incorporated on November 8, 1883. About this time other dentists not connected with the association, being convinced of the necessity of a dental law, but not satisfied with the provision contained in the one endorsed by this association, met and styled themselves "The Dental Legislative Society of Maryland." A bill prepared by them was published in one of the daily papers and immediately evoked a called meeting of this association, which met January 3, 1884, in Chemical Hall, Maryland University. At this meeting a motion prevailed to have published a circular letter explaining the difference in the two bills and showing why the bill of the Maryland State Dental Association should be passed by the general assembly and that of the Dental Legislative Society, which was plainly shown to have been originated for purposes of unnatural and unprofessional opposition, be decidedly rejected. The committee appointed drafted the following letter, which was ordered sent, with a copy of the law, to each member of the general assembly:

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1884.

DEAR SIR—

At the annual meeting of the Maryland State Dental Association held October 18, 1883, a committee was appointed to draft a bill to regulate the practice of den-

* Missing parts of this bill were omitted by the Editor.

tistry in the state of Maryland, and at an adjourned meeting held November 8, 1883, this committee reported the enclosed bill, which was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to present the same to the state legislature at the session of 1884.

The Maryland State Dental association, from which this bill emanates, is the only legally chartered state association in Maryland and is composed of a large number of the most respectable dentists of this state.

Two months after the action of the state association, a society formed by some dentists under the title of "The Dental Legislative Society," perfected a bill, which they proposed to present to the Legislature also during the present session, and merely for the purpose of opposing the action previously taken by the state association.

While the bill adopted, and to be presented to the legislature by the Maryland State Dental association meets all the requirements and is not in the least oppressive, the proposed bill of the dental legislative society, should it become a law, will not only be oppressive in its action, but will render null and void the charters granted by the legislature of Maryland to dental institutions of learning, insomuch that it gives a few dentists, who may be altogether unfit to judge, the power to pass upon diplomas granted by such institutions, and which they are authorized to grant by a state law. This proposed bill of the dental legislative society is also more oppressive, and imposes higher registration and other fees than the bill proposed by the state association.

The bill of the state association makes no provision whatever for paying fees to the members of the examining board, whereas the bill of the dental legislative society proposes to pay the members of such a board the sum of five dollars each per meeting, without limiting the number of such meetings.

Should the legislature of Maryland pass such a bill as that proposed by the dental legislative society, the anomaly of such action would be apparent, when the acts relating to the charters of the dental institutions of learning are considered, which acts not only empower the granting of diplomas by such institutions under certain conditions, but also authorize those holding them to practice dentistry in the state of Maryland free of all such restrictions as the bill in question advocates.

In order that the points of difference existing between the two proposed bills may be fully understood, the committee of the Maryland State Dental association respectfully address to you this circular, feeling confident that the bill proposed by this state association is the only one that will accomplish the desired object.

Respectfully, etc.,

DR. F. J. S. GORGAS,
DR. D. F. PENNINGTON,
DR. M. A. HOPKINSON,
DR. A. C. MCCURDY,

Committee of "Maryland State Dental Association."

The charter members of this association were: F. J. S. Gorgas, J. H. Harris, D. Genese, J. C. Uhler, T. H. Davy, B. Merrill Hopkinson, A. J. Volck, W. A. Mills, D. F. Penington, M. A. Hopkinson, C. F. Dinger, H. W. Hoopes, Leonard Coughy, W. H. Williams, A. C. McCurdy, C. S. Grindall, J. A. Webb, M. G. Sykes, W. L. Morse, C. C. Harris, R. A. Hungerford, W. H. Etheridge, Jr., and R. F. Crowther.

The first officers of this association were elected on October 18, 1883, to serve for one year. They were: President, T. J. Smithers, Easton; Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Davy and David Genese, Baltimore; Recording Secretary, B. Merrill Hopkinson, Baltimore; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Mills, Baltimore; Treasurer, A. C. McCurdy, Towson; Executive Committee—B. M. Wilkerson, J. C. Uhler, R. A. Hungerford.

The second annual meeting was held November 13, 1884, and the following officers were elected: President, D. F. Pennington; Vice-Presidents—David Genese and R. A. Hungerford; Recording Secretary, C. C. Harris; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Mills; Treasurer, A. C. McCurdy; Executive Committee—T. H. Davy, C. F. Dinger, B. M. Hopkinson.

At this session Dr. David Genese read a paper on "The new style of rubber for separating teeth."

The third annual meeting was held in Scottish Rite Hall and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, D. F. Pennington; Vice-Presidents—A. C. McCurdy and J. C. Uhler; Recording Secretary, W. A. Mills; Corresponding Secretary, S. C. Pennington; Treasurer, M. G. Sykes; Executive Committee—J. C. Uhler, W. H. Williams, F. J. S. Gorgas.

For some time afterwards meetings were not held and enthusiasm and interest seemed wanting. Younger men in the profession had formed another society, "The Odontological Society," which was progressive. At each meeting practical cases were presented and matters of mutual interest discussed.

On February 10, 1887, the fourth annual meeting was held. The various committees made reports and the session was one of good import. Dr. W. A. Mills, at this meeting, presented the following interesting specimens: "A set of cheap teeth, which had been stiffened with a very large piece of german silver, in the polishing of which the metal was exposed to the action of the acid secretions of the mouth, which had produced considerable gastritis. Having removed the german silver from the plate, and having it examined by a chemist, he gave as his opinion there was sufficient verdigris to kill two dozen people." Also, Dr. D. Genese "Exhibited a platina cap with porcelain face for restoring the crowns of teeth wasted away by the so-called Hutchison's disease." Also he exhibited an appliance which he invented, rather complex in its many uses, for suppressing the flow of saliva, holding the jaws apart and at the same time preventing or guarding the cheeks from abrasion, etc.

Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson read an able paper in defense of the dental profession, which was in reply to a paper written by Dr. Kingsley, of New York, in which he denied dentistry was a specialty of medicine.

Professor Gorgas exhibited a plaster cast, which was an interesting anomaly, "being two sets of teeth perfectly developed in the lower jaw." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David Genese; Vice-Presidents—B. M. Hopkinson and C. C. Harris; Recording Secretary, W. A. Mills; Corresponding Secretary, D. F. Penington; Treasurer, A. C. McCurdy; Executive Committee—D. F. Penington, F. J. S. Gorgas, J. C. Uhler.

Attention was called to the rapid strides made in dental physiology and surgery during the preceding twelve months, especially in the method of treating exposed pulps; also reference paid to the work of Professor Miller, of Berlin, to whose efforts the profession credits itself with a better knowledge of dental structure than ever before. The development of the follicle dentaire can now be traced very thoroughly; the eruption of teeth is easily comprehended, also the cause as to the nature of abnormally formed or supernumerary teeth. Much study has been given to the structure of the teeth, their diseases and treatment. The origin and development of acids in the oral cavity have been most exhaustively studied and nearly all investigators now agree that the presence of that acid in the mouth is the prime cause of dental caries.

The fifth annual meeting of the Maryland State Dental Association was held in the University of Maryland, February 16, 1888. At this meeting new blood was infused into the society by the addition to its membership of prominent active members in the profession, among whom may be mentioned W. S. Twilley, S. W. Hoopes, B. Holly Smith, Richard Grady and Ferdinand Groshans. Much of the success in organizing this association is due to Dr. A. C. McCurdy, of Towson, who was indefatigable in his efforts to have passed the first dental law.

The following is a list of the presidents and secretaries who have served the society:

PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1888, W. A. Mills, | 1898, M. G. Sykes, |
| 1889, E. P. Keech, | 1899, E. E. Cruzen, |
| 1890 J. E. Scott, | 1900, G. M. Smith, |
| 1891, C. M. Gingrich, | 1901, C. J. Grieves, |
| 1892, T. H. Davy, | 1902, H. A. Wilson, |
| 1893, B. H. Smith, | 1903, W. G. Foster, |
| 1894, C. C. Harris, | 1904, A. C. Brewer, |
| 1895, W. W. Dunbracco, | 1905, H. E. Kelsey, |
| 1896, T. S. Waters, | 1906, H. E. Kelsey, |
| 1897, F. F. Drew, | 1907, A. C. McCurdy. |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1888, C. F. Dinger, | 1897, G. E. Hardy, |
| 1889, D. F. Pennington, | 1898-9, R. Grady, |
| 1890 to 1894, W. W. Dunbracco, | 1900, J. K. Burgess, |
| 1895-6, F. F. Drew, | 1901-7, W. W. Dunbracco. |

At present the officers of the association are: President, G. E. Hardy; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Smith and T. O. Heatwole; Recording Secretary, W. W. Dunbracco; Corresponding Secretary, F. F. Drew; Treasurer, H. A. Wilson; Board of Governors—C. J. Grieves, C. M. Gingrich, R. O. Dadler, M. G. Sykes, F. P. Haynes, W. G. Foster, L. W. Farinholt, G. R. Carter and G. L. Deichmann.

Besides the State Dental Association there is the Association of the Dental Colleges located in Baltimore.

Association of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore City (Inc.), organized in 1888, meets the third Thursday of each month during the year, except during the summer. Its present officers are: President, M. G. Sykes, Ellicott City; First Vice-President, J. A. Webb; Second Vice-President, H. A. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Miller.

MINNESOTA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

F. E. COBB, D. A., D. M. D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

At a convention of dentists of Minnesota, held at St. Paul, June 26, 1872, the organization of a society was effected under the name of the Minnesota State Dental Association. A constitution, by-laws and code of ethics were adopted and the following officers elected: President, D. C. Price, St. Paul; Vice President, J. A. Bowman, Minneapolis; Secretary, C. DeMontreville, St. Paul; Treasurer, S. A. Beecher, St. Paul. Five sessions of the association were held at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Faribault. The proceedings of the first four meetings were published in pamphlet form. Little attention was given to clinics apparently. There was no meeting of the association subsequent to 1876 and it finally succumbed. About 1880 the Minneapolis Dental Society was organized and lived for three years. The present Minnesota State Dental Association in the outgrowth of that society, which Nov. 21, 1883, appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements toward the organization of a state society. Permanent organization was effected Jan. 16, 1884, about forty dentists being present. The first officers elected were as follows: President, H. M. Reid, Minneap-

olis; Vice President, L. W. Lyon, St. Paul; Recording Secretary, H. L. Cruttenden, Northfield; Corresponding Secretary, T. E. Weeks, Minneapolis; Treasurer, S. T. Clements, Faribault. The constitution and by-laws of the American Dental Association were adopted and the first regular meeting was held in St. Paul, July 16, 1884. The time of the annual meetings is during the summer and such meetings have been held chiefly in St. Paul and Minneapolis, a few times in St. Paul and once each at Winona and Northfield. It is planned to hold future meetings in Minneapolis and St. Paul alternating respectively. In 1885, through the influence of this association, the State Board of Dental Examiners was appointed by the governor through an act of the legislature. In 1891 an appropriation was voted to the State Board of Dental Examiners for enforcing the law and the State Association has also sent a representative from the State Board to the National Association of Dental Examiners. The Minnesota Association has always endeavored to keep abreast of the times, sending delegates to many or all of the prominent gatherings of dentists. Nine delegates were appointed in 1884 to attend the American Dental Association meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; in 1890 five delegates were appointed to the gathering of the same association. Also in 1897 delegates were elected to the National Dental Association convention and American Medical Association convention, and to the former again in 1899. In 1890 a delegate was appointed to the Dental Section of the Berlin International Congress. In 1892 a committee of three was appointed to attend to the matter of essays, clinics, etc., coming before the World's Columbian Dental Congress from this state. In 1904 an appropriation was voted to the Fourth International Dental Congress. The first programs of the society were contributed principally by the active members, but later on Chicago and Eastern dentists, principally Massachusetts men, assisted. The plan of programs now is to take up each year the subject that is most prominently before the dental fraternity and invite one or several authorities to give a paper or clinic. This is followed by lectures and clinics by Minnesota men on topics of general interest in practice.

At present the officers are: President, F. B. Kremer; Vice-prs., J. W. S. Gallagher; Sec., F. E. Cobb; Treasurer, C. H. Robinson; Executive Council. F. S. Yaeger, Chairman; W. T. Joslin, Vice-Chairman; H. D. Lyon, Master of Clinics; I. M. Walls, Ex-president; G. F. Andrews, Ex-president; C. M. Bailey; E. E. Smith; Ex-Officio Members, F. B. Kremer; F. E. Cobb.

FLORIDA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY CARROLL H. FRINK, D. D. S., FERNANDINA, FLA.

In February, 1884, a small body of the dentists of the state of Florida met in the city of Jacksonville and formed the Florida State Dental Society. Unfortunately the early records of the society have been lost or destroyed, and possibly the names of all the charter member are not given; but, in the opinion of one of the older members of the society there were nineteen of the charter members, who represented at that time the majority of dentists then practicing in the state, and it might be stated that they were the most prominent dental surgeons residing in Florida at that time.

The first president was Dr. James Chace, of Ocala, but who has since removed to Jacksonville, and is now practicing his profession in that city. Among the charter members were: Drs. J. N. Jones (deceased), Jacksonville; W. McL. Dancy, Jacksonville; L. M. Frink, Jasper; L. F. Frink (deceased), Lake City; Charles P. Carver (deceased), St. Augustine; H. R. Estes, Palatka; W. W. Estes, Palatka; J. D. Cromwell (deceased), Gainesville; C. F. Kemp, Key West; B. T. Cowart, Tampa; Duff Post, Tampa; James Chace, Ocala; J. O. Haynes, Starke; A. B. Phillips, St. Augustine.

Since the organization of the Florida State Dental Society it has had a steady growth and the interest has increased with every meeting. The membership has also greatly increased and now numbers 180, which is about seventy-five per cent. of the entire number of dentists residing in the state.

In the last few years the clinics have been made a special feature of the regular meetings, and clinicians of national reputation are secured at stated intervals.

A special committee on dental legislation has been extremely active in the past few years in securing better dental laws, and also in assisting in the prosecution of illegitimate practitioners of dentistry. This committee has at all times used every endeavor in seeing that the laws regulating the practice of dentistry be not violated.

The meetings are held early in June of each year, at various points throughout the state; time and place of meeting being selected just prior to the adjournment of each annual meeting. A list of committees is as follows:

Department A—Science.

- 1 Anatomy, Physiology, Histology and Microscopy.
- 2 Etiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.
- 3 Chemistry and Metallurgy.

4 Oral Hygiene, Prophylaxis, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Electro-Therapeutics.

Department B—Applied Science.

5 Oral Surgery.

6 Orthodontia.

7 Operative Dentistry.

8 Prosthesis.

9 Education, Nomenclature, Literature and History.

10 Legislation.

Standing Committees:

Committee on Arrangements.

Committee on Clinics.

Committee on Program.

OREGON STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY MILLARD C. HOLBROOK, D. D. S., PORTLAND, ORE.

Prior to the present Oregon State Dental Association, there existed a state society in Oregon for a number of years, but it seems difficult to obtain any data regarding that organization, which went out of existence a number of years before the formation of the present state organization.

The Oregon State Dental Association was formed in June, 1893, at Portland, the constitution of the National Dental Association being taken as a basis for the constitution. The following officers were elected: President—S. J. Barker, Portland; Vice President—O. E. Smith, Marshfield; Secretary—J. M. Keene, Salem; Treasurer—William Koehler, Portland; Executive Committee—W. V. Henderson, Eugene; E. G. Clark, Portland; E. L. Lane, Portland.

The first meeting was held September 4, 1893. The charter members were: S. J. Barber, J. T. Tate, Ney Churchman, J. M. Keene, D. Siddall, E. P. Mossman, T. C. Smith, Jr., William B. Knapp, F. E. Ferris, Emmett Drake, S. A. Mulkey, E. L. Lane, W. V. Henderson, O. E. Smith, J. W. Thomas, E. E. Cawood, Norris R. Cox, William Koehler, E. G. Clarke, John Welch, L. L. Pickens, J. C. Griffith, L. E. Hubbard, A. F. Blackerby, W. C. Logan, C. R. Templeton, O. C. Awbrey, W. E. Burkhart.

The association now has an active membership of over one hundred. Annual meetings are held in the spring, the date being set by the executive committee.

This association, together with those of other Pacific states, has entered into the formation of a dental circuit; it is the plan to arrange the annual

meetings so that the manufacturers and clinicians from the east may be induced to give the Pacific coast state more attention.

The meeting starting at Los Angeles, then in San Francisco, then in Portland, Ore., and next in Spokane, Wash. All meetings occur the same year in rotation however. It is intended to establish reciprocal visitations by representation from each of these state societies to the meetings of the other, to read papers before them and to give clinics. In this and many other ways, it is hoped to gain a great amount of good for the advancement of the dental profession on the Pacific coast.

The Lewis and Clark Dental Congress was a most enthusiastic gathering and was the result of a movement that had its origin in this state association.

The members of the Board of Dental Examiners are recommended for appointment of the governor by the association.

The officers of the association at this time, 1908, are: Pres., A. L. Beattie, D. D. S., Oregon City; Vice Pres., M. C. Harris, D. D. S., Eugene; Secy.-Treas., M. C. Holbrook, D. D. S., Portland.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Portland Dental Society, organized in 1885. Present officers: President, A. L. Beattie, Oregon City; Vice-President, W. R. Allen, Independence; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Holbrook, Portland.

ARKANSAS STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY HENRY P. HOPKINS, D. D. S., ARGENTA, ARK.

The Arkansas State Dental Association held its first meeting January 11, 1887, the movement which resulted in its foundation having begun the previous year. The first officers elected were: President, R. D. Seals, Fort Smith, First Vice-President, J. R. Southworth, Fayetteville; Second Vice-President, L. W. Millett, Little Rock; Secretary, L. G. Roberts, Eureka Springs; Corresponding Secretary, M. C. Marshall, Little Rock; Treasurer, T. M. Wyatt, Russellville. Besides the above officers the charter members were: M. C. Howard, Hot Springs; C. B. Hunton, A. Davies, J. B. Dare, W. S. Bull, J. M. Flenniken, B. F. Wilson, C. G. Dodson, P. A. Bainbridge, George F. Riley, G. B. Stewart, R. M. Barnes, A. E. Kimmons, J. S. McCorkle, F. M. Baxter, W. K. Baker (no addresses given for these); T. M. Fletcher, Lonoke; A. D. Holland, Newport; W. P. Pollard, Hot Springs; J. F. Wright, Monticello; L. Augspath, Little Rock. Annual meetings are held, the date and place

being fixed by a vote of the association while in session. The society embraces the entire state of Arkansas and has a membership of about eighty.

This society has done considerable work in educating the public to the importance of dentistry and has laid special stress in the education of parents with reference to the need of care of children's teeth. The records of the asso-

The Colorado State Dental Association was incorporated March 1, 1887, ciation do not show that any special scientific work has been carried on under its auspices.

the following dentists being the incorporators: J. M. Porter, P. T. Smith,

The present officers of the association are: P. A. Skeen, Texarkana, president; R. P. Sadler, Paris, vice-president; L. K. Charles, Eureka Springs, secretary, and W. T. Rowland, Bentonville, treasurer.

In 1905 was organized the local dental society of Texarkana, and in 1906, that of Little Rock; each of these societies are now doing good work in support of the state organization.

In addition to the State Dental Society there is the Little Rock Dental Society, organized July 1, 1906, meets monthly at Little Rock. The present officers are: President, E. W. Smith; Vice-President, W. H. Buckley; Secretary-Treasurer, A. T. McMillin.

Texarkana Dental Society which was organized September 10, 1905, and the present officers of which are: President, T. A. Sims; Vice-Pres., F. D. Bittle; Secretary-Treasurer, J. L. Moseley.

COLORADO STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY B. FRANK GRAY, D. D. S., COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

J. M. Norman, S. Davis, J. H. Beals, William Smedley, B. W. Rogers and C. H. Bagley.

The association was organized "for the purpose of elevating the profession of dentistry, and establishing a dental college, or any dental department in connection with any other college."

A temporary organization was effected April 5, 1887, at the office of Dr. J. M. Norman, on Fifteenth street, Denver. Permanent organization followed June 8, at the same place. The first officers elected were: President—William Smedley, Denver; First Vice President—John Grannis, Colorado Springs; Second Vice President—W. B. Rogers, Denver; Corresponding Secretary—J. N. Chipley Pueblo; Recording Secretary and Treasurer—H. P. Kelley, Denver.

The annual meeting of the association is held on the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of June. The present membership is 160, membership being limited to the state of Colorado.

The association is a substantial one, composed of many members of wide experience and ability in the science and practice of dentistry, who have ever been ready and eager to interest themselves in anything that looked to the betterment of the profession. Many movements of scientific interest have been championed by this association. Some of the members have gained wide recognition for their original, scientific research work along the line of their profession.

Dr. William Smedley, the treasurer of the association, has served in that capacity for seventeen consecutive years.

In addition to the State Dental Society there is the Alumni Association Colorado College of Dental Surgery, organized in 1889, holds its annual meetings in May. Present officers: President, J. A. Webb, Denver; Secretary-Treasurer, J. I. Laughlin, Denver.

Denver Dental Association, organized in September, 1897, meets monthly in Denver. The present officers are: President, A. C. Watson; Vice-President, T. E. Carmody; Secretary, J. I. Laughlin; Treasurer, F. G. Hunt.

El Paso County Odontological Society, organized May 15, 1902. Present officers: President, H. B. Hayden, Colorado Springs; Vice-President, A. B. Baker, Colorado Springs; Secretary, F. C. Locklin, Colorado Springs; Treasurer, T. B. Fleming, Colorado Springs.

WASHINGTON STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, D. D. S., SEATTLE, WASH.

The Washington State Dental Society was organized at Seattle, Wash., December 13, 1887. The call for this meeting was sent out by the dentists of Seattle, every practitioner in the territory receiving an invitation to attend. Those who attended the meeting were: Drs. J. S. Grasse, E. C. Kilbourne, G. Willis Price, R. C. Caldwell, G. N. Faulkner, J. I. Tate, C. L. Nelson, Seattle; J. C. Orchard, A. McCully, W. W. Daniel, C. Van Winter, Tacoma; C. W. Hunt, Port Townsend; William H. Werden, Whatcom; P. H. Carlyon, Olympia; C. E. Fowler, Mount Vernon.

The first officers were: President—J. E. Grasse; Vice Presidents—E. Pitwood, C. W. Hunt; Secretary—E. C. Kilbourne; Treasurer—P. H. Carlyon.

Two of the charter members are still (1908) in active practice in the

state. They are Dr. P. H. Carlyon of Olympia and Dr. C. L. Nelson of Seattle.

The first work of the society was to draft a law regulating the practice of dentistry and present it to the legislature. This was passed, and at times has been amended chiefly through the efforts of the state society.

The society has waxed and waned, but in all has achieved a good measure of success and always been an active force for the good of dentistry in Washington.

In 1907 it was decided to adopt the plan of reorganization followed with such remarkable success by the Illinois state dental society. Details of the plan are being gradually worked out, and it is expected that within a short time, every reputable licensed practitioner in the state will be lined up for a campaign, having for its object a higher grade of efficiency among the members, with a result and improvement in dental service to the people.

Several years ago Dr. B. S. Scott (now retired) suggested to the society a motto: "Strive to do the best you know and always strive to know the best," which needless to say was adopted.

The dental law of the state, which the society was instrumental in having passed, is a good one and has been sustained by all the higher courts of the state.

The society has 190 active members and numerous honorary members. Active members must reside in the state of Washington.

Recently several lectures on the care of the teeth have been given by members of the society in connection with a series of "Health Talks" conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association in the factories of some of the cities.

Annual meetings are held in the third week in May, but this date probably will be changed soon to a time agreed upon by a committee representing the Pacific Coast Dental Circuit, following out a plan suggested by Dr. Spinks, of Los Angeles, Cal., to have the various state meetings succeed each other in such order that the different societies may combine or co-operate to secure men from the east who have distinguished themselves, to lecture before each of the state meetings.

Besides the State Dental Society there are the Seattle Dental Club, organized in 1892, meets the first Monday in each month. Present officers: President, E. S. Barnes; Vice-President, G. T. Williams; Secretary, G. A. Kimball; Treasurer, F. W. Hergert;

Spokane Dental Association organized March 9, 1908. Present officers: President, F. R. Fisk; Secretary, W. H. Cumming; Treasurer, R. H. Carrette;

Spokane County Dental Society, organized September 13, 1907, meets monthly and holds its annual meeting in September. Present officers: President, W. H. Cumming; 1st Vice-President, E. Worthington; 2d Vice-President, H. J. Smith; Secretary, F. B. Lynott; Treasurer, H. C. Lambach.

Tacoma Odontological Club, organized November 10, 1907, meets every two weeks. Present officers: President, W. E. Lowrie; Vice-President, Francis Atwell; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Brown.

UTAH STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY FRANKLIN C. OSGOOD, D. D. S., OGDEN, UTAH.

In the year 1891, on January 10, a number of the leading dentists of Salt Lake City, Utah, met for the purpose of organizing a dental society. Through the efforts of Dr. A. S. Chapman the society was organized as a territorial body, under the name of the Utah Dental Association. However no dentist not a resident of Salt Lake City was admitted to membership until 1895.

The charter members of the organization were Drs. W. H. Bucher, A. S. Chapman, A. B. Dunford, F. C. Nickals, Jenkyn Thomas, C. E. Tolhurst, S. H. Clawson, T. A. Clawson, G. E. Ellerbeck, A. B. Peak, W. M. Tillman, E. A. Tripp and H. A. Whitney of Salt Lake, and F. W. Baker and W. G. Dalrymple of Ogden.

The first officers were: President—A. S. Chapman; First Vice President—T. A. Clawson; Second Vice President—E. A. Tripp; Secretary-Treasurer—G. E. Ellerbeck. These officers were retained until April 11, 1895.

Meetings were held once a month for a year or more, then the interest waned and for almost two years no meetings were held at all. February 9, 1894, a meeting was called by the president, but only thirteen members responded. A few names were suggested for membership, but as the men proposed were not considered ethical they were not admitted. Several papers were read and discussed at this meeting, and two other meetings were held during the year.

The following year, 1895, a meeting was held in Ogden, at which papers were read by Drs. Dalrymple, Bucher and Tripp. This meeting brought new life to the society and bimonthly meetings were resumed. These were kept up until June 6, 1898, when it was decided to hold meetings twice a year in the months of April and October. New officers were elected as follows: President—E. A. Tripp; First Vice President—W. G. Dalrymple; Second Vice President—H. W. Thatcher; Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. G. F. Stiehl.

Two meetings were held after this one and again interest perished. From October, 1898, to October 8, 1903, no meetings were held. On the latter date

the president, Dr. Tripp, called the association together for reorganization, the plan being to form simply a local organization. Through the efforts of Dr. S. W. Wherry, of Ogden, however, a state organization was formed under the name of the Utah State Dental Association. About fifteen new members were admitted and the following officers elected: President—W. G. Dalrymple; Vice-President—Dr. G. F. Stiehl; Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. S. W. Wherry.

This meeting marked a new era in the life of Utah's dental society. It was decided to hold meetings once a year and on November 7, 1903, the first annual meeting of the new organization was held in Ogden. April 8 and 9 of the following year the society met in Salt Lake, several papers being read and discussed and a table clinic held. All officers were retained for another year. The attendance at the meeting held in Provo, in 1905, was small and little interest was shown in the gathering. The following officers were elected: President—D. N. Smith; Vice President—J. F. Snedacher; Secretary-Treasurer—A. D. Barber. Eight new members were admitted.

In 1906, on June 22 and 23, the association met in Ogden and new life was infused into it. A number of splendid papers were read and lively discussion entered into. Several good clinics were also held. A pleasure trip up Ogden Canyon, with dinner at "The Hermitage," did much toward drawing the members into closer fellowship. The officers elected this year were: President—F. W. Mekin; Vice President—J. F. Snedaker; Second Vice President—J. H. Grant; Secretary-Treasurer—J. R. Anderson.

On June 7 and 8, 1907, the association held probably the best meeting in its history at Salt Lake City. Clinics were given on treatment of "Pyorrhea Alveolaris," "Porcelain Inlays," "Fitting of Porcelain Crowns" and "Swaged Plates" (two methods). Papers were read on the following subjects: "Oral Hygiene in Our Public Schools," "Has Prosthetic Dentistry Advanced or Retrograded," the "Unwritten History of the Richmond Crown," which set forth that Dr. Richmond did not invent the crown, but that it was thought out or invented by E. O. Cochran, of San Francisco; and "The Porcelain Inlay." Dr. Gower also gave a lecture on "Orthodontia" which he illustrated with lantern slides.

The new officers elected were: President—S. W. Wherry; Vice President—J. H. Grant; Second Vice President—W. B. G. Terrell; Secretary-Treasurer—F. C. Osgood.

Ten new names were added to the membership roll at this meeting, making the total sixty-seven. The last two meetings of the association have shown marked improvement over those preceding it and the enthusiasm and in-

terest is such now that it is hoped to make the Utah Dental Association one of the leading dental societies of the West.

Much of the credit for the progress the association has made is due to Drs. Dunford, Chapman and Tripp, charter members, who are still its leaders.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Salt Lake City Odontological Society, organized July 15, 1903. Present officers: President, W. L. Ellerbeck; Secretary, E. C. Fairweather; Treasurer, T. S. Harlan.

IDAHO STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY A. W. CATE, D. D. S., BOISE.

The Idaho State Dental Society was organized at Boise, Idaho, on October 7, 1896. A goodly number of the dentists of the state responded to the call for the meeting sent out by their fellow practitioners of Boise. The society was duly organized, and the following officers elected at the first meeting: President—Dr. Arnold (deceased), Boise; Vice-President—H. S. Bettis, Boise; Secretary—E. H. Maberly, Boise; Treasurer—B. B. Swan, Mountain Home.

The membership fee was fixed at \$2.00 and the annual dues at \$1.00. Following were the charter members: Drs. Arnold, H. S. Bettis, E. H. Maberly, B. B. Swan, K. C. Joyner, J. H. Fann, W. C. Stalker, C. B. Brown, Jacob Cohn, A. W. Cate, S. E. Ewing (deceased), Thomas S. Morden (deceased), A. M. Curl, H. Spencer Williams and U. M. Over.

Immediately after organization the society set to work to draft a dental law. The bill, which became a law regulating the practice of dentistry, was introduced by Dr. H. G. Patterson, who was a representative from Blain county, at the session of the legislature in 1898. Dr. Patterson was the first president of the board of examiners which was appointed by Governor Stunenburg.

The society rendered efficient aid to the state examining board in securing the present law, which compares very favorably with laws in force in other states. This law embodied the "Asheville resolution," and the board is now negotiating for the interchange of licenses with adjoining states under the provisions of this resolution, and the society is planning to secure amendments broadening and strengthening the provisions of the law at the coming session of the legislature.

Regular annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday of June.

HAWAII DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY FRANK E. CLARK, D. D. S., HONOLULU, HAWAII.

There are less than thirty dentists in the Hawaiian Islands, of whom seventeen are members of the dental society which has been in existence for a number of years.

On April 25, 1903, the legislature of the territory of Hawaii, at the instigation of this society, enacted a law to regulate the practice of dental surgery. This statute gives the dental society a recognized standing, as the members of the state dental board are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of this society. The latch string to the entrance of the dental profession of the Islands is thus held by this society.

The present members are: Drs. M. E. Grossman, president; A. B. Clark, vice-president; C. B. High, secretary; O. E. Wall, treasurer; J. M. Whitney, Robert W. Anderson, George H. Huddy, Henry Bicknell, E. L. Hutchinson, P. F. Frear, George W. Raymond, F. E. Clark, Alford C. Wall, A. J. Derby, T. Motonaga, J. F. Cowes and George S. Aiken.

MONTANA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY G. E. LONGEWAY, D. D. S., GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The Montana State Dental Society was organized in Helena, Mont., February 22, 1904, with a membership of twenty-six, for the purpose of cultivating the science and art of dentistry, to unite and sustain the professional character of its members and to promote among them social intercourse and good feeling. Any dentist of good moral character residing in the state, who holds a certificate of registration from the State Board of Dental Examiners, is eligible to active membership.

At this meeting the following officers were elected: Drs. W. H. Barth, Great Falls, President; J. D. Sutphen, Helena, and Joseph Oettinger, Missoula, Vice-Presidents; George E. Longeway, Great Falls, Secretary; W. M. Billings, Helena, Treasurer, T. M. Hampton, Helena, Supervisor of Clinics.

The next annual meeting was held at Butte, February 20 and 21, 1905, with a membership of forty-nine, which, as there were only about 130 dentists in the state at that time, and considering the difficulty of travel in many instances, was an exceedingly large enrollment, and indicated great enthusiasm

in the professional progress on the part of the dentists of the state. The officers elected at this time were: T. M. Hampton, Helena, President; D. J. Waite and D. J. MacDonald, Anaconda, Vice Presidents; A. D. Galbraith, Butte, Secretary; W. A. Allen, Billings, Treasurer; S. Keyser, Supervisor of Clinics.

The meeting of 1906 was held in Great Falls, on February 23rd and 24th. The membership at that time had risen to sixty-seven. The following officers were elected; George E. Longeway, Great Falls, President; R. W. Beck, Hamilton, and M. P. Davidson, Virginia City, Vice Presidents; W. E. Trerise, Helena, Secretary; G. H. Taylor, Fort Benton, Treasurer; A. D. Galbraith, Butte, Supervisor of Clinics.

The session of 1907 was held in Helena, on April 15th and 16th. The following officers were elected: D. J. MacDonald, President; F. H. Brinrose, Secretary; T. M. Hampton, Supervisor of Clinics.

The 1908 annual meeting was held in Butte, April 17th and 18th. The officers elected were: S. Keyser, President; Frank Norris, Secretary; G. E. Longeway, Supervisor of Clinics.

The society is a most flourishing one, and contains almost all of the ethical men in Montana. The code of ethics of the National Dental Association is the code of ethics of this society.

In the two days' work of each annual meeting, clinics and the discussion of professional subjects upon previously prepared essays consume the time.

The society shows a marked increase in membership each year. The present membership is seventy-eight, the number of enrolled dentists in the state being one hundred and fifty-four.

Besides the State Dental Society there is the Butte Dental Society, organized December 12, 1903, it meets the second Monday of each month. Present Secretary, H. B. Lowry.

NORTH DAKOTA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY O. H. SOSSAMAN, D. D. S., LISBON, N. D.

The North Dakota Dental Association grew from the Fargo District Dental Society. At the seventh meeting of the latter organization a committee of three, consisting of Drs. G. A. Rowlings, O. H. Sossaman and R. B. Ticknor, was appointed to select a time and place for the organization of a state association. It was decided to hold the meeting at Fargo on January

16 and 17, 1906. The Fargo District Society made all arrangements for the meeting. The new organization was formed, taking the name of the North Dakota Dental Association. The officers elected were: President, G. A. Rawlings; Vice President, H. L. Starling; Secretary, O. H. Sossaman; Treasurer, S. Rowan; Executive Committee—T. G. Thompson, H. W. Whitcomb, R. B. Ticknor. There were forty-seven charter members: O. H. Sossaman, G. A. Rawlings, H. L. Starling, T. G. Thompson, S. Rowan, R. B. Ticknor, H. W. Whitcomb, N. C. Dorthey, C. N. Baker, G. A. Clark, W. H. Falloon, C. L. Tompkins, Fred Wells, H. H. Hill, C. F. Sweet, M. H. Scholberg, C. R. Modie, J. M. Schram, P. E. Thompson, W. J. Sprake, E. F. Peterson, L. B. McLean, G. A. McDonald, J. L. Graves, F. K. Weible, L. C. Davenport, C. L. Rose, F. A. Bricker, A. Hollenberg, G. J. Pattison, F. E. Ball, W. E. Heller, S. J. Hill, J. F. Ralston, A. J. Norman, D. C. Black, W. J. Brownlee, A. L. Krenshaw, O. Balstad, E. M. Higge, C. C. Hibbs, G. R. Leonard, G. Moscow; Honorary members, T. E. Weeks, J. M. Walls. At the first anniversary meeting held at Fargo May 13 and 14, 1907, a change in the by-laws eliminating the executive committee was made. The code of ethics of the National Dental Association was adopted and time of the annual meeting fixed for the second Tuesday in May. The chief activity of the association thus far has been to perfect its organization and to secure the appointment of ethical and qualified men to the state board of dental examiners. The association has a membership of 100.

The present officers are: T. G. Thompson, President; F. A. Bricker, Secretary; S. Rowan, Treasurer.

OKLAHOMA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY CHARLES L. WHITE, D. D. S., OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma, which in the Choctaw Indian language means the Red People, was opened settlement to the white man April 22, 1889.

Dental history in the western half of the present state of Oklahoma dates from the crack of a revolver, at noon on the above named day, which was the signal for the thousands of people waiting along the Kansas line on the north and a part of the Indian Territory line on the south to enter the new domain.

Among the farmers, merchants, ministers of the gospel, physicians, lawyers, politicians and soldiers of fortune, were a few dentists. Though the names of all are not preserved, they all were worthy of memory, for in less than

three months—in June—the entire number then in the territory, fifteen in all, met in the office of Dr. Henry Davis in Oklahoma City and organized the Oklahoma Dental Association “for the advancement of the science, art and ethics of dentistry.”

Recognizing the necessity of a law to regulate the practice of dentistry, they drafted a bill and appointed a committee to present it to the territorial legislature, at the next meeting of that body, for enactment. The bill went into effect in December, 1890. The second Tuesday in May was adopted as the date for the annual meeting, and meetings were held annually on that date until 1905, when the time for such meeting was left to the decision of the executive committee. At the meeting of 1891, in Guthrie, the association voted to take out a charter, and the charter was issued June 23, 1892.

During the meeting of 1894 an article in the by-laws requiring the members to abide by the code of ethics of the American Dental Association was eliminated. There appears on the records no reason for such action and the article was reinstated at a later meeting. There is no evidence of any other irregularity.

The association grew each year in membership, the character of its meetings wielding great influence for the good of the profession. On June 16, 1906, congress passed a bill creating the state of Oklahoma from Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory. In view of statehood coming, the Oklahoma Dental Association and the Indian Territory Dental Association held a joint meeting in Oklahoma City, June 17-19, 1907, and consolidated by organizing the Oklahoma State Dental Association, with the following officers: C. L. White, Oklahoma City, President; C. W. Day, Vanita, First Vice President; R. O. Hirshi, Guthrie, Second Vice President; F. A. Stickel, Muskogee, Secretary; A. L. Nicholson, El Reno, Treasurer.

The Indian Territory Association, though slightly smaller in membership, brought into the new association a splendid personnel. The new organization made a most auspicious beginning and bids fair to become the equal of any. The Constitution provides for county and district societies to cover the entire state, several of which have applied for recognition.

Of the organizers of the old association but one remained a member throughout its entire existence and became a charter member of the new Association, namely, Dr. E. E. Kirkpatrick, of Oklahoma City. Faithful to the association, and ever ready to serve the profession in any capacity, he has perhaps wielded a greater influence in the profession in the territory than any other man, and is deserving of the love and esteem in which he is held.

To the honor roll must also be added the names of A. M. Detrick, J. A. Wells,

S. A. Long, G. A. Hughes, A. C. Hixon, J. Q. Waddell and A. L. Nicholson, all of whom through its earlier years were the pillars of the association and continued so to its end. During the latter years of the association, the period of its greatest growth and good, together with the above, those most active in its affairs were R. S. Parsons, R. H. Pendleton, Theodore P. Bringhurst, R. O. Hirshi, F. H. Colter, Fred D. Sparks, G. C. Wallace, A. A. Doughty, L. G. Mitchell, W. A. Weir and C. D. Coil. These names by no means represent all those who have rendered faithful and valuable service to the association and profession in the state, but are chosen from those who have been active members for several years.

NATIONAL CAPITAL DENTAL SOCIETY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY STARR PARSONS, M. D., D. D. S., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The motive for organizing the National Capital Dental Society was to provide a long felt want among a large number of practitioners who desired to connect themselves with a dental society which might be organized on broad-gauge lines, with a view of promoting instruction, and which should be largely educational in its features. With this object in view a number of practitioners, some of whom were professors in dental colleges, held an informal meeting, and it became apparent that a number of the best known and skillful dentists of the City of Washington would join in perfecting arrangements to launch a new society. At the regular meeting of the society a constitution and by-laws were adopted. It was the first society in the district to formally adopt the code of ethics of the National Dental Association of the United States and to publish this, in book form, with the names of its members, for distribution.

It elected four delegates to represent the society at the St. Louis meeting of the National Dental Association in September 1904, where the National Capital Dental Society was elected to membership and its delegates received.

The promoters who fathered the society since the birth of the organization and who have assisted in bringing it to its present high standard were Drs. Clarence H. Howland, William B. Daly, C. W. Cuthbertson and the writer of this sketch.

The society was incorporated on May 18, 1904. It meets on the first Monday evening of each month in the Y. M. C. A. board room.

The presidents of the society have been: Drs. James A. Hunter, 1904; Starr Parsons, 1905-6; C. W. Cuthbertson, 1907; Starr Parsons, 1908.

The secretaries have been: Drs. Starr Parsons, 1904; C. W. Cuthbertson, 1905-6; J. P. Devlin, 1907-8.

There is also the District of Columbia Dental Society; organized 1866, incorporated 1880 and 1899. President, B. L. Taylor; Vice President, G. F. Simpson; Secretary, H. P. Cobey; Treasurer, L. F. Finley, all of Washington. No history sketch of this organization could be obtained. (Editor.)

WEST VIRGINIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY F. L. WRIGHT, D. D. S., WHEELING, W. VA.

Many years ago West Virginia had a dental society. It lived only a few years, then died, and for a long time there was no state society. Until a few years ago West Virginia was the only state in the Union without such a society. Bearing in mind the unsuccessful organization of long ago there seemed to be a fear among the dentists of the state that a state organization could not be successfully sustained.

At last Drs. H. H. Harrison, John H. McClure and the writer, all of Wheeling, prepared a letter and sent to a large number of the dentists throughout the state. In this letter was presented the need of a state dental association and the singular position occupied by West Virginia in this respect among the states of the Union, and also an invitation to co-operate with the signers in organizing the society. Favorable responses were received from forty-one practitioners. A call was issued for a meeting of the ethical dentists of the state of West Virginia, having in view the organization of a state society. The organization meeting was held in Clarksburg on May 14 and 15, 1907, with the following in attendance as charter members: H. H. Harrison, F. L. Wright, John H. McClure, A. C. Plant, John W. Storer and J. E. Roney of Wheeling; Charles H. Bartlett, D. P. Turner, J. W. Hutchinson and F. Benton Langfit of Parkersburg; F. R. Stathers, J. S. Stone, E. A. Teets, and W. H. Holden of Clarksburg; L. J. Walker, Grafton; D. C. Clark of Blacksville; James E. Dowden, James E. Dowden, Jr., W. J. Boydston, H. S. McKay, E. N. Eddy, and J. C. McNeely of Fairmont; H. M. Van Voorhis,

of Morgantown; George I. Keener, W. W. Reynolds, E. L. Bond and J. A. Woofter, of Weston; J. R. Weekley, of Philippi; Charles W. Lentz, New Martinsville; Charles A. Terry, Belington; R. Mason Hite, Mannington; B. Allen Rees, Salem; L. George Beerbower, Terra Alta.

A constitution, by-laws and code of ethics were adopted and an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Drs. H. H. Harrison, president; Charles H. Bartlett and J. E. Dowden, vice-presidents; D. C. Clarke, treasurer and F. L. Wright, secretary.

The objects of the association were declared to be the elevation of the standard of professional education; the advancement and cultivation of dental science and literature, and the protection of the public from the evils of empiricism; the promotion of the honor, usefulness and interest of the profession, and mutual fellowship and good feeling.

The next or first annual meeting, was held at Parkersburg on October 9 to 11, of the same year, at which twenty-three new members were added.

On October 14 to 16, 1908, the second annual meeting was held at Fairmont, at which meeting Drs. Charles H. Bartlett became president, and James E. Dowden and John H. McClure vice-presidents. Dr. Wright was continued as secretary and Dr. Clarke as treasurer. Dr. Harrison, who retired from the presidency, remained a member of the executive council. At this meeting eleven new members joined the society, which has now an enrollment of sixty-seven members.

As this is only a young society, its history lies in the future.

Besides the State Dental Society there are the Ohio Valley Dental Society which was organized in 1889 and holds its annual meeting in May. Present officers: President, C. S. Starkweather, Bellaire, O.; Secretary, W. R. Shannon, Steubenville, O.

Parkersburg Dental Society was organized January 14, 1908. Present officers: President, C. H. Bartlett; Secretary-Treasurer, Oren Tolles.

NEW MEXICO DENTAL SOCIETY.

BY F. N. BROWN, D. D. S., ROSWELL.

The first meeting having in view the organization of the dental society of the territory of New Mexico was held in the office of the writer, in Roswell, on October 9, 1907. There were present Drs. F. E. Olney, Las Vegas; J. K. Bishop, Roswell; C. N. Lord, Santa Fe; F. N. Brown, Roswell; M. J.

Moran, Deming; L. E. Erven, Carlsbad; W. J. Armstrong, Roswell; R. H. Howard, Aztec; J. N. Murrel, Elida; J. A. Hulen, Deming, and A. J. Casner, Santa Fe. Frank N. Brown was elected temporary president and L. E. Erven temporary secretary.

The first meeting of the organization was held at Albuquerque, on May 28, 1908, there being twenty-two dentists of the territory in attendance. As there were only fifty-two registered dentists in the territory this was considered a decidedly encouraging membership for the first meeting.



THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE YOUNGEST STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

It is contemplated to encourage discussion and interchange of professional matters and ideas, and to follow, so far as the widely scattered, small membership can do, the precedents established by older and stronger organizations. The members of the board of dental examiners were conspicuous in the preliminary work of the organization. The officers chosen were: Dr. Frank N. Brown, President; E. J. Alger and A. J. Casner Vice-Presidents; L. E. Erven, Secretary and Treasurer.

Constitution and by-laws were adopted and the second day of the meeting was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers. There was also a clinic held on the morning of the second day of this meeting, at the office of Dr. Alger.

The meeting closed with a social gathering and collation on the evening of the second day, Dr. L. H. Chamberlain presiding.

As this is the youngest of all state or territorial societies, a picture taken at its first meeting of its membership is made part of this sketch.

DOMINION OF CANADA DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS AND DENTAL LEGISLATION.

ONTARIO.

BY J. BRANSTON WILLMOTT, D. D. S., M. D. S., TORONTO, ONT.

On July 1, 1868, the Dominion of Canada was constituted by the federal union of the British colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada and Upper Canada, each being given a legislature and becoming provinces in the Dominion of Canada—Lower Canada and Upper Canada had their names changed to Quebec and Ontario, respectively.

In settling the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial governments, the constitution, following that of the United States of America, and probably for the same reason, placed the subject of education, including professional education, under the control of the provincial governments and legislatures.

In anticipation of these political changes the dentists of Ontario were for some time previously taking the needful steps to secure dental legislation at the earliest possible date. The Ontario Dental Society was organized early in 1867, and included in its membership nearly all the dentists then in practice, about 150.

At the first session of the first legislature of Ontario, in January, 1868, a bill prepared by the dental society, entitled an "Act Respecting Dentistry," was introduced by Dr. Boulter and by him piloted through the various stages of legislation. Practically no exception was taken to the principle of the bill and no serious opposition offered to the details. Assent was given by the lieutenant governor on March 4, 1868. For whatever benefits have come to the public or to dentistry through this legislation, the credit is very largely due to the persistent efforts of B. W. Day, M. D.; J. S. Scott, M. D.; John O'Donnell, F. G. Callendar, H. T. Wood, G. V. N. Relyea, and C. S. Chittenden, all of whom were actively engaged in the practice of dentistry; and to Dr. Boulter, M. I. P., for the county of Hastings.

At the time of the passage of this act the only dental law on the statute book of any English speaking community was that of the state of Alabama,

assented to December 31, 1841. With this exception the "Act Respecting Dentistry" of the province of Ontario antedates all other dental legislation.

Not having any precedents to guide them, the men who were charged with the duty of drafting the act were obliged to depend largely on their own originality, aided possibly to some extent by the organization of the professions of law and medicine in Great Britain. Their purpose evidently was to form a body corporate, entitled the "Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario," composed of all the dentists then in practice in the province, and those who should be admitted to practice under the provisions of the act; that the business of the corporation should be managed by a board of directors, chosen by the members from among themselves; that this board should control the entrance to the profession, prescribing the preliminary education required, the curriculum to be fulfilled, and by the appointment of suitable examiners, the examination to be passed before the candidate received the license to practice dentistry in the province of Ontario.

To this end the board was authorized to hold real estate; to organize and conduct a school of dentistry; to affiliate with a university, and generally to do all things requisite to accomplish the purpose of securing properly educated dentists. The law also made provision for the punishment, by simple and inexpensive process of law, of persons, who, not being legally qualified, practiced dentistry for "gain, hire or hope of reward." In practice the act was found to be, in some of its provisions, more or less defective, and has been several times amended. The amendments have always been for the purpose of more effectually securing the objects set forth in the preamble to the act.

A decided, but necessary, departure from the scope of the original act was the incorporation into an amendment, passed in 1892, of a clause requiring each member of the college to pay an annual fee (now fixed at \$1) to be expended in administering the act, and especially in enforcing the penal clause. This fee may be collected by suit, entered in the name of the college, in the division court where the delinquent resides. The penalty for non payment, apart from the annoyance of a suit for collection, is the loss of the right to vote for directors and the loss of the right to collect, by process of law, reasonable fees for services rendered to patients.

In the administration of the law no constitutional question has ever been raised except as to the right to collect an annual fee from those members of the college who received licenses to practice dentistry before this amendment was passed. This point was argued before a county judge, who ruled so definitely that the clause in dispute was *intra vires* of the legislature, that no appeal was taken to a higher court.

A recent judgment by a justice of the high court of justice of the province of Ontario affirms the right of the board of directors, under the provisions of the "Act Respecting Dentistry," to pass, and to enforce by-laws providing for disciplining the members of the college for unprofessional conduct. This judgment remedies, to a large extent, what had been deemed to be a serious defect in our legislation.

In the enforcement of the penal clause the only difficulty which has arisen has been the necessity to prove the payment by the patient of some remuneration for the service rendered. The punishable offence should be "practicing dentistry" without legal qualification and not "practicing for gain, hire or hope of reward." The law is well observed. There are at this time, January, 1909, about 1,000 dentists practicing in Ontario, and there are less than half a dozen who are not legally qualified.

The officers of the board of directors since incorporation have been as follows:

1868-1870—President, B. W. Day, M. D., L. D. S.

1870-1874—President, H. T. Wood, M. D. S.

1874-1890—President, C. S. Chittenden, L. D. S., D. D. S.

1890-1893—President, H. T. Wood, M. D. S.

1893-1899—President, R. J. Husband, L. D. S., D. D. S.

1899-1901—President, A. M. Clark, L. D. S., D. D. S.

1901-1903—President, G. E. Hanna, L. D. S., D. D. S.

1903-1907—President, H. R. Abbott, L. D. S., D. D. S.

1907-1909—President, R. D. Burt, D. D. S.; J. B. Wilmot, M. D. S., D. D. S. has served from 1868 to the present date as secretary.

QUEBEC.

BY EUDORE DUBEAU, B. S., L. D. S., D. D. S., MONTREAL.

The Dental Association of the Province of Quebec was incorporated in 1869. From that period until 1892 students in dentistry were educated under a system of apprenticeship, under the terms of this incorporation, or they went beyond the Province for their dental education.

The dentist who did the most work to get the profession recognized was Dr. W. Geo. Beers, of Montreal, who was the first Secretary, and served on the Board from that time to a few years before his death, which occurred in 1902. Since 1898 Dr. E. Dubeau has been the Secretary.

The dental laws of Quebec were first instituted in 1869. They have been amended at various times, and at present the law takes cognizance.

First: Of students who wish to enter as indentured apprentices with licensed practitioners and

Second: For those who desire to enter the practice of dentistry.

For the first class it is required that the apprentice should pass a matriculation examination as required by the board of governors, but bachelors of a recognized Canadian university are exempted from the matriculation examination. Applicants for this matriculation otherwise must be seventeen years of age and persons of integrity and good morals. The fee charged for the matriculation examination is twenty dollars of which ten dollars is refunded to unsuccessful candidates, and the student in order to become registered must pay an additional fee of five dollars.

The forms of indenture recognized by the board of governors must invariably be used between preceptors and students. Applicants to practice dentistry must appear before the board for final examination, the fee for which is sixty dollars. They must bring certified proof of having attended eighty per cent upon lectures and clinics and a personal declaration from the preceptor. They must show they are of the full age of twenty-one years and pass in all the subjects usually had in a dental college. The practical examination in operative and mechanical dentistry is held within sixty days prior to the written examination. In this final examination students are required to pass at least fifty per cent in each subject and sixty per cent of the entire examination. One who passes with a credit of seventy-five per cent and over is ranked as first class and over sixty-six and less than seventy-five is second class.

Candidates who fail in any one or more subjects in their final examination, upon subsequent examinations, will be required to pass again in all subjects. Meetings for the board for such examinations are held in April and September. When a candidate fails to pass his final examination, one-half of the sixty dollars fee is returned to him. Where applicants for licenses present themselves who have successfully passed the D. D. S. examinations of the universities the board may waive further examinations, if such examinations for D. D. S. have been held in the presence of assessors from the Board of Governors.

The Board has sued many persons for illegal practice and has always been successful. The act authorizes the Board to prohibit advertising by dentists. This is applied with success.

By the Act of 1904 the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec was created but not as a new corporation distinct from the Dental

Association of the Province of Quebec, but it continues that corporation under this new name, and for the purposes stated under this Act. Under this new law: "All persons residing within the Province authorized by law to practice the profession of Dentist therein, and who have obtained a certificate as a licensed surgeon-dentist in this Province, and who are registered as such in virtue of this section, are incorporated under the appellation of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, having a common seal, with power to change, amend, cancel or renew the same.

Under such name, the Corporation shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon civil corporations under the laws of the country, but shall be precluded from acquiring any real estate of over \$10,000 in value."

Among the rules of the Board of Governors are these:

"Among other things the following are deemed derogatory to the honor and dignity of the Dental profession:

Aiding or abetting, by a licentiate, in the violation of any clause of the law respecting the said profession in this Province.

Allowing, by a practicing dentist, any person not being a licentiate, to practice said profession under his name or patronage or under any name or style whatsoever in his office; or allowing a student or licentiate who has been convicted of any violation of the Act or By-Laws to practise directly or indirectly, or place his name or sign in connection with the office.

Entering, by such practising dentist, into an agreement with a rejected candidate for final examination, so as to enable him to unlawfully practise said profession or to evade the law respecting the practise of dentistry in this Province.

Allowing, by such practising dentist, a licentiate then suspended from the exercise of said profession to practise it under his name or patronage, or in his office under any name or style whatsoever, or entering with him into any agreement so as to enable him to unlawfully practise said profession, or to evade the law respecting the dental profession in this Province.

To publish any advertisement in any newspaper, magazine or other publication, other than a professional card setting forth his name, address and profession only, which card shall not exceed in length 20 lines of a single column in said newspaper, magazine or publication.

To advertise through any business firm, or to allow such firm to so advertise him.

To advertise under any name other than his own or under a corporate name or any firm name, whether by signs, or notices in the newspapers, magazines, or in any other medium

To post up any placards setting forth his name, address or profession in stores, street-cars or elsewhere, and to distribute pamphlets or circulars or other article containing any advertisement.

Any dentist who shall directly or indirectly violate the above by-law shall be liable, for the first offence, to be suspended for one month; for the second offence, to be suspended for six months; for 3rd offence, to be suspended for a year. A fourth offence shall entail the loss of the offender's license, if the Board so decides."

BY-LAW 7.—OATH.

“Candidates for the License must take the following oath before they receive their diplomas:

“I, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, do solemnly promise and swear to uphold the honor and dignity of the profession, and adhere to the By-Laws and Rules of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

There are two hundred practicing dentists in the Province of Quebec.

Two schools of dentistry are existing, one in connection with Laval University and the other with McGill University.

The Board of Governors is now applying to the Parliament to have the indentureship declared optional, and it will be granted. In accordance, the students will have the option of either spending their whole time at the school clinic, or of dividing their spare time between lectures at the clinic or in a preceptor's office.

MANITOBA.

BY C. H. WALSH, D. D. S., WINNIPEG.

The administration of the dental law is in the hands of the dental association of Manitoba; this association elects a board of directors who constitute the dental board. At present this board consists of Drs. G. F. Bush, President, C. H. Walsh, Secretary, K. C. Campbell, Treasurer, all of Winnipeg; H. A. Croll, Registrar, Souris; J. M. Rogers, Boissevain and John Dickson of Brandon. These hold office until January 13, 1910, when their successors are installed.

The first law regulating the practice of dentistry was enacted in 1883. It has since then been amended several times. At present upon the payment of the required fees, the following persons are entitled to receive certificates of license to practice dentistry from the board of directors of the Dental Association of Manitoba:

First: Any one who was in regular and continuous office practice as a dentist for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the 7th day of July, 1883.

Second: Any person who is a graduate of any school of dentistry of any of the Canadian Provinces which have authority to grant certificates of license or diplomas to practice; or any person who is a member of an association or school of dentistry having the like powers in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and who, in either case presents sufficient evidence of such

membership and testimonials of good character and conduct and passes the final examination prescribed for admission for students to practice.

Third: The board of directors so long as it is represented upon the Dominion Dental Council has power to accept the certificate of qualification of this council as sufficient without further examination for the granting to the holder thereof a license to practice dentistry, if such certificate is accompanied by satisfactory evidence of good moral character of the applicant.

Whenever the board is satisfied that an applicant is duly qualified to practice dentistry, and that he is a person of integrity and good moral character, it shall grant him a certificate of license, subject to the rules, regulations and by-laws provided in the law, and confer the title of Licentiate of Dental Surgery upon him, subject to such rules of further registration as are provided.

Since the organization, the following have served as members of the board: J. L. Benson, R. H. Robertson, J. A. McCausland, J. J. White, M. C. Clark, S. N. McInnis, G. J. Clint, John Dickson, R. A. Harvie, W. E. Emmons, G. C. Mathison, G. F. Bush, J. M. Rogers, H. A. Croll, C. H. Walsh, K. C. Campbell. Drs. J. L. Benson, J. J. White, S. W. McInnis, R. H. Robertson, G. J. Clint, G. F. Bush have been the presidents. Drs. R. A. Harvie, W. E. Emmons, M. C. Clark, S. W. McInnis, G. F. Bush, C. H. Walsh have been the secretaries.

The fees fixed by law for an examination are for students indentured in Manitoba, Forty dollars (\$40.00); all others One Hundred dollars (\$100.00). The annual registration fee is Two dollars.

The penalties for violation of the act are a fine of not less than Fifty dollars nor more than Two Hundred for first offence, all subsequent ones Four Hundred dollars, or imprisonment not over six months.

The board has convicted a number of offenders against the provisions of this law from time to time, and the Act has been found to be satisfactory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY FRANK A. GODSOE, L. D. S., D. D. S., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

In the year 1889, Dr. C. A. Murray, of the city of Moncton, New Brunswick, interested himself in the idea of forming a dental society in the Province of New Brunswick. Previous to this efforts along the same line had been made by others, but without success. Dr. A. F. McAvenney, of Saint John, some years before had attempted to organize a society, but the profession apparently was not prepared for it and his efforts were unavailing. A year or

so before Dr. Murray broached the idea, the writer interviewed several dentists of his city and neighboring towns, but could get no promise of support in the undertaking. It therefore remained for Dr. Murray, with the assistance of others, to induce the members of the profession to meet in the office of Dr. James M. Magee, of Saint John, one evening in the year of 1889.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted: "It is desirable in the interests of the profession and the public generally, that a society of the dentists of the Province of New Brunswick be formed, and a bill regulating the practice of dentistry in the Province of New Brunswick be drafted and presented to the legislature at its next session."

To Dr. Murray was given the power of obtaining legislative assistance and drafting the bill, and in 1890 the legislature passed the first law governing the practice of dentistry in New Brunswick, known as "The New Brunswick Dental Act of 1890."

This act created the New Brunswick Dental Society, composed of all persons who registered according to the act. It also formed a Dental Council composed of seven members, three of whom were appointed by the governor in council, and four by the society. The council had the power to cause all practitioners to register in the Dental Register, the fee to be not less than \$1 nor more than \$5, and to levy an annual fee of not less than \$1 nor more than \$3. The registrar of the council was compelled to keep a correct register of all authorized dentists. Persons entitled to be registered were those who had diplomas from dental schools recognized by the council, or who had been in practice in New Brunswick before 1889 and continued regularly thereafter. The council had the power to erase from the register any name placed therein by fraud, and publish the name of such person. Any registered dentist convicted of felony forfeited his right to practice. Practicing without being registered was punishable by a fine of \$20 for each day of practice. Attempts to evade the law were subject to the same punishment. Falsely procuring registration or falsely pretending to be registered, were punishable by a fine of \$100.

August 12, 1890, was the time set by the act for the formation of the society, a number of dentists meeting at Fredericton for that purpose. Dr. James M. Magee presided, and Dr. Frank A. Godsoe acted as secretary, and the following first permanent officers were elected: President, A. F. McAvenney, Saint John; Vice-President, B. H. Torrens, Fredericton; Secretary, James M. Magee, Saint John. Drs. Magee, McAvenney and Godsoe were appointed a committee on by-laws, rules of procedure, etc. Drs. B. H. Torrens, of Fredericton; Magee, W. H. White, of Sussex, and W. D. Camber, of

Woodstock, were elected members of the council by the society. The government appointees to that body were Drs. McAvenney, C. A. Murray, of Moncton, and G. J. Sproule, of Chatham.

This council of dental surgeons held its first meeting in the city of Saint John September 20, 1890, in the office of Dr. McAvenney, all the members being present except Dr. White. Dr. Murray was chosen president and Dr. Magee registrar. The registration fee was fixed at \$5 and the annual dues of the society at \$1. Forty dentists were registered the first year. There were others in the province entitled to be registered, but they did not make application.

During the year one "Nap" Ashley, an itinerant dentist, was fined for illegal practice and was forced to leave the province.

The society elected the following officers at its second annual meeting: President, A. F. McAvenney; Vice-President, J. W. Sangster, Sackville; Secretary, C. A. Murray. The council, with the same membership, elected the following officers: President, C. A. Murray; Registrar, Frank A. Godsoe. A committee was appointed on revision of the Dental Act, as imperfections had been developed in it, and the matter was put in charge of Drs. Murray and White.

In 1892 the society elected the following officers: President, James M. Magee; Vice-President, C. W. Bradley, Moncton; Secretary, R. P. Doherty, Moncton.

The officers of the council were re-elected in 1892. Amendments to the act were discussed and agreed upon and referred to a committee to secure their enactment, which resulted successfully in 1893, excepting that without the consent or knowledge of the society or the council, or any member thereof, the following section was inserted: "No dentist shall administer any anæsthetic drug in the practice of dentistry unless by the consent, in the presence and under the direction of a duly registered physician."

This section was considered obnoxious and insulting to their skill and understanding by the dental profession, and at the meeting of August 8, 1893, its repeal was demanded by the society in a set of resolutions. The Medical Society took the matter up and opposed repealing the section, and gained their point as far as the administration of chloroform and ether were concerned.

The government, during the year, had ordered the registration of an applicant who was refused by the council on account of not having the necessary qualifications. The governor in council had reserved the right to alter in any way, or reverse the decision of the council, at the time the act was passed.

The amendment of 1893 provided for a Dental Examining Board for the province. Previous to this a diploma from a recognized college was sufficient for registration. The members of this first board were Drs. James M. Magee, and Charles A. Murray and Phillip Cox, of Saint John. The last gentleman looked after the preliminary or matriculation examination, the other two attending to the final or registration examination. The board of examiners consisted of three members appointed by the council, each to serve one year.

The officers elected by the society for 1893 were: President, E. A. Smith, Shediac; Vice-President, W. D. Camber, Woodstock; Secretary, W. H. Steeves, Saint John. The appointees to the council were: Frank A. Godsoe, James M. Magee, J. W. Sangster and L. Somers. The old officers were re-elected.

In 1894 the society elected the following officers: President, L. Somers, Moncton; Vice-President, H. C. Wetmore, and Secretary, W. P. Bonnell, Saint John. The officers of the council were not changed.

The society gave it first clinic at the annual meeting in Sussex on August 13, 1895, and papers were read on "Riggs disease" by Dr. McAvenney, and on "Quackery" by Dr. Murray.

The officers elected then were: President, G. J. Sproule, Chatham; Vice-President, W. H. Steeves, Fredericton; Secretary, W. P. Bonnell, Saint John. Dr. A. F. McAvenney was elected president of the council, and Dr. Godsoe continued as secretary. This year the council deemed it advisable that a code of ethics be provided for the society, and the law be so amended that all members must subscribe to the code.

In the spring of 1896 the legislature amended the act so as to embrace the features of the code presented by the committee, consisting of Drs. McAvenney, Magee and Godsoe. The council was criticized by the society at its meeting in August, for taking upon itself authority to amend the act without having the changes approved by it. A resolution designed to prevent similar action in the future was adopted. The society at this meeting appointed a committee to draft by-laws defining what should constitute unprofessional conduct. They reported:

"The following shall constitute unprofessional means to acquire, extend or retain practice as a dentist or dental surgeon:

- 1—Using advertisements with any reference to prices.
- 2—Using misleading advertisements.
- 3—Calling attention to private rights as to the use of any particular method or methods of practice.
- 4—Displaying specimens of work in case, in any thoroughfare, or exhibiting the same in public.

5—Using any official position in the society or council.”

This report was adopted and a memorial sent to the governor in council to have this embodied in the law. That official informed the society that a counter memorial had been presented by a member of the society praying that approval be not given. The government held a hearing and laid the matter over indefinitely. The society has never been able since then to have this by-law passed.

The officers of the society elected in 1896 were: President, H. C. Wetmore, Saint John; Vice-President, R. P. Doherty, Moncton; Secretary, C. F. Gorham, Saint John. Drs. James M. Magee, Frank A. Godsoe and L. Somers were elected representatives on the Council of Dental Surgeons. The council chose Dr. A. F. McAvenney president, and Dr. Frank A. Godsoe registrar.

At this meeting Drs. McAvenney and Godsoe reported that they had appeared before the commissioners of the Dominion government advocating the removal of duty on nitrous oxide gas cylinders, and also the free admission of dental and surgical instruments, and that they believed that this would be done. This eventually proved true.

During the summer of 1897 registration was requested by four dentists without complying with the law. The premier of the province notified the registrar that it was his desire that the applicants be registered. The registrar refused to do as the government requested, and referred the matter to the council, which sustained him in his action.

This refusal to accede to the wishes of the premier (for no valid reasons except personal ones) caused the head of the government to instruct the attorney-general to draft and present to the legislature a bill which would cut the dental act to pieces, and leave everything in the hands of the government. Representatives of the society then proceeded to Fredericton and had a conference with the cabinet, whereby a compromise was effected. The bill was shut off. Two applicants were registered and two complied with the law. Hence ever since the law was enacted the society has been in controversy with the government over the registering of unqualified persons who have used political influence to become registered.

The annual meeting of the society in 1897 was held in the city of Fredericton. At this time it was decided to hold a joint meeting with the Nova Scotia Dental Society in 1898. The officers of the society elected in 1897 were: President, H. C. Wetmore, Saint John; Vice-President, B. H. Torrens, Fredericton; Secretary, Charles F. Gorham, Saint John. The council elected J. W. Sangster, of Sackville, president, and Frank A. Godsoe was continued as registrar.

The meeting of 1898 was held at Saint John, and after transacting its routine business the society adjourned to Digby, N. S., to meet jointly with the Nova Scotia Dental Society. The officers elected were: President, J. W. Moore, St. Stephen; Vice-President, J. W. Sangster, Sackville; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe, Saint John. The council elected Dr. Leverett Somers, of Moncton, president, and re-elected Dr. Godsoe registrar.

In this year one Dr. Goodwin, of Port Elgin, N. B., was prosecuted for illegally practicing dentistry, and judgment was obtained against him. He left the province.

In 1899 the annual meeting of the society was held in St. Stephen, the special clinicians being Dr. P. B. Laskey, of Marblehead, Mass., and Dr. C. W. Partridge, of Lawrence, Mass. The officers elected were: President, J. W. Moore, St. Stephen; Vice-President, F. W. Barbour, Fredericton; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe, Saint John. The following were elected representatives of the society on the Council of Dental Surgeons: J. M. Magee, Saint John; Frank A. Godsoe, Saint John; S. T. Whitney, St. Stephen; E. S. Kirkpatrick, Woodstock. Dr. Godsoe was continued as registrar of the council, and Dr. C. A. Murray, of Moncton, was elected president. The "Dominion Dental Journal" was, by resolution, declared to be the "official organ" of the society.

The annual meeting in 1900 opened August 30th and continued for three days, in Saint John. The following officers were elected: President, F. W. Barbour, Fredericton; Vice-President, W. P. Broderick, Saint John; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe. Dr. S. T. Whitney, of St. Stephen, was elected president of the council, and Dr. Godsoe was re-elected registrar.

That year the legislature amended the act by making any person who was practicing dentistry prior to the passage of the Dental Act of 1890, and who had continued regularly to practice, entitled to registration upon payment of the usual fee and submitting proper evidence of having so practiced.

At the annual meeting in 1901, at Moncton, the society passed a resolution declaring it unwise at the time to form a Maritime Dental Association, but recommending joint meetings of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick societies biennially, with the dentists of Prince Edward Island participating if they desired. The officers elected at this time were: President, J. W. Sangster, Sackville; Vice-President, H. G. Vaughan, Chatham; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe. The council elected Dr. A. F. McAvenny president, and continued Dr. Godsoe in the office of registrar.

The annual meeting of 1902 was held in Saint John. During the previous year the government had started the consolidation of the statutes of the province, among which was the Dental Act. The registrar of the council had

been in consultation with the revisor of the statutes with the hope that necessary alterations and any amendments required might be made before the legislature passed the act as revised, but without avail. Certain instructions had been given in reference to the Dental Act, which prohibited the revisor from allowing the society to touch it at all, but care was taken by the government to have any clause omitted which would cast doubt as to the powers of the government to overthrow decisions of the dental council.

In this year the society took up the subject of a Canadian Dental Association, and elected Dr. Frank A. Godsoe its representative to go to Montreal and meet like representatives from the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada in regard to the formation of a Dominion Dental Council, or the reciprocal registering of the dentists of the several provinces of Canada.

The officers for the society elected in 1902 were: President, H. E. Belyea, Saint John; Vice-President, H. W. Murray, Shediac; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe. Of the council, Dr. J. W. Moore, of St. Stephen, was elected president; no change was made in the secretary's office.

During this year the legislature passed the Dental Act as revised by the legislature's revisor, the society having no redress.

The act continued the society and the council. It provided that a member of the society or of the council who should acquire, extend or retain practice by unprofessional conduct, could be convicted by a majority of the members of the respective bodies, after a hearing. Conviction meant forfeiture of any office or membership held in the society or council, and ineligibility to membership in either the society or council for three years ensuing, provided the lieutenant-governor approve the by-law declaring what conduct shall be deemed unprofessional. Dentists who practice in more than one office, and who employ any assistant not registered, are liable to have their names removed from the dental register for a period of not more than thirty days, or pay a fine not exceeding \$20, at the discretion of the council. Cumulative fines are provided for in event of failure to pay a first fine, the penalty for a third failure to pay fines being removal of the name from the register. The defendant has the right to appeal to the lieutenant-governor in council, who has power to disallow any rules or by-laws made by the council. Rules for preliminary and final examinations are essentially similar to those previously in effect. An appeal from the decisions of the examiners to the lieutenant-governor in council remains. This appeal can be taken in case of dissatisfaction with a decision regarding registration. The act was so drawn that in every question of moment the final decision lay in the hands of the gov-

ernment instead of the society or council, if the dissatisfied person desired to appeal.

The officers of the society elected in 1903 were: President, H. W. Murray, Shediac; Vice-President, James Manning, Saint John; Secretary, Frank A. Godsoe. Dr. Godsoe continued as registrar of the council, and Dr. J. W. Moore, of St. Stephen, was elected president. Dr. Godsoe has continued to act as secretary of the society and registrar of the council to date.

In 1904 the Dominion government removed the duty on artificial teeth and placed them on the free list. That year the society elected B. H. Torrens, of Fredericton, president, and C. H. Patten, of Saint John, vice-president. James M. Magee, of Saint John, was elected president of the council.

During the year Dr. F. H. Dickie was prosecuted for employing an assistant who was not registered under the act. Upon promising to comply with the law he was discharged, a nominal fine being imposed.

B. H. Torrens, of Fredericton, was elected president, and C. H. Patton vice-president of the society in 1905. The council re-elected its old officers in 1905, and again in 1906. C. H. Patton, of Saint John, was elected president of the society in 1906, and F. R. Taylor, of Moncton, was chosen vice-president.

The officers of the New Brunswick Dental Society now, 1908, are: President, F. A. Taylor, Moncton; Vice-President, A. B. Teakles, Sussex; Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Godsoe, Saint John. The council is composed of:

Council for 1908 was composed of Dr. E. R. K. Hartt, President; Dr. Jas. M. Magee, Dr. A. F. McAvenny, Dr. C. A. Murray, Dr. G. J. Sproul, Dr. Frank A. Godsoe, Registrar.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY R. FORD VERRINDER, M. D., D. D. S., VICTORIA.

The effort to regulate dental practice in the province of British Columbia was first made by the provincial register in the enactment of its law in 1885, which declared it expedient "for the further protection of the public there should be established a certain standard of qualification required of each practitioner of dentistry," and that certain privileges and protection should be afforded to such practitioner, and, therefore, her majesty, with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly, enacted the law which was amended in 1895 and again amended in 1908.

This act, which is now entitled "the dentistry act," provides that there shall be constituted for the province a college of dental surgeons, the membership of which is to be composed of all the legal practitioners of dentistry who were such at the enactment of the law, or who may become such thereafter.

It provides for a council of the college composed of five members of the college in good standing and duly registered, and that the board of examiners existing before the passage of this act shall constitute the first council until the expiration of their terms of service. Members of this council are elected by the college on the third Monday in April of each year. Members are eligible for re-election and the members of the college are permitted to send their written ballot by mail. The term of office for which each is elected is five years. The registrar of this council is required to keep a book of record in which the name of every person is registered who becomes a member of the college under the provisions of the law, and upon which only those names are entered as are found to be qualified to practice dentistry in the province, and those who shall annually thereafter receive the certificates of membership.

There are four classes admitted to such registration:

First: Those who prior to the passing of the law were articled, employed and instructed as students and served their full term under a registered member of the college, or those who were so articled, employed and instructed, and who shall have served the term and passed the examinations required by the council.

Second: Persons who have passed the final examination prescribed by the council and who are graduates of schools or colleges of dentistry duly established in any part of the Dominion of Canada, which have authority to grant degrees and to confer the right to practice the profession of dentistry.

Third: Any person who has passed the final examinations prescribed by the council and who is a graduate of any school or college in Great Britain, or in any of the British dominions other than Canada, which has authority to grant degrees and confer the right to practice dentistry.

Fourth: Any person who has passed the final examinations prescribed by the council, and who is a graduate of any school or college of dentistry in any of the states of the United States of America, having authority to confer degrees evidencing proficiency in and conferring the right to practice the profession of dentistry, with such evidence proving that he has passed matriculation or preliminary examination of the same scope and nature as provided for the student who enters upon his study of dentistry under articles to a member of the college.

Persons desiring to become members of the college and enter practice must also prove their good moral character and be not less than twenty-one years of age.

The council has power to make any rules and regulations in addition to those prescribed by the act, including that of establishing the requirement of the preliminary examination and matriculation of all students of dentistry in the provinces, and also the length of period or articulated indenture for students to be employed under a member of the college and the course of instruction of such students, and his intermediate and final examinations. Whenever such student presents a certificate from a university in the Dominion of Canada that the applicant has passed the matriculation examinations, or of a similar institution of learning in the United States, this is accepted in lieu of the preliminary examination.

The council is given power to appoint the board of examiners under rules and regulation prescribed by it, and any member of the council is eligible for such appointment.

The fees established in the act are as follows: For each registration as a student, \$10; for each intermediate examination, \$30; for each final examination, \$50; for registration as a member of the college, \$10; annual license fee paid by every member of the college on the first Monday in March, not exceeding \$10, and if paid before the first Monday in February, not exceeding \$5.

A member of the college who is convicted of an indictable offence, in the discretion of the council, forfeits his right to registration and his name may be erased from the register, and any one known to have been so convicted may be refused registration. The council or its executive committee is given power to employ counsel or legal assistance in the execution of its duties.

The right of appeal to a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia is reserved to any one who deems he is aggrieved or affected by any act of the council or its executive committee, provided such appeal is taken within six months from the date of the offending act, and the judge may confirm or reverse the acts of the council or its executive committee, in whole or in part as to him shall seem right and proper. From this decision an appeal may be taken to the full court, whose finding is final. The burden of proof that he is such, is placed upon the person claiming to be or setting up his membership in the college and the right to practice dentistry.

The penalty for practicing without such annual certificate is a fine of \$50, payable to the college; if not paid it may be sued for and recovered in any court, and the offender may, upon the action of the council, be deprived from

membership in the college and from practice for a period not exceeding six months. Penalty for practicing in violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, all fines accruing to the college for its use.

Every registered dentist is exempted from jury duty and inquests if he so desires. Students in the performance of dental work under the instruction and supervision of the preceptor to whom they are indentured, who is a member of the college, are exempted from the penal provisions of this act, but no student can be placed in charge of a dental office, and no member of the college shall leave or permit his office to be left in charge of any student to perform dental operations during his absence.

A member of the college in his practice of dentistry may not use any corporate name or designation for any premises in which he carries on the practice of his profession, but must use only his own proper name.

The examinations of the board are held alternately in Victoria and Vancouver; on the third Monday in June in Victoria, and on the third Monday in November in Vancouver.

To be admitted to the examination, a certificate of matriculation in his faculty of arts at a Canadian university, or its equivalent, is required, also a diploma from some dental college recognized by the American Association of Dental Faculties. The examination covers the curriculum of the recognized dental schools and practical demonstration in operative and prosthetic dentistry.

Those who have served as members of the board of dental examiners prior to the enactment of the present law are:

- T. J. JONES, L. D. S., 1885 to 1905, Victoria.
- C. E. C. BROWN, L. D. S., 1885 to 1892, New Westminster.
- P. R. SMITH, L. D. S., 1885 to 1889, Nanaimo.
- LEWIS HALL, D. D. S., 1882 to 1885, Victoria.
- J. M. MEHAREN, L. D. S., 1892 to 1895, Vancouver.
- C. H. GATEWOOD, D. D. S., 1895 to 1905, Vancouver.
- A. J. HOLMES, D. D. S., 1895 to 1905, New Westminster.
- A. R. BAKER, D. D. S., 1895 to 1898, Victoria.
- W. J. CURRY, D. D. S., 1895 to 1900, Nanaimo.
- A. C. WEST, L. D. S., 1898 to 1900, Victoria.
- RICHARD NASH, D. D. S., 1900 to 1905, Victoria.
- LEWIS HALL, D. D. S., 1900 to 1906, Victoria.
- G. A. MCGUIRE, D. D. S., 1905 to 1907, Vancouver.
- WILLIAM MASON, D. D. S., 1905 to 1907, Nanaimo.
- R. FORD VERRINDER, M. D., D. D. S., 1905 to date, Victoria.
- K. C. MACDONALD, D. D. S., 1905 to date, Vernon.
- F. P. SMITH, D. D. S., 1906 to date, New Westminster.
- W. R. SPENCER, D. D. S., 1907 to date, Vancouver.

J. M. McLAREN, L. D. S., 1907 to date, Vancouver.
The last five named are the present council.

The following have been presidents and secretaries of this board :

PRESIDENTS.

T. J. JONES, L. D. S., 1885 to 1905, Victoria.
LEWIS HALL, D. D. S., 1905 to 1906, Victoria.
G. A. McGUIRE, D. D. S., 1906 to 1907, Vancouver.
F. P. SMITH, D. D. S., 1907 to date, New Westminster.

SECRETARIES.

C. E. C. BROWN, L. D. S., 1885 to 1892, New Westminster.
LEWIS HALL, D. D. S., 1892 to 1895, Victoria.
A. R. BAKER, D. D. S., 1895 to 1898, Victoria.
A. C. WEST, L. D. S., 1898 to 1900, Victoria.
RICHARD NASH, D. D. S., 1900 to 1905, Victoria.
R. FORD VERRINGER, M. D., D. D. S., 1905 to date, Victoria; now registrar-treasurer.

Forty-three licenses were issued under the act of 1885 and up to 1895, and under the act amended in 1895 and up to 1905, forty-six licenses were issued after examination by the board of examiners.

In 1905 thirteen candidates were examined of whom nine were licensed; in 1906, twelve, of whom five were licensed; in 1907, fourteen, of whom eight were licensed; in 1908, fifteen, of whom ten were licensed. Total number of members of the college to date, deducting deceased members and one name cancelled for unprofessional and infamous conduct, is 112.

While there were a number of minor prosecutions under the 1885 and 1895 acts, and a number of fines collected and reprimands administered for minor illegal practices, recently, under the 1908 act, one of the members of the college was charged with unprofessionalism and infamous conduct and his name erased from the register, which action on the part of the council was upheld on appeal to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BY GEORGE K. THOMSON, D. D. S., HALIFAX, N. S.

On the 19th of May, 1891, the Nova Scotia Dental Association was incorporated by act of parliament.

On June 2, 1891, the first meeting of the association was held in Halifax, the following officers being elected: President, Dr. A. J. McKenna, Kentville;

First Vice-President, Dr. F. W. Ryan, Windsor; Second Vice-President, Dr. A. W. Cogswell, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Frank Woodbury, Halifax.

On the same date the dental board was organized according to the act of incorporation, the following members being present: Drs. Hibbert Woodbury, Halifax; M. P. Harrington, Bridgewater; Fred. Primrose, Bridgetown; George Hyde, Truro; A. C. Cogswell, Halifax, and C. K. Fiske, Halifax. Dr. A. C. Cogswell was elected president, and Dr. Frank Woodbury, secretary-registrar. In 1901, on the resignation of Dr. A. C. Cogswell, Dr. H. Woodbury was elected president.

The dental act of Nova Scotia incorporating the Dental Association of Nova Scotia was enacted in 1891. It has been amended at various times since, the principal provisions of the law as it stands today follow:

The annual meeting of the association shall be held in August. Every licensed dentist of Nova Scotia is a member of the association and in addition to his registration fee must pay the annual dues.

The provincial dental board consists of the registrar and seven members of the association, four of whom are appointed by the governor-in-council, and three elected by the association. They hold office for a term of two years. The board must hold an annual meeting at which it must appoint examiners and fix the time of examinations. It elects the secretary-registrar, who must be a resident of Halifax. It has the power to fix the standard of preliminary or matriculation examination of dental students, and also the curriculum of studies to be pursued by them, the time of studies required and the necessary examinations to be passed before the granting of a license to practice. It examines all candidates and grants licenses to practice, appoints preliminary examiners to examine all degrees, diplomas, licenses and other credentials presented in evidence under the law, and also final examiners to determine the qualifications of applicants for admission to practice. Every member of the profession in Nova Scotia must register his name, age, place of residence, place of nativity, date of his license or diploma, and the institution from which he obtained it. The board meets on the second Tuesdays of May and October each year, in Halifax, to examine candidates.

To matriculate as a student in dentistry, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; apply in writing for matriculation, giving certificate of age and character, at least fourteen days before the examinations; pay a matriculation fee of ten dollars; pass an examination, or submit a grade A or grade B certificate of the academy course of Nova Scotia, including Latin examination, or an equivalent certificate from any other province or country.

A candidate for license to practice must be twenty-one years old, must

present a satisfactory certificate of character, and the matriculation certificate, and pay a license fee of ten dollars. He must have been a student for thirty-six months with a licensed preceptor, or in a dental college, and if a graduate must present his diploma. He must then undergo an examination, written, oral and clinical, but any person, possessing a diploma, who has been a student for thirty-six months, may be registered without examination. All who pass satisfactory examinations receive a certificate of license by the board.

Practicing without a license, falsely pretending to be a practitioner, or falsely implying in any way that one is qualified to practice dentistry, is punishable by a fine of twenty dollars, every day on which the act is violated being a separate offense. Falsification of the register in any way by the registrar is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. Securing or attempting to secure registration by fraud is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. The act does not prevent any person giving necessary aid to any one in urgent need of it, provided it is not done for gain.

In 1907 an amendment was enacted which authorizes the association, with the approval of the governor-in-council, to establish a college of dentistry in Halifax, to be called "The Maritime Dental College," and enables the board to make rules relating to the courses, curriculum and standards for examination, as may be necessary for the establishment, guidance and discipline of said college.

The dental board may also make arrangements with any university or college for the attendance of students of the dental college at lectures or classes in such university within the course or subjects of instruction prescribed for such dental college, and may affiliate with or secure any dental or medical degree from such university or college for which the students of the dental college may be qualified.

The dental board by this act is also empowered to accept certificates of qualification of the Dominion Dental Council of Canada for registration without examination, providing that all other qualifications imposed by the board are met.

As will be seen on referring to the acts of incorporation, 1891, and amendments to date, the dental association and board have done much toward the elevation of the dental profession in Nova Scotia, and have secured legislation which has proved a great protection to the public.

The Nova Scotia Dental Association was the first dental association in Canada to pass officially resolutions favoring interprovincial registration throughout the dominion.

In 1893, at the annual convention, Dr. Frank Woodbury read a paper en-

titled "Reciprocity between the Dental Boards of the Dominion of Canada," the discussion of which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Believing that the dental profession in Canada has arrived at the stage of the development that renders it desirable that the standard of qualification for the practice of dental surgery in each province should agree sufficiently well to be recognized and indorsed by all other boards of the dominion; and,

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the dental association of Nova Scotia to promote this object,

THEREFORE, RESOLVED, That this association hereby recognizes the advantages and necessity of having the qualifications for practice in dentistry in any province recognized and indorsed by all other boards of the dominion; and

RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to correspond with the associations of the other provinces of the dominion asking them to discuss the question at their next annual meeting and to appoint a representative to meet or correspond with representatives from the other associations, for the purpose of formulating a standard of qualification to be presented at the next succeeding annual meeting of the Societies for endorsement.

RESOLVED, That the period of studentship should be increased to four years in this province, and for the securing of better results and the protection of the students there should be a legal form of articles signed by preceptor and student, and that the dental board be authorized to prepare a bill for presentation at the next session of the Legislature.

The proposed plan was a mutual arrangement among the various provinces, and did not contemplate a dominion act of parliament. It was the origin of the idea which subsequently developed into the organization of the Dominion Dental Council.

The report of the secretary the following year with regard to his correspondence with the various provinces, shows that while there was some sentiment in favor of reciprocity, there were difficulties in all cases that seemed insuperable. In 1902 the association elected Frank Woodbury as representative on an interprovincial committee for the purpose of organizing a dominion dental council. Since then the association has been represented at every meeting of the Dominion Dental Council.

In 1899, a committee was appointed for the purpose of establishing a dental college, in affiliation with Halifax Medical College and Dalhousie University. In 1905 this committee was approached by the faculty of Halifax Medical College with a view to establishing a dental college, offering its assistance. Negotiations for the establishment of such a college, according to the plan originally proposed, have resulted in the organization of the Maritime Dental College.

At the next session of the local legislature, it is proposed to amend the dental act so that the requirements for registration will consist of a matricula-

tion standard the same as that of the Nova Scotia Medical Board and the Dominion Dental Council—a period of studentship of forty-two months, including three winter college terms of at least thirty-two weeks each actual teaching, or four winter college terms of at least seven months each, and professional examination of all candidates except those holding Dominion Dental Council certificates.

At a union meeting of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island associations, held in Halifax, in 1905, it was arranged that each society should apply to its local legislature for similar amendments to its dental act, with a view to having uniform legislation in the maritime provinces.

The dental board, which is the examining body, in 1902, became a member of the National Association of Dental Examiners of the United States.

In 1891, the board was called upon to deal with its first and only case of fraudulent registration. No further action was taken than the removal of the man's name from the dental register, and notifying the authorities of the college from which he claimed to have graduated.

Since 1895, thirty cases of illegal practice have been dealt with. All, with one exception, were settled out of court, the offenders complying with the law and registering, or leaving the country. The one case contested in court was settled by the offender paying the fine and costs, and complying with the requirements of the act.

The board has had considerable trouble in the legislature with private bills exempting unqualified men from examination. The first one, in 1899, was passed in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the board to defeat it. The second one, in 1901, was defeated, but in 1903 a bill exempting from matriculation examination five unqualified men was passed.

However, the effect of such legislation became evident in 1905, when a bill exempting no less than nine unqualified men from matriculation was defeated. The prospects are that in the future the introduction of such bills will not be allowed by the legislature.

At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Dental Association, August 14, 1906, a committee was appointed for the purpose of securing revision of matter pertaining to the mouth and teeth contained in school books; the appointment of dentists to the public schools to make periodical examination of the children's teeth; the distribution of booklets instructing parents and children with regard to prophylaxis of the mouth and teeth; the examination of teachers on matter contained in school books and lectures on dental hygiene before school teachers' associations. This committee appeared before the provincial educational association, as well as the provincial board of health, and delivered ad-

dresses relating to the subject, following which resolutions of sympathy with, and endorsement of the association work were passed. Early in 1907 an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the various school boards throughout the province to appoint dentists for the purpose of making periodical examinations of school children's teeth.

This was followed by the appointment of dentists to the city schools of Halifax by the board of school commissioners, thus inaugurating the first examination of this kind in Canada.

The government and school authorities, as well as the general public, seem to show much interest in this movement, and the prospects for a great improvement in the teeth and general health of the children are very bright.

Following are the officers of the association from 1891 to 1908:

PRESIDENT.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1891—A. J. McKenna | 1897—George K. Thomson | 1903—F. W. Stevens |
| 1892—A. C. Harding | 1898—Frank Woodbury | 1904—F. R. Thomas |
| 1893—H. Clay | 1899—M. K. Langille | 1905—S. G. Ritchie |
| 1894—J. E. Wilkinson | 1900—H. Lawrence | 1906—W. H. Beckwith |
| 1895—F. W. Ryan | 1901—H. G. Dunbar | 1907—E. S. Allen |
| 1896—F. H. Parker | 1902—E. A. Randall | |

1ST VICE PRES.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1891—F. W. Ryan | 1897—M. P. Harrington | 1903—James Primrose |
| 1892—S. W. Eaton | 1898—M. K. Langille | 1904—S. G. Ritchie |
| 1893—F. H. Parker | 1899—C. O. H. Webster | 1905—W. H. Beckwith |
| 1894—E. N. Payzant | 1900—C. S. McArthur | 1906—E. S. Allen |
| 1895—F. H. Parker | 1901—W. H. Black | 1907—B. L. Neiley |
| 1896—George K. Thomson | 1902—F. S. Anderson | |

2ND VICE PRES.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1891—A. W. Cogswell | 1897—M. K. Langille | 1903—H. Saunders |
| 1892—H. Clay | 1898—H. Saunders | 1904—W. H. Beckwith |
| 1893—F. W. Stevens | 1899—H. Saunders | 1905—H. L. Mitchener |
| 1894—H. B. Ford | 1900—H. G. Dunbar | 1906—G. A. Polley |
| 1895—J. R. Fritz | 1901—F. S. Anderson | 1907—W. E. Dimock |
| 1896—James Primrose | 1902—C. S. McArthur | |

SECRETARY.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1891-4—F. Woodbury | 1898-1904—F. W. Ryan | 1905-6—W. O. Oxner |
| 1895-7—J. A. Johnson | | 1907—R. E. Macdonald |

TREASURER.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1891—F. Woodbury | 1895-6—F. W. Stevens | 1898—H. H. Bigelow |
| 1893-4—Peoples Bank | 1897—A. W. Cogswell | 1899-1908—A. W. Cogswell |

In 1892 the membership was 68; in 1906, 120.

During the period between 1891 and 1908, fifteen members died, and four names were removed from the dental register for non-payment of dues.

Following are the officers and members of dental board from 1891 to 1908:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hibbert Woodbury, Halifax | 1891-1908 |
| M. P. Harrington, Bridgewater | 1891-1908 |
| Fred Primrose, Halifax | 1891-1893 |
| George Hyde, Truro | 1891-1893 |
| A. C. Coggsell, Halifax | 1891-1893 |
| J. A. Merrill, Halifax | 1891-1898 |
| C. K. Fiske, Halifax | 1891-1893 |
| Frank Woodbury, Halifax | 1891-1908 |
| W. C. Delaney, Halifax | 1893-1894 |
| A. J. McKenna, Wolfville | 1893-1905 |
| F. H. Parker, New Glasgow | 1893-1894 |
| J. A. Johnson Parrsboro..... | 1894-1897 |
| F. W. Ryan, Halifax | 1897-1898 and 1901-1903 |
| George K. Thomson, Halifax | 1898-1908 |
| A. C. Harding, Yarmouth | 1898-1903 and 1906-1908 |
| G. H. Fluck, Halifax | 1903 |
| F. S. Anderson, Bridgetown | 1903-1905 |
| M. K. Langille, Truro | 1904-1908 |
| W. H. H. Beckwith, Halifax | 1905 |
| H. G. Dunbar, New Glasgow | 1905 |

PRESIDENT.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| A. C. Coggsell from the beginning to | 1901 |
| Hibbert Woodbury | 1901-1908 |

SECRETARY-REGISTRAR.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Frank Woodbury | 1891-1898 |
| George K. Thomson | 1898-1908 |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BY J. S. BAGNALL, D. D. S., CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Prince Edward Island Dental Society was incorporated April 18, 1902, by the legislature of the Province. A previous act of very narrow limits was passed in 1892. On April 30, 1904, the act was amended and on April 21, 1906, was further amended so as to entitle the holder of a Dominion Dental Council Certificate to be registered without any examination whatever.

All applicants for registration, unless they hold a Dominion Dental Council certificate must either produce a certificate of having passed (a) the preliminary examination for matriculation into any institution in Great Britain or Canada recognized for the purpose of matriculation in medicine and dentistry

by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. (b) Matriculation into the faculty of arts of any provincial university of Canada, be a holder of a second class teachers' license of this Province or pass an equivalent examination before a qualified examiner. S. N. Robertson, principal of the Prince of Wales College, is the present examiner.

The applicant may also be a graduate in dentistry of some Canadian Dental College, or University, having a special Dental Department, or some such institution, duly authorized by the laws of Great Britain or any of the dependencies or from any dental college or university having a dental department in the United States of America recognized by the National Board of Dental Examiners of the United States.

The council has the power to appoint examiners and require any applicant to pass an examination in dentistry.

The council is made up at each annual meeting and is composed of the president, vice-president, secretary, registrar and two members elected by ballot.

The present council board are: J. P. Murray, F. E. Smallwood, Jos. Boquall, F. S. Lodge and A. W. Leard.

The matriculation fee where an examination is necessary is ten dollars; registration fee fifteen dollars and present annual fee two dollars, subject to change.

The penalty for practicing without being registered is twenty-five dollars for each and every offence; there has not been any litigation.

SASKATCHEWAN.

BY P. F. SIZE, D. D. S., MOOSE JAW.

The first dental laws in force in the Province of Saskatchewan were those passed by the North-West Territories legislative assembly, assented to in 1890, the petition for the same having been presented the previous year. This law was amended in 1892. It provided that a certificate from the clerk of the territory was necessary to the practice of dentistry, which certificate could be procured by presenting a diploma from a recognized dental college or certificate from the dental examiners of the North-West Territories. The law created the Dental Association of the North-West Territories, composed of all licensed dentists of the territories. Practicing dentistry without a certificate from the clerk of the territory was made punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

In 1896, the penalty clause of the law was struck out of the legislation. The law was again amended in 1897, and a clause inserted which made it possible for anyone who had practiced twelve months previous to 1897 to register.

Again, in 1899, a change was made by the legislature, which permitted an appeal to the lieutenant governor-in-council in cases where registration was refused by the secretary-treasurer, and authorized him to order the registration of the aggrieved party.

The law was changed again in 1902 and 1903. Under the law of November 21, 1903, the old officers were re-elected, but there were some changes in their positions. At the next meeting of the assembly a new ordinance, generally satisfactory to the association members, was presented.

This law made the Dental Association of the North-West Territories a body corporate under the name of "The College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories," with a council of five members, who are residents of the province and in good standing. They are elected for a term of two years by the members of the college.

The government and some of the members of the association who opposed the ordinance of 1902 endeavored to oust the old officers, but did not succeed. The same men were again elected to office and continued to serve until the territories were divided into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, when new laws were enacted, in 1906, for each of these provinces.

The Saskatchewan dental act created the College of Dental Surgeons for Saskatchewan. Its members consist of all registered members of the College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories and any person who may hereafter become registered as follows: Any person articulated as a student to a member of the College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories, or who hereafter may become articulated as a student to a member of the Saskatchewan college and who has passed the examinations required by the council; any person graduated from any authorized dental college of Canada, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having the power to grant a diploma or license to practice dentistry, or who is a graduate of a recognized college of dentistry in any state of the United States of America, who shall satisfy the council of such qualification, and who passes the final examination prescribed for registration under the act; and also any person who produces a certificate of qualification from the Dominion Dental Council to practice dentistry and dental surgery.

No person can register unless twenty-one years old and of good character.

The business of the college is transacted by the council, which must meet

at least twice each year. It has the power to conduct final and intermediate examinations and to make such bylaws as are deemed necessary for the regulation of the practice of dentistry, and for the preliminary or matriculation examinations of students. The latter examinations must be passed by all students who cannot show certificates from some authorized Canadian university, or an equivalent certificate.

The council has the power to appoint final, intermediate and preliminary examiners and to determine the annual registration fee of members of the college. Students and persons applying for a license are required to pay only the following fees:

| | |
|--|---------|
| For each matriculation or preliminary examination..... | \$10.00 |
| For each intermediate examination | 10.00 |
| For each final examination | 25.00 |
| For registration of license | 50.00 |

The secretary of the council must keep a register of all members of the College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories, and all who comply with this act, and only those persons so registered are entitled to receive the annual license. Appeal from a decision of the secretary may be made to the council.

A copy of articles of indenture must be deposited with the secretary of the council, and if assigned that also must be recorded by the secretary.

All members of the college must pay the annual registration fee to the secretary before January 15th of each year, upon receipt of which a license is issued. Only persons who have received a license and paid the annual registration fee are entitled to practice. The council has the power to erase from the register any name improperly inserted. An appeal from such action may be taken to the supreme court. Payment of the annual fees entitles any certified member to have his name reinstated on the secretary's register for that year.

The council has jurisdiction to hear charges of breach or violation of any of its by-laws, rules or regulations of the council, or of malpractice. If the accused is found guilty, it has the power to suspend or cancel his license, reinstatement being made upon such terms and conditions as the council may see fit to impose. An appeal for the act of suspension or revocation of a license by the council may be taken to the supreme court.

Practicing without a license, pretending falsely to have a license, or assuming falsely any title implying or calculated to imply the right to practice dentistry, are punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or less than fifty dollars for the first offence, and of not more than four hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars for each and every subsequent offence. Distress war-

rants may be issued to collect judgments and in case the penalty is not paid the person convicted may be imprisoned in any common gaol of Canada not exceeding three months. Action must be commenced within six months after the commission of the alleged offence.

The act does not interfere with the privileges conferred upon physicians and surgeons by other acts, but in case a physician or surgeon desires to practice dentistry he must obtain a license, pay the necessary fees and pass an examination in operative and mechanical dentistry only.

The act does not prevent duly indentured and registered students from receiving clinical instruction and practice under the personal supervision of a member of the college.

The personnel of the examining board of the North-West territories from 1889 to the establishment of the college follows: 1889.—W. D. Cowan, President; L. D. Keown, Vice-President; J. F. Guerin, Secretary; C. R. Stovel, Treasurer; P. F. Size, Registrar. 1890.—W. D. Cowan, President; L. D. Keown, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar; C. R. Stovel, J. F. Guerin. 1897.—W. D. Cowan, President; L. D. Keown, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar. Examining Board—C. R. Stovel, J. F. Guerin, R. C. McClure. 1902 Government Election.—R. C. McClure, President; E. C. Holbrook, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar. Examining Board—Keown, Stovel and Cowan.

From December 4, 1903, to February 14, 1904, John A. Reid, provincial secretary, was appointed by order in council, provincial secretary of the dental association.

At the first council of the College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories, the following were elected: R. C. McClure, President; W. D. Cowan, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar; R. F. Edmonds, L. D. Keown.

The province was formed in 1905 and a new law was passed for Saskatchewan, May 26, 1906. A provisional council was elected as follows: W. D. Cowan, President; L. D. Keown, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar, J. M. Turnbull, C. C. Rowe.

The first actual Alberta board under the new provisional act was: A. E. Aunger, President; E. M. Doyle, Vice-President; O. F. Strong, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar; A. E. Jamieson, R. B. O'Sullivan.

The first actual council under the dental act was: W. D. Cowan, Regina, President; L. D. Keown, Moosomin, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Moose Jaw, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar; J. M. Turnbull, Prince Albert; L. J. D. Fasken, Regina.

There have been but few prosecutions in Saskatchewan, in all of which the board was successful. All students have passed successful examinations, the requirements being similar to those of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Toronto, students of which college have to attend and pass the final examinations. There have been two hundred and forty-six licenses issued in the province. The administration now, 1908, is in the hands of these members and officers: Drs. W. D. Cowan, Regina, President; L. D. Keown, Moosomin, Vice-President; P. F. Size, Moose Jaw, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar; L. D. J. Fasken, Regina; J. M. Turnbull, Prince Albert.

YUKON TERRITORY.

BY A. J. GILLIS, M. D., D. D. S., DAWSON, Y. T.

The first dental law enacted in the Yukon territory was passed by the local council in July, 1901, under the provisions of which any person possessing a diploma from a dental school, could, upon payment to the territorial secretary of the sum of twenty-five dollars, become registered as a dental practitioner in the Yukon territory, provided, however, that the commissioner of the territory accepted such diploma.

In 1903, this law was amended, many of the original sections were repealed and others adopted in their stead. One of these provided for the establishment of a dental board, to consist of two or more qualified practitioners to be appointed by the commissioner of the territory. On the first of August, 1903, the commissioner appointed C. H. Wells, L. D. S., and the writer, as such a board, with power to add to their number, and both have served on the board since that time.

Under the provisions of the amendments of 1903, every candidate for examination must pay to the board the sum of one hundred dollars (which is not, in any case, returnable) and produce a diploma of graduation from a reputable dental school, and satisfactory evidence of a good moral character. Or, if he is not a graduate of a recognized dental college, but has served an apprenticeship in the territory under a legal practitioner, he must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed such indentured apprenticeship. The certificate of having passed a satisfactory examination must be registered in the office of the territorial secretary, and the certificate of this officer, showing that the holder thereof is entitled to practice dentistry, is sufficient proof for his authority to do so. Apprentices when indentured must register their indentures, but

cannot come up for registration and examination until two years thereafter. On the first day of August in each year, each registered dentist must have his name re-entered upon the register, and send to the comptroller a fee of twenty-five dollars.

The subjects in which candidates are examined include anatomy, chemistry, physiology, histology, materia medica, general and dental pathology and therapeutics, anaesthesia and anaesthetics, operative and prosthetic dentistry, metalurgy, and oral surgery, and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the board from time to time. Candidates are given ten questions on each subject, and to pass they must make a general average of 75 per cent, and cannot fall below 40 per cent in any subject without making a failure of the examination.

Any person registered under the act who does not remain a bona fide resident of the territory, may have his name erased from the register by the territorial secretary. He is required to give due notice of his intention to do so. The right to practice is also forfeited upon conviction for infamous conduct in any professional respect, or the committal of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and once in each year the names of all who are entitled to practice dentistry are published in the "Gazette." Any one practicing in violation of the requirements of this statute may not recover the fee for his services in any of the courts of the territory. Legal medical practitioners are exempted from this provision. There is also a penalty of fifty dollars for every day in which illegal practice is continued, attached to conviction for practicing illegally, and any one who obtains a registration or makes fraudulent representations, or any one who assists any one in doing so, is liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

By this act the burden of proof as to the right to practice dentistry is placed upon the accused. Any person may give necessary aid to any one in urgent need of it, provided such aid is not paid for or made a business way of gaining a livelihood.

It has never become necessary for the board to prosecute under the present law. Several cases of infraction have been reported to the board, but in every instance a warning from the secretary proved sufficient, and the offenders sought more congenial fields, without waiting to argue the matter. The total number of licenses granted in the territory is sixteen.

ALBERTA.

BY O. F. STRONG, D. D. S., EDMONTON.

The Dental Association Act of the Province of Alberta, Canada, which established the Alberta Dental Association and laid down regulations for the practice of dentistry in that Province, was enacted in 1906 by the Legislative Assembly of the Province. The chief provisions of this act follow:

The Alberta Dental Association is established and incorporated. Every person who at the time of coming into force of the act is a registered member of the College of Dental Surgeons of the North-West Territories, of which the Province of Alberta was prior to this enactment a part; and every person who hereafter becomes duly licensed and registered according to this act, is made a member of the Association. The Association elects a board of directors on the second Monday of June each year, each director holds office for two years. The members of the Association can cast their ballots by letter for the election of such directors.

The directors must hold two meetings each year to conduct examinations and issue licenses, these meetings to be held on the second Mondays of January and July. The Board of Directors has the power to examine candidates for intermediate and final examinations and to appoint examiners to assist them; also to appoint examiners for the matriculation or preliminary examination of all students entering the profession, provided these examiners are approved by the Minister of Education. The board can also fix the period for which every student shall be articulated or employed under some duly licensed practitioner and the examinations necessary to be passed including intermediate examinations, and determine the curriculum of studies to be pursued and the fees the applicant shall pay before receiving a license, and also fix the annual fee to be paid by each member of the association, provided the fees do not exceed the following schedule:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Matriculation of students | \$10.00 |
| Examination for students | 40.00 |
| Examination for other than students | 50.00 |
| Registration of license | 50.00 |
| Annual registration | 2.00 |

Matriculation examination must be passed by all students before entering into articles of indenture with a licentiate of dentistry, or present a certificate of matriculation from a Canadian University or a certificate from the Department of Education.

Applicants for examination to practice dentistry must pay the required fees and satisfy the directors they are qualified to take the examination at least one month before the sitting of the board.

Persons qualified to receive licenses from the board are those who have graduated from a dental school, or are members of any Dental Association recognized by order in council, and who pass the final examination prescribed for the admission of students to practice.

The board can appoint one or more of its members as representatives of the Association upon the Dominion Dental Council, and may grant a license on a certificate of qualification granted by that council. No one is entitled to a license who is not twenty-one years old.

Every holder of a license, who pays the required fee of two dollars (\$2.00), is entitled to have his license registered with the board, and the Registrar of the board must make a correct list of such persons annually. Appeal from a refusal of the registrar to register a license may be taken to the board and from it to the minister of education.

Each year the secretary of the association must send a certified list of members to the provincial secretary.

Only persons registered under this act are entitled to practice dentistry in Alberta. Practicing without a license is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for the first offense and four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for each subsequent offense.

The board has the power to hear charges of unprofessional or misconduct against any licensee. If he is found guilty, it may annul his license. This may be restored to him in such manner and on such conditions as the board may determine. This also applies to conviction for malpractice.

Nothing in this act interferes with physicians and surgeons from practicing their profession, but if they desire to become regular practitioners of dentistry, they must obtain a license, pay the necessary fees, and pass examinations in operative and mechanical dentistry. The act does not prevent students from receiving clinical instruction and practice under the personal supervision of a member of the association.

There are now sixty licensed dentists in the province.

On May 9, 1906, a Provisional Council of the province first came into existence, consisting of: R. B. O'Sullivan, Calgary, President; A. E. Armger, Lacombe, Vice-President; O. F. Strong, Edmonton, Secretary; R. C. McClure, Lethbridge, and E. M. Doyle, Calgary.

The first actual Council, which is still in office, is composed of: A. E. Armger, Lacombe, President; E. M. Doyle, Calgary, Vice-President; O. F. Strong,

Edmonton, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar: A. E. Jameson, Edmonton, and E. B. O'Sullivan, Calgary.

DOMINION DENTAL COUNCIL OF CANADA.

BY W. D. COWAN, D. D. S., REGINA, SASK.

The first official step towards the formation of the Dominion Dental Council of Canada was taken on September 17, 1902, in Montreal. Prior to that date an agitation had been carried on, having for its object the creation of a body which would have power to issue certificates of some kind whereby the holder of such certificate would be permitted to practice dentistry in any of the provinces without the formality of an examination for whatever province he might see fit to practice in. The entire agitation was conducted in the abstract, there being no concrete proposal. The Hon. Dr. S. W. McInnis, of Brandon, Man., led the movement. He was ably supported from the first by Dr. J. B. Wilmott, of Toronto, and Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Halifax.

Several articles from the pen of Dr. McInnis had appeared in the dental journals, in which the mistakes of the narrow provincialism by which the dental licenses of the day were governed were set forth in very convincing terms. They had their effect and an interest in the proposal was soon aroused.

While this agitation was being conducted another move was being made for a different purpose. It had nothing to do with the formation of a dominion dental council and yet it was by and through it that the dominion council was finally launched. This move was for the formation of a Canadian Dental Association. Up to this time the various provincial associations had met for the transaction of provincial business and had held clinics of their own—some of them very successful—but none of them presumed to go beyond their provincial boundaries. Now a great Canadian clinic was to be held and at that clinic would gather men from every province—a splendid chance to further the movement to create a dominion dental council. The men who were behind the council movement saw their opportunity and were equal to it.

The Canadian Dental Association was the first to meet. It met in McGill college, Montreal, on September 16, 1902. It was at a meeting of the executive of this association, held on September 17, that the first dominion council motion was made. At this executive meeting there were present Drs. Stevenson and Dubeau, of Montreal; Wilmott and Webster, of Toronto; Woodbury, of Halifax; McInnis, of Brandon; Cowan, of Regina; Godsoe, of St. John, and Bagnall, of Charlottetown. Later on Dr. Hannah took his seat as one of the On-

tario members. The motion referred to read: "That it is desirable to form a dominion dental council." It was moved by Dr. Wilmott, seconded by Dr. Godsoe, and was carried.

This motion was but the expression of the sentiment that had been in favor of some system whereby the narrow provincialism would be done away with, but when it came to giving effect to the sentiment by legislation, it was soon discovered that a task of no small magnitude had been undertaken. The concrete had been reached. The very first motion that followed the sentimental motion caused a protracted discussion, in fact every motion made during the two days' session was hotly contested, the casting vote of the chair being necessary occasionally to decide. The first motion of a legislative nature read, "That all provincial and territorial incorporated dental bodies, and each dental school be given equal representation on the dominion dental council." This was moved by Dr. Wilmott and was seconded by Dr. McInnis.

The nature of the opposition to this will be found in the amendment which was offered. The amendment was that the words "and each dental school" be struck out. The opponents to the motion took the ground that as the dominion dental council was to be an examining body, and not a teaching body, and would have to examine those whom the teaching bodies had graduated, that, therefore, the teaching bodies should not be allowed any influence over the council, an examining body, and that the schools should only be represented through the regular representative elected by the incorporated organization of the province in which the school was located. This latter view won out finally, although for the moment both the amendment and motion were defeated by the casting vote of the chair. Then the representative from Prince Edward Island proposed, as a means to overcome the difficulty, "that each school of dentistry appoint one member as an advisory representative on the council, such representative to be selected by the faculty." For hours those present tried to alter this proposal so as to make it acceptable to all interests, and workable, but finally the task was abandoned.

Next day, Dr. Woodbury moved, seconded by Dr. Godsoe, "that all provincial and territorial incorporated dental bodies be given equal representation on the dominion dental council." This was practically a renewal of the former struggle, with one of the principles abandoned. The remaining principle was, "shall the provinces be represented on the council by population or by territorial equality?"

Into this broad issue was woven the fact that the more populous provinces, such as Ontario and Quebec, had very high standards, while some of the smaller provinces and the territories had very low standards. It became then a ques-

tion to some extent of the safety of the high standard which it was determined to erect for the dominion council. Finally the motion prevailed, it coming to be recognized that it was not the fault of the dentists that a low standard obtained in some localities, but of the legislatures, and the dentists, without respect to locality, were alike anxious to have a high standard established.

Then arose the question as to how the provinces were to be brought into the agreement. Under the British North America act each of the provinces was made sovereign over all such legislation as that governing dentistry, consequently it was impossible to compel them to come in or to accept the standard and certificate of the dominion dental council. Anyhow, the idea of compulsion found absolutely no favor, the whole council setting its face determinedly against this from the start. The proposal that dominion incorporation be secured was, therefore, scarcely mentioned. The only alternative was the voluntary acceptance of the standard and certificate by the agreeing provinces. As a means to this end, Dr. McInnis moved the following motion, which, however, was not seconded. "That this committee requests, and urgently recommends, the incorporated dental bodies of the several provinces and territories of Canada to appoint each a delegate empowered to enter into a mutual arrangement for the establishment of a dominion dental council and a uniform standard of qualification, such delegates to meet and act as empowered at the next meeting of the Canadian dental Association." After a very lengthy discussion the motion was dropped in favor of one worded by Dr. Wilmott, moved by Dr. McInnis and seconded by Dr. Hannah. It read: "That in the opinion of the committee it is expedient to proceed at once with the organization of the dominion dental council by requesting the several provincial and territorial incorporated dental bodies in the dominion to appoint one member to such council, these to meet at the time of meeting of the next Canadian Dental Association, to formulate a scheme for obtaining a qualification for the practice of dentistry, which qualification will be accepted by the several boards." This was the motion upon which the council was really brought into existence. Up to that time there had been no authority from any one to do anything. This motion sent each member of the executive committee back to the province he represented, with instructions to have his association deal authoritatively with the question and elect some person to represent it, with power to act for it and bring the scheme legally into existence.

Not only did the delegates go back to their respective associations, but in several cases the heads of the legislatures were sounded to see what effect the move would have in legal and legislative circles. The effect on most of the provincial law-givers was rather startling. The premiers and members of the

legislatures, while recognizing the importance of the dental profession and the necessity of stringent laws, were averse to placing too great a power in the hands of the local profession, dreading local jealousies which might take advantage of a close corporation law and debar thoroughly competent men from entering upon the practice of dentistry in opposition to those who were endowed with power to prevent it. At once the legislative heads saw that in the broadening out of the examining board, local jealousies must be removed, hence with that eliminated, they were not averse to a higher standard. By this means the standard has been raised to the required height in those provinces where at first such a possibility was regarded with serious doubt.

During the two following years the question of Dominion registration was one of the chief topics taken up at the various provincial association meetings. Finally each province, with the exception of British Columbia, elected a delegate to the dominion dental council, which was to meet in Toronto on Sept. 10, 1904. Each delegate came with his own instructions from his own province. The accredited delegates at this meeting were; Quebec, Dr. E. A. Stevenson; Ontario, Dr. H. R. Abbott; New Brunswick, Dr. F. A. Godsoe; Prince Edward Island, Dr. J. H. Ayres; Nova Scotia, Dr. Frank Woodbury; Manitoba, Dr. S. W. McInnis; North West Territories, Dr. W. D. Cowan. Dr. Gendreau was accepted as an associate delegate from Quebec.

All of the above, with the exception of Quebec, reported that their respective provinces were ready to enter into a mutual agreement to establish a dominion council. These reports having been received, it was moved by Dr. McInnis and seconded by Dr. Cowan, "That in the opinion of this Council, the establishment of a dominion dental council by mutual agreement among the several provinces is expedient, such Council to have power to grant certificates of qualification, which certificates are to be accepted as qualification sufficient to grant licenses to practice, in any of the entering provinces to said agreement." This motion was carried.

Five of the provinces and three territories had entered the agreement and it was provided that the other two provinces might enter whenever they saw fit to do so, but until they did see fit to accept the terms, none of the licentiates or graduates of those Provinces were to enjoy any of the privileges of the dominion dental council, nor could any of them get the dominion dental council certificate of qualification until their province did accept the terms.

The council then proceeded at once to establish a standard, adopt a constitution and fix upon a system for the issuing certificates upon examination, and the terms of ethical practice. The leading features of the constitution are as follows:

The Dominion dental council of Canada consist of one representative from each provincial, incorporated, dental registering body, that agrees to accept the standards of the professional examination and certificate of qualification for dental surgeons issued by this council without further examination. These representatives are either elected or appointed by the boards they represent, and serve for a term of four years each. The object of this organization is declared to be:

First: To promote a central organization under the control of the dental profession of the provinces of Canada.

Second: To erect and maintain a standard of education of ethics for the dental profession.

Third: To conduct examinations and issue certificates of qualification, which certificate shall be accepted without further examination by the provinces. Aside from a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, this council has an executive committee consisting of these officers, who constitute the adinterim council between the sessions of the general organization.

The meetings of the council are held bi-annually at any date between July 1st. and November 15th. This council grants certificates as follows:

Class A—All those who shall enter upon the study of dentistry in any of the participating provinces after the first day of January, 1906, and who present upon making application to this council, First, a certificate of having passed the matriculation examination required by the council; Second, proof that the applicant has been a bona fide student of dentistry for not less than forty-two months, and where at least twenty-eight months must have been spent at the dental college; third, that he shall produce a diploma or certificate of graduation from any recognized Canadian dental school; fourth, that he shall pass the final examination required by the council; fifth, that he produce evidence of good moral character. If the applicant is Doctor of Medicine, he need only show that he has been a bona fide student of dentistry for thirty months, during which time he shall have received at least sixty-four weeks' actual instruction at a dental college recognized by the Dominion Dental Council.

Class B—All those who on January 1, 1906, are bona fide students of dentistry in any of the provinces party to this council, and who present evidence of, first, a certificate of matriculation of registration as a dental student; second, a certificate of having been a bona fide student of dentistry for a period of forty-two months; third, of being the holder of a valid license from the affiliated provinces in which he resides; fourth and fifth, the same as in class A. Applicants of these two classes may take partial examinations in purely

scientific branches underlying dentistry after a period of twenty months study for which they are required to pay a fee of five dollars for each subject.

Class C—All those who on the first day of January, 1905, are holders of unforfeited licenses in any of the provinces or the Northwest Territory entering into this agreement and who have been in regular ethical and legal practice in these provinces or territory ten years previous to the date of their application, are required to make application to the Dominion Dental Council and present evidence, first, that they were registered in some province or the Northwest Territory of the Dominion of Canada; second, that they were in regular, legal and ethical practice in Canada for ten years preceding their application; third, they must be of good moral character.

Class D—All those who on the first day of January, 1905, have not been in practice for ten years, but who were on that date holders of valid certificates in the provinces or Northwest Territory concerned in this agreement, and those who graduated from Canadian colleges during 1905, are required to procure evidence, first, of such registration in the provinces or territory concerned; second, that they have been in regular, legal and ethical practice in Canada from the date of their registration until their application for examination. Class D candidates must either continue in practice for ten years before they can receive the certificate without examination, or must take the examination prescribed for that class, which covers one-half the subject; third and fourth, the same as Class A and B. All those on the first day of January, 1905, who were registered students in the provinces and territory, and who graduated during the year 1905, from the schools of the provinces or territory, must pass the examinations provided for Class D and qualify under that section.

Students or practitioners who have received the right to practice by means of private bills of parliament or legislature are not eligible for recognition under any class until they qualify in the regularly prescribed manner upon the subjects in which they have been exempted. The council does not conduct matriculation examinations, but accepts those which are endorsed by the provinces and territories entering into this agreement, but the students who commence the study of dentistry after January 1, 1905, are required to meet the minimum standard of matriculation which is:

First—The preliminary matriculation into any institution in Great Britain or Canada recognized for the purpose of study of medicine or dentistry by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Second—The matriculation into the faculty of arts into any provincial university of Canada. For candidates who commence the study of dentistry after January 1, 1905, it is prescribed that they shall have passed at least forty-

two months in actual, professional study: that they have passed the matriculation examination and been a registered dental student. The prescribed period is further qualified by the statement that it must cover four, winter, collegiate sessions of at least seven months' duration and a bona fide studentship with a registered practitioner of dentistry the remaining months, and that the candidate shall produce a diploma of graduation from a recognized Canadian dental school.

This council appoints a sufficient number of examiners, whose marks and awards are final, and who return the same to the secretary-treasurer of the council. For each district the council appoints a presiding examiner, who has charge and is responsible for the examination papers and who arranges and conducts the clinical and written examinations, and wherever there are more than ten candidates to be examined, assistant examiners are provided. Each candidate must be examined at the place selected in his own province, the examinations beginning on the first Tuesday in June.

The fee for admission to examinations A and B is fifty dollars; for re-examination, twenty-five dollars, for progressive examinations, five dollars per subject. In Class D, for admission to examination, one hundred dollars, for re-admission to examination, fifty dollars. In Class C, for a certificate, a hundred dollars.

In order to pass an examination one must have sixty per cent of perfect marks and must not fall below fifty in any study. In clinical examination the minimum required is seventy-five per cent.

Before a certificate of qualification is granted the candidate must subscribe to a code of ethics which is practically the same as that governing most dental societies in the United States, and enter into the solemn agreement that while holding his certificate and remaining on the rolls as a registered dentist, that he will not "resort to any advertising of a kind that may be adjudged by the dominion council to be unprofessional, nor be guilty of any practices deemed by them unbecoming to the profession or calculated to bring discredit upon the Dominion Dental Council." And this obligation is coupled with an agreement to surrender the certificate of qualification and all rights whatsoever, and to have his name struck off the rolls, if, in the opinion of the Dominion Dental Council, he shall be shown to have violated it.

Having passed the scrutiny of this dominion dental council, having paid its fees and received its certificate, the candidate may then enter practice without a further examination, but must pay the fees prescribed by the provincial acts for his provincial registration.

The first examination held by the dominion dental council began on the first Tuesday in June, 1906. The examinations are held simultaneously in all

of the provinces, the same subjects being written upon at precisely the same hour and the examinations are so arranged for time that it is impossible to resort to telegraphing from one province to the other. In this way the honesty of the examination is fully secured. There has been an examination every year since. In addition to this there are the supplemental examinations. These are held every fall and are only for those who have failed at the general examination.

The board of examiners is spread all over the Dominion. The members are chosen for their fitness and not because of geographical reasons. They set the papers, read and value the same, but never know the name of the writer of any paper. The examinations cover every subject pertaining to dentistry.

The officers of the dominion dental council were for the first two years: President, Dr. Harry R. Abbott, London, Ont.; Vice President, Dr. S. W. McInnis, Brandon, Man.; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask. Upon the death of Dr. McInnis, Dr. Frank Woodbury was chosen to fill his place. In 1908 the officers elected were: Dr. Frank Woodbury, president; Dr. Harry R. Abbott, Vice President; Dr. W. D. Cowan, Secretary-Treasurer. These men at present hold office.

The first board of examiners consisted of the following men: Dr. C. V. Snellgrove; operative dentistry; Dr. H. G. Hoare, prosthetic dentistry; Dr. F. W. Barbour, anaesthetics, therapeutics and materia medica; Dr. G. A. Roberts, orthodontia; Dr. D. Norman Ross, bacteriology and pathology; Dr. J. M. Turnbull, anatomy; Dr. A. W. Cogswell, physiology and histology; Dr. R. J. Reade, medicine and surgery; Dr. H. C. Wetmore, physics, chemistry and metallurgy; Dr. F. W. Ryan, jurisprudence and ethics.

The grouping of the subjects has been slightly altered since the inception. Upon the death of Dr. Roberts, in 1906, Dr. Charles E. Pearson succeeded to the post of examiner in orthodontia. He resigned and Dr. A. A. Corrigan was appointed in his place. Dr. Reade also resigned his position on account of becoming connected with a teaching body and his place was taken last year by Dr. Charles N. Abbott.

The presiding examiners have been by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, Dr. S. W. Robertson; Nova Scotia, Dr. Hibbert Woodbury; New Brunswick, Dr. C. A. Murray; Ontario, Dr. Chas. E. Pearson (resigned), Dr. Wallace Seccombe; Manitoba, Dr. H. A. Croll (resigned), Dr. C. H. Walsh (resigned), Dr. K. C. Campbell; Saskatchewan, Dr. C. C. Rowe; Alberta, Dr. E. M. Doyle.

The above, with the addition of those already mentioned, have been the men who have guided the Dominion Dental Council from its inception. There

has just been one exception to this, and that was in the year 1905, when each province sent two delegates to the meeting held in Toronto and when, owing to the division of the territories into two provinces, Alberta for the first time was represented individually on the council. The additional representatives on that occasion were as follows: Quebec, S. Globensky; Ontario, Dr. R. Burt; Nova Scotia, Dr. George K. Thomson; New Brunswick, Dr. James M. Magee; Manitoba, Dr. George K. Bush; Saskatchewan, Dr. P. F. Size; Alberta, Dr. R. C. McClure and Dr. T. C. Bruce.

The council for the present is composed of the following men: Drs. Bagnall, Woodbury, Magee, Abbott, Bush, Cowan, Strong. Dr. J. B. Wilmott is a consulting member of the council, having been elected such at the first meeting.

A history of the Dominion Dental Council would not be complete without a reference to Dr. A. E. Webster, editor of the "Dominion Dental Journal," who, while he is not a member of the council, has given largely of his time and talents to further the cause.

DENTISTRY IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia each province has its own "dental act" and dental board—these are the salient features:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Dentists Act" of New South Wales of 1900 creates a dental board of eight, two of whom must be duly qualified medical practitioners, four dentists and two may be laymen, all of whom are appointed by the governor in council. The board has the power to remove from the dental register for causes prescribed, any registered dentist. Any person is entitled to register as a dentist under the act who holds a recognized certificate and proves to the satisfaction of the board that he is of good character. The possession of a diploma granted by a university college or other public institution in the British possessions or foreign country, which is recognized by the board of such country and entitles him to practice dentistry there, is included in the words "recognized certificate." Any one who has obtained the diploma or degree in dentistry from the University of Australia, is also entitled to registration, provided he has reached the age of twenty-one years and is of good character.

The penalty for violating the provisions of the act may be imprisonment at hard labor for not exceeding twelve months. Fines may also be assessed in the judgment of the magistrate. The fees for the certificate and registration are

five pounds, ten shillings, and a second examination will be given upon payment of a fee of three pounds, three shillings.

Under the rules of the board, the following certificates, diplomas, memberships, degrees, licenses, letters, testimonials, titles, statutes or documents are recognized by the board: licentiate in dental surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, of a university in Australia or other British possession; the degree of doctor of dental surgery or doctor of dental medicine, conferred by a school which is either a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties of the United States of America, or whose diploma is recognized by the state dental board of the state, under whose charter it works; the license or diploma of any other legally qualified dental school or dental board, whose certificate is granted after not less than three years' study or five years' practice in dentistry, and satisfactory examinations in the subjects usually embraced in a dental school curriculum.

QUEENSLAND.

Under the law of Queensland, approved in December, 1902, a dental board is created consisting of seven persons, two of whom must be medical practitioners and the other five qualified registered dentists. Four of these are appointed by the governor and at least two of them must be medical practitioners. Three of the members are elected by the dentists of Queensland. They may be either medical or dental practitioners.

Every person, male or female, is entitled to make application for an examination of the board, who has attained the age of twenty-one years and is a person of good fame and character, and to be registered if the board is satisfied of their qualifications. No person is admitted to the final examination unless he has fulfilled all the preliminary conditions, and the board may waive examination in any subject where the applicant is in possession of a certificate of examination granted by a university located in Australia, or any college of pharmacy, school of mines or other public educational institution of Queensland. Registration may be cancelled by the board for causes enumerated in the act. The penalty for violating the provisions of the law by any person, company or association, is a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and an additional fine of five pounds for every day during which such violation continues. Only medical practitioners and registered dentists can recover fees or compensations for dental services by law, or hold positions in hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries or other public institutions, but an extractor of teeth is not recog-

nized as a dentist and may continue his practice without incurring any liabilities.

The board is authorized to determine what certificates, diplomas, memberships, degrees, licenses, letters, testimonials or other titles, statutes or documents will be recognized by it as qualifying persons holding them, or any of them, to be registered as dentists. The board is also given power to fix and prescribe fees. The fee for registration of practitioners is seven pounds, seven shillings.

TASMANIA.

Tasmania adopted a "Dentists Act" in 1903. It has a board of examiners in dental surgery and dentistry, composed of three medical practitioners and three dentists appointed upon the recommendation of the court of medical examiners, by the governor. It forbids any unregistered person from using the title of dentist, or any combination of persons from using any title such as dental company, dental institute, dental hospital, dental college, college or school of dentistry or mechanical dentist. Only registered dentists are entitled to practice, and no person is entitled to take or receive any fee for dental services, prescriptions or advice, unless he is registered. Violation of the law incurs a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. Legally qualified medical practitioners are exempt from the provisions of the bill. The board has the power to cancel registration in certain prescribed cases.

Before receiving the right to practice in Tasmania, the candidate must sign the following declaration:

"I hereby promise faithfully in the event of my receiving from the dental board of examiners a license entitling me to practice dental surgery and dentistry in Tasmania, to refrain from conducting my practice by means of the exhibition of dental specimens, appliances, or apparatus in an open shop, window, or showcase, or otherwise exposed to public inspection, or by the means of public advertisements or circulars describing modes of practice or patented or secret processes, or by the publication of a scale of professional charges, or to employ any other unbecoming modes of attracting business, nor will I allow my name to appear in connection with any one who does so. I also promise, so far as lies in my power, to maintain the honor and interests of the dental profession, and the spirit and provisions of "The Dentists Act," so long as I hold the license of the dental board of examiners."

The fees and general rules are practically the same in Victoria.

Any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall submit proof satisfactory to the dental board that he holds a certificate granted in a foreign country that he has held such certificate and has not been deprived

thereof for any cause which disqualifies him from being registered, and that he is of good character, is entitled to registration without examination upon the payment of the registration fees.

The board is authorized to give preliminary examinations to students and apprentices, and to give annual examinations to students of dental schools and apprentices. The fees allowed are as follows: for the preliminary examination—two pounds, two shillings; and in case a subsequent examination is needed in one or two compulsory subjects, one pound, one shilling; for each annual examination and certificate, five pounds, five shillings; the fee for the diploma of licentiate of dental surgery of Victoria is five pounds, five shillings. Fees are in no case returned.

A provision is made for admission *ad eundem* for persons who have completed the whole or part of their dental studies in any dental college outside Victoria, which may be from time to time recognized by regulation, and shall produce evidence thereof satisfactory to the board, may be allowed credit for the same in the determination of their status in the curriculum, but shall be otherwise subject to the provision of these regulations. This provision was authorized in 1903. The fees for the *ad eundem* degree are—for admission, two pounds, two shillings; for the diploma, five pounds, five shillings.

VICTORIA.

Victoria has had a "Dentists Act" since 1890, which has been amended at various times. It has a dental board consisting of seven members in part elected by the registered dentists, and in part appointed by the governor in council. Two of the members of the board at least must be medical men. The dental board grants certificates of fitness or diplomas to all who pass its examinations. Instead of an examination, it has the power to accept a certificate of examination in particular subjects given by the University of Melbourne and certain other schools, as may be stated in their regulations, and the particular subject thus certified does not have to be tested any further by the dental board of examiners when giving its examination to the candidate.

It is the duty of the registrar of births and deaths to notify the registrar of the dental board at Melbourne of the death of any dentist occurring, and upon receipt of such notice, the name of such dentist is removed from the register. A registrar of births and deaths who fails to transmit such notice within two months after such a death occurs, is liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every offense.

No person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or other than a person registered under the dentists act 1887, or under this or the principal

act shall, nor shall any company (other than an association consisting wholly of registered dentists), take or use, or by inference adopt, the name, title, word, letters, addition or description of "dentist" or "dental practitioner" or "dental surgeon" or "surgeon dentist," or use or have attached to or exhibited at his or its place of business or residence (either alone or in combination with any other word or words or letters) the words "dental company" or "dental institute" or "dental hospital" or "dental college" or "college or school of dentistry" or "mechanical dentist" or any name, title, word, letters, addition or description implying or tending to the belief that he or such company is registered under the dentists act of 1887 or under this or the principal act or that he or such company is qualified to practise dentistry or is carrying on the practice of dentistry or is entitled to or to use such name, title, word, letters, addition or description.

Any person or company violating this provision is subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every offence, and an additional penalty of five pounds for every day during which such violation is continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia has a dental board consisting of six members, three of whom must be medical practitioners, and three dentists. These are elected by the medical practitioners and dentists of Western Australia. The governor in council has the power to fill vacancies. Any person above the age of twenty-one years, of good character, is entitled to be registered as a dentist, who shows that he is a registered dentist in any part of the United Kingdom in accordance with the law for the time in force therein; or that he has been continuously engaged during a period of not less than four years as an apprentice or a student to a dentist, and has passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the board; or that he has for not less than four years practiced dentistry or dental surgery in some part of His Majesty's Dominion or in the United States of America, and holds such certificate, diploma or degree and has passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the rules.

Any one who practices illegally or wilfully misrepresents any facts in connection with the practice of dentistry is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Only registered dentists and medical practitioners are entitled to practice dentistry or use the title of dentist or dental surgeon, and any one who assumes to use the title or to practice dentistry, is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds: but people who merely extract teeth at a place more than ten miles from the nearest dentist, are exempt from the penalty prescribed in the act. Only registered dentists or medical practitioners

can recover professional fees in courts of law. All penalties recovered go to the board.

The fees are as follows: For examination, six pounds, six shillings; for registration as a dentist, ten pounds, ten shillings.

These items are extracted from the rules approved by the executive council in 1904.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The "Dentists Act" is not available in detail, but is practically the same as that of New South Wales.

DENTISTRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

"Admission to the practice of dentistry in New Zealand is governed by 'The Dentists Act, 1904,' which provides *inter alia* that every adult person is entitled, on making the necessary application, and payment of the prescribed fee, to be registered as a dentist, who is the holder of a degree in dental surgery of the University of New Zealand, or has gone through such a course of study and professional practice and training, passed such examinations, and obtained from the senate of the New Zealand university such certificate of proficiency in dental surgery or dentistry as the senate by regulation prescribes.

"Except therefore for students apprenticed before the passing of the act of 1904, and for holders of British or foreign diplomas, the holding of a New Zealand University degree or certificate of proficiency, constitutes the only method of registration for dentists in New Zealand.

"Every dental student, before entering upon his course for the degree or for the certificate, must be registered, but no student can be registered unless he has either passed the preliminary medical examination of the New Zealand University, or is a graduate of a university in art or science."

The Otago dental school and hospital has been instituted. Its work is controlled and supported by the University of New Zealand. It has authority to confer the degree of B. D. S. (Bachelor of Dental Surgery), or to issue a certificate of proficiency. The degree of B. D. S. of the New Zealand University is recognized by the British General Medical Council, and entitles the holder to practice in Great Britain without further examination. To obtain the degree it is necessary to complete not less than a four years' course of study after registration as a dental student in the University of New Zealand, and to have passed the Medical Preliminary Examination before he can be registered. Three years of study in mechanical dentistry is required, which, however, may be carried on either under the instruction of a private practitioner, or at the University dental hospital. The examination in dental

mechanics is given at the end of the student's third year. The fourth year is consumed entirely with lectures and surgical work.

The University of New Zealand is empowered to grant degrees of Master and Doctor of Dental Surgery to holders of the B. D. S. degree, but as yet the regulations for conferring such degrees have not been formulated.

The fees for the four year course and graduation with the degree of B. D. S. amount to seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720.00). This carries with it the right to practice in New Zealand, and there is no Board to be further considered.

DENTAL REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA AND EUROPE.

While legislative enactments with reference to the practice of dentistry in the United States, the Dominion of Canada are treated quite extensively in this chapter, it must not be inferred that sight has been lost of the progress of other nations in this direction. The entire world has given more or less attention to this matter, but as a detailed excerpt of all the laws of all the countries would far exceed the limitations of this history, we shall merely give a brief reference to this subject so far as data have been obtainable of the statutes in the other countries.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC it is necessary to pass an examination given in the Spanish language. A diploma from a reputable dental school carries no weight with it so far as entitling the holder to the right to practice.

In BRAZIL a diploma from an American school must be recognized and certified to by the Brazilian consul in the United States. This diploma so legalized must be presented in person to the faculty of the college at Rio Janeiro, Bahia or Sao Paulo. These colleges have been legally qualified to conduct the necessary examinations and issue the needed certificates. It is incumbent upon the candidate to remain at least a year at one of these colleges. If the applicant meets with success, he has only to pay the usual taxes and contributions that are established by each State for the practice of the profession. The examination is conducted in the Portuguese language.

In BOLIVIA an American diploma is required to be legalized at the State department in Washington. After the visé of that department it must be further legalized by the endorsement of the Bolivia consul and with that precaution the holder of a diploma from a reputable American college has little difficulty in being admitted to practice.

In CHILI an American graduate before he begins to practice dentistry is required to pass an examination before the board of examiners. If he passes the examination successfully, he has no difficulty in establishing himself.

In COSTA RICA an examination is required which is given in the Spanish language, from persons desiring to begin to practice and who are graduates from a reputable dental college.

In CUBA an examination is required given by the college of surgeons. This examination is conducted in the Spanish language but an interpreter is permitted. The fees amount to about fifty dollars.

In the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC the holder of an American degree in dentistry has to pass two very brief examinations before the faculty in the dental department of the professional institute, one examination is on general subjects and theoretical and the other is confined to practical demonstrations. The license fee is two dollars. Each candidate in addition to professional knowledge is also required to submit evidence of good character furnished by a responsible person whose signature has to be certified to by a consul of the Republic.

In GUATAMALA an examination in the Spanish language is given by the faculty, to which every one desiring to begin the practice of dentistry, who is a graduate of a reputable American dental college, has to submit if he intends to enter upon independent practice, but if he associate himself with an established dentist he may practice as his assistant.

In HAITI every one desiring to enter practice must take an examination before the medical board of Haiti. This examination is taken in the French language.

In MEXICO the holder of an American degree may register his diploma and practice. He is required to pay a monthly tax which is based upon the extent and value of his practice. An American going to Mexico to enter upon practice must have his diploma certified and himself identified by the Mexican consul before he presents his diploma and enter upon practice.

In PANAMA any person who is the possessor of a diploma from a reputable dental college from any country may practice provided he passes the examination of a board created for this purpose. The fee for the certificate is fifty dollars.

In PARAGUAY diplomas from American dental colleges do not carry any privileges with them, but from the colleges of the Argentine Republic, from Uruguay and Peru, they are recognized as giving the possessor the right to practice without further examination. American dentists must pass an examination before the local board. This examination is taken in the Spanish language.

In PERU all who desire to enter upon practice in this country are required to pass an examination in the Spanish language before the Peruvian medical board. The fee for completing the examination and receiving the certificate amounts to about one hundred and fifty dollars.

In URUGUAY there is no treaty with the United States which permits any title conferred in the United States to be used or which permits any one to practice a profession without further ratification and passing an examination. The fee for accomplishing this is about two hundred dollars.

In VENEZUELA one who has been graduated and who is the holder of a diploma in order to be able to practice must first submit to a practical examination on medical dentistry before a board of dentistry and comply with the provisions of the law governing public instruction in that country. He is not permitted to practice dentistry without submitting to such examination.

AFRICA.

In ALGERIA in order to practice dentistry one must conform practically to the laws governing the same subject in France, that is to have three years of study in a professional school and after graduation he must submit to an examination before the medical faculty.

In EGYPT any one who presents a diploma from a regularly recognized dental college and identifies himself as the rightful holder thereof may practice dentistry in Egypt upon applying to the sanitary department and receiving its registration.

In MOROCCO any one who may so desire can practice dentistry, irrespective of any special education he may have had for such practice. It is said that the demand for thoroughly efficient dentists is circumscribed in that country.

ASIA.

In the treaty ports of CHINA no procedure or governmental provision interferes with any one from opening an office and practicing dentistry. The patient alone determines or passes judgment upon the qualifications of the dentist.

In INDIA there are no special requirements governing the practice of dentistry, the only governmental interference consists of the imposition of a local tax.

In JAPAN one who holds the diploma of a reputable American dental college, and who has been permitted to practice in the United States, may obtain permission from the secretary for home affairs at Tokio to practice dentistry.

A certified copy of the diploma and other documents establishing the skill and competency of the applicant must be sent or presented with the application. The secretary of home affairs has entire discretion in the matter of granting the privilege of practicing medicine or dentistry. He may be influenced by the reciprocal treatment extended to Japanese applicants in foreign countries.

In **COREA** American dentists, under the conditions now governing, have the same privileges as is given to them in the District of Columbia, the consular officer of the United States controls or has charge of this matter.

In **PERSIA** an American dentist who is a graduate from a reputable American college and has practiced for three years, is permitted to practice, if his diploma is certified to by the secretary of state of the state from which he comes, by the secretary of state of the United States, and these certificates are endorsed by the American legation.

In **SYRIA** a graduate of a reputable dental college of the United States may practice after having obtained a license in Constantinople. This is secured after an oral examination. It involves fees of from fifty to seventy-five dollars.

In **SIAM** no obstacles are placed in the way of foreigners practicing dentistry if they produce diplomas from well-known universities or dental colleges.

EUROPE.

In **AUSTRIA** in order to practice dentistry it is necessary to have graduated in medicine and to take a degree at an Austrian university.

In **BELGIUM** an examination before the medical commission of the province in which one desires to practice is required from any one holding a diploma from a reputable American dental college. One who holds no diploma would have to arrange a partnership with a practicing dentist in which he is required to spend two years and after that he may present himself for examination.

In **DENMARK**, as a rule, a regular graduate from a recognized American dental school receives permission to practice by the ministry of justice. A license to practice is only granted after an examination.

In **FRANCE** it is necessary to pass an examination in preliminary education, in the French language, and to spend two years at a dental college and pass a final examination on anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, materia medica and anesthesia before one is permitted to practice lawfully.

In **GERMANY** the practice of dentistry is absolutely free and since the rendering of a decision by the supreme court of Germany early in 1908 an American graduate has the right to use the title of dental surgeon.

In **GREAT BRITAIN** to be admitted to practice and become a licentiate in

dental surgery and be registered as such requires the passing of a preliminary examination equal to Cambridge matriculation examinations, after which one must attend a dental hospital and complete a course covering two years and then pass a final professional examination.

IN GREECE an examination before a dental board is required before the beginning to practice, a graduate from an American dental college will be admitted to such examination but he must know either the Greek, French or German language. The fee required is four hundred drachmas, equivalent to about seventy dollars. There is also assessed a small annual tax.

IN ITALY no alien is allowed to practice dentistry who has not previously passed his Italian examination and obtained diploma of surgery and dentistry.

IN the NETHERLANDS in order to practice, a foreigner must pass the examination required of Dutch dentists. This examination can be taken at the university of Lyden, Utrecht or Gromonger.

IN NORWAY no foreigner can practice dentistry without first practicing in some Norwegian dentist's office for six months and then he is required to pass the examination of the Norwegian dental examining board.

IN RUSSIA every foreigner, or Russian with a foreign diploma, in order to practice dentistry must pass an examination in the Russian language and practice two years with a Russian dentist as an assistant before he can establish himself.

IN SWEDEN an American dentist who practices as an assistant to a Swedish dentist may do so on his American diploma and he is not required to pass an examination, but if he wishes to establish an independent practice he must become a Swedish citizen and take the Swedish examination.

IN SPAIN and its Dominions no foreign degrees are recognized and a diploma to practice must be obtained by appearing before a committee of the dental college at Madrid and passing its examinations. The examination is taken in the Spanish language.

IN SWITZERLAND in order to practice one has to take the matriculation examination, which is about equal to the completed high school course in America, but it includes a knowledge in both Latin and Greek. He is required to take an examination at the end of the second year and a final at the end of the third year. The holder of a foreign diploma may have this period changed by the board to a period of one year, but he must pass all the examinations. Having succeeded in this, he may practice in any of the cantons in Switzerland subject to the same regulations and laws as the natives of Switzerland.

THE PSI OMEGA DENTAL FRATERNITY.

BY H. EDMUND FRIESELL, D. D. S., GAMMA '95.

The Psi Omega Fraternity was organized at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, June 8, 1892, the organizers being James M. Horton, W. I. Hatch, Bernard Bar, George E. Hardy, J. G. Schmetzer, Wm. S. Hamilton, G. H. Kopperl, E. Perry, F. W. Epes, Edward H. Sting, R. B. Winder, W. G. Foster, W. B. Finney, Thomas S. Latimer, M. W. Foster, J. W. Smith, and R. Bayley Winder, Jr.

Psi Omega was organized primarily as a college society, with a secret ritual. It gradually spread, until in 1895 it numbered three chapters:

Alpha, at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery;

Beta, at the New York College of Dentistry;

Gamma, at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

The total enrollment of members was two hundred or less.

Up to this time the authority and government of the fraternity was vested in Alpha Chapter as the "Mother Chapter." This form of government proving inadequate for the growing fraternity, a constitutional convention was held at Philadelphia in February, 1895, at which a new constitution was devised, vesting the government in a Grand Chapter, which meets triennially, and in a Supreme Council, which acts in the interim.

The first Supreme Council consisted of Edward H. Sting, Alpha; Ellison Hillyer, Beta, and H. Edmund Friesell, Gamma.

Triennial conventions of the Grand Chapter have been held as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Philadelphia | 1895 |
| Buffalo | 1898 |
| Detroit | 1901 |
| St. Louis | 1904 |
| Minneapolis | 1907 |

The present Supreme Council is composed of Edward H. Sting, D. D. S., Tiffin, Ohio; J. E. Nyce, D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Edmund Friesell, D. D. S., Pittsburg, Pa.

At present Psi Omega numbers fifty-two chapters, thirty-nine of which are active chapters and thirteen alumni chapters, located as follows:

ACTIVE CHAPTERS.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ALPHA..... | Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. |
| BETA..... | New York College of Dentistry. |
| GAMMA..... | Pennsylvania Col. of Dental Surgery, Phila. |
| DELTA..... | Tufts Dental College, Boston, Mass. |
| EPSILON..... | Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. |
| ZETA..... | University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. |
| ETA..... | Philadelphia Dental College. |
| THETA..... | University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. |
| IOTA..... | Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. |
| KAPPA..... | Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ill. |
| LAMBDA..... | University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| MU..... | University of Denver, Denver, Col. |
| NU..... | Pittsburg Denal College, Pittsburg, Pa. |
| XI..... | Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. |
| MU DELTA | Harvard University Dental School. |
| OMICRON..... | Louisville College of Dental Surgery. |
| PI..... | Baltimore Medical College, Dental Dep't. |
| BETA SIGMA..... | College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dental Department, San Francisco, Cal. |
| RHO..... | Ohio Col. of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati. |
| SIGMA..... | Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. |
| TAU..... | Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Ga. |
| UPSILON..... | University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| PHI..... | University of Maryland, Baltimore. |
| CHI..... | North Pacific Dental Col., Portland, Ore. |
| PSI..... | Starling Ohio Medical University, Columbus, O. |
| OMEGA..... | Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, Ind. |
| BETA ALPHA..... | University of Illinois, Chicago. |
| BETA GAMMA..... | George Washington Uni., Washington, D. C. |
| BETA DELTA..... | University of California, San Francisco. |
| BETA EPSILON..... | New Orleans College of Dentistry. |
| BETA ZETA..... | St. Louis Dental College, St. Louis, Mo. |
| BETA ETA..... | Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa. |
| BETA THETA..... | Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. |
| GAMMA IOTA..... | Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga. |
| GAMMA KAPPA..... | University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. |
| GAMMA LAMBDA..... | Col. of Dental and Oral Surg. of New York. |
| GAMMA MU | University of Iowa, Iowa City. |
| GAMMA NU..... | Vanderbilt Uni., Nashville, Tenn. |
| GAMMA XI..... | University Col. of Medicine, Richmond, Va. |

ALUMNI CHAPTERS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| New York Alumni Chapter..... | New York City. |
| Duquesne Alumni Chapter..... | Pittsburg, Pa. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Minnesota Alumni Chapter..... | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Chicago Alumni Chapter..... | Chicago, Ill. |
| Boston Alumni Chapter..... | Boston, Mass. |
| Philadelphia Alumni Chapter..... | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| New Orleans Alumni Chapter..... | New Orleans, La. |
| Los Angeles Alumni Chapter..... | Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Cleveland Alumni Chapter..... | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Seattle Alumni Chapter | Seattle, Wash. |
| Portsmouth Alumni Chapter..... | Portsmouth, Ohio |
| Buffalo Alumni Chapter..... | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Connecticut Alumni Chapter..... | New London, Conn. |

From a membership roll of two hundred, in 1895, Psi Omega, in 1908, has grown to over forty-eight hundred members; making her the largest, as well as the youngest, of the three dental fraternities of national prominence.

The primary object of Psi Omega is the advancement of the Profession of Dentistry, which she aims to assist by cultivating in her members the qualities which will best enable them to do their part in this advancement.

The government of Psi Omega has ever been under the control of the active chapters; she has never stooped to proselyting, nor does she receive into membership men who have bound themselves by the fraternal obligation to other dental fraternities. She has wasted no energy in the pursuit of political preferment, nor sought to unduly advertise herself or her members; but, remaining true to her ideals as a *college fraternity*, she has quietly gone on her way, developing her members and assisting in the elevation of dentistry.

At the present time Psi Omega counts among her members the Deans of some fourteen colleges of dentistry, many of the most eminent men the profession has produced, and many of the most capable and promising of the younger practitioners in every state of the Union.

The official publication is *The Frater*, published quarterly at Tiffin, Ohio. Dr. Edward H. Sting is the editor, and Dr. Justin E. Nyce, of Philadelphia, is the business manager.

DELTA SIGMA DELTA FRATERNITY.

BY DE WITT C. BACON, D. D. S., CHICAGO.

The Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity had its start in the Freshman class of the dental department of the University of Michigan, in 1882, Charles W.

Howard, L. J. Mitchell, C. J. Hand, E. L. Kern and L. M. James, of that class, forming the nucleus. Before the completion of that year's school work, at a suggestion of Mitchell, the five constituted themselves the basis of this Greek letter dental fraternity in March, 1883. Fraternities were then flourishing in the Liberal Arts and other departments of the University, and the suggestion of a dental fraternity was received with a good deal of encouragement.

Before completing the organization, L. L. Davis, D. D. Magill, William Cleland and C. P. Weinrich were invited by the founders to join them in establishing this new fraternity, and thus the nine men named became the charter members of this now powerful, extensive and beneficent organization.

The first officers were: L. M. James, Grand Master; F. E. Cassidy, Worthy Master; Charles W. Howard, Scribe; L. J. Mitchell, Auditor, and C. J. Hand, Tyler. This work then lay dormant until the autumn of the year, when school work again brought the members together, and a number of others were taken into the fraternity before the Christmas adjournment.

In February of 1884, the constitution and by-laws were adopted, the organization's previous work having been done under a set of indefinite rules.

During the year considerable opposition arose which somewhat retarded the growth of this infant organization, but the opposition proved but a stimulus to the members who had so enthusiastically gone into this work of organization, and possibly this opposition in its infancy may now be looked upon as one of the blessings it enjoyed during its career. A fraternity symbol or pin, was adopted upon the recommendation of a committee consisting of Magill, Davis and Mitchell. The first of these was produced in the winter of 1883-4 at Detroit.

Before the school year of 1884 came to a close, the permanent Alpha Chapter was organized, and thus the work in the college was transferred to successors to be perpetuated by them among future classes. The desire to remain actively engaged in and connected with the work of the fraternity being strong with the founders, it was decided to organize a Supreme Chapter, which was to be composed of graduates of subordinate chapters, and which would control and in a way exercise supervision over the undergraduate chapters, which in the minds of the founders, were an assured certainty.

Accordingly, on March 20, 1884, a permanent organization was effected at Ann Arbor in the house then occupied by Alpha Chapter, which resulted in the election of: Supreme Grand Master, L. M. James; Supreme Worthy Master, L. L. Davis; Supreme Scribe, D. D. Magill; Supreme Auditor, C. P.

Weinrich: Supreme Tyler, C. J. Hand: all of them being elected to serve three years.

The first annual meeting of the Supreme Chapter was held at Ann Arbor on March 20, 1885, at which meeting a charter was granted to Beta Chapter, in connection with the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. No further subordinate chapters were organized until 1891, when charters were granted to Gamma and Epsilon.

Additional charters for subordinate chapters have been granted from time to time until at present there are 22, as follows:

Alpha Chapter, University of Michigan, Dental Department. March, 1883.

Beta Chapter, Chicago College of Dental Surgery. March 24, 1885.

Gamma Chapter, Harvard University, Dental Department. March 6, 1891.

Epsilon Chapter, University of Pennsylvania, Dental Department. March 6, 1891.

Zeta Chapter, University of California, Dental College. November 21, 1891.

Eta Chapter, Northwestern University, Dental School. October 24, 1893.

Theta Chapter, University of Minnesota, College of Dentistry. December 15, 1894.

Iota Chapter, Detroit College of Medicine, Dental Department. February 26, 1896.

Kappa Chapter, Vanderbilt University, Dental Department. November 28, 1896.

Lambda Chapter, Dental Department, Western Reserve University. January 16, 1897.

Mu Chapter, Tufts College Dental School. January 21, 1897.

Nu Chapter, Kansas City Dental College. March 15, 1898.

Xi Chapter, Indiana Dental College. January 6, 1900.

Omicron Chapter, Marion-Sims Dental College. February 15, 1901.

Pi Chapter, University of Buffalo, Dental Department. October 8, 1901.

Rho Chapter, University of Illinois, Dental Department. December 8, 1901.

Sigma Chapter, Pittsburg Dental College. February 5, 1903.

Tau Chapter, Ohio College of Dental Surgery. October 25, 1904.

Upsilon Chapter, Washington University, Dental Department. November 21, 1904.

Phi Chapter, Dental Department, University of Colorado. February 8, 1906.

Chi Chapter, Dental Department, University of Southern California. February 24, 1906.

Psi Chapter, North Pacific Dental College. April 11, 1907.

A revised constitution was adopted at the annual meeting held at Ann Arbor in June, 1888. This new constitution provided for an annual election of officers. The Auditor's title was changed to that of Treasurer, and the offices of Senior and Junior Pages were added. It also provided for two forms of membership in the supreme chapters, the active members consisting of those who had been members of subordinate chapters, and the honorary members of such practitioners as had not been members of subordinate chapters, but who should receive a favorable vote of two-thirds of the Supreme Chapter. Honorary members paid no dues and had no voice in the conduct of the chapter.

The question of admitting to active membership practitioners of dentistry who had not had previous affiliation with subordinate chapters was considered at the meeting of March, 1889, held in Chicago, and was then laid upon the table. At the meeting a year later, held at Lake Geneva, Wis., it, however, was again considered and adopted.

At this meeting it was decided to hold the chapter meetings semi-annually instead of annually, a midwinter meeting being believed to be a great value to the development of the organization. For several years this was maintained. The last semi-annual meeting was held in Pittsburg, in December, 1901. In 1894 the office of Supreme Historian was created, and at the eleventh and twelfth annual meetings an Orator and a Musical Director was appointed.

At the semi-annual meeting of January, 1896, the constitution was so changed as to provide for life membership. The life members were given all the privileges of the active members and exemption from dues. The honorary members theretofore elected became life members, and the honorary membership was abolished.

At the annual meeting of August, 1900, the constitution of the chapter was again amended so as to permit any member to become a life member upon the payment of \$25.00, exempting him from the payment of further dues.

At the meeting held at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1903, an attempt was made to give delegate representation in the Supreme Chapter, to subordinate chapters. Additions to the constitution and by-laws, however, were made for a Grand Subordinate Chapter, to be composed of delegates from subordinate chapters, to meet at the same time and place as the Supreme Chapter, and which might consider matters of interest to subordinate chapters.

The name of this chapter was changed to the Council of Deputies at the meeting held in Boston, 1908, and the representatives to Deputy Supreme Grand Masters.

The fraternity, since 1894, has published a journal devoted to its interests, of which L. L. Davis was the first editor, and who gave the name of "Desmos" to this publication. He was ably assisted in his work by G. J. Dennis and R. B. Tuller. In 1896 Louis Ottogy became editor, with A. W. Haidle and R. B. Tuller as associates, continuing the work for one year later. A. W. Haidle became editor in 1897, followed by N. S. Hoff one year later. In the year 1899 G. E. Hunt took the editorial chair and is still holding it at the date of this publication.

The need was felt as early as 1894 for auxiliary chapters in which the

fraternal spirit might be fostered in order that fraternity men who were unable to attend the general meetings might have frequent opportunity to meet fraternally as Delta Sigs. Detroit and Minnesota organized such auxiliary chapters in 1895, and their success being great, at the chapter meeting held in Chicago in 1896, an amendment to the constitution was adopted giving a legal status to such auxiliaries. An auxiliary was organized in Chicago on May 14, 1896, and in Cleveland, New England and Philadelphia in 1897, on the Pacific Coast in 1898, in Indiana in 1901, in Kansas City in 1903, and in Pittsburg in 1904. Auxiliaries have since been organized in St. Louis, Seattle, Boston, New Orleans, Buffalo and Iowa, in the United States, and two in Europe—the European and Paris. The auxiliaries were empowered to elect and initiate practitioners who should receive the unanimous endorsement of the auxiliary chapter and of the Supreme Council.

XI PSI PHI FRATERNITY.

BY C. C. MARKEY, D. D. S., ROGERS PARK, ILL.

The Xi Psi Phi Fraternity was organized April 4, 1889, at Ann Arbor, Mich. At its beginning the organization partook of the nature of a local scientific society, there being no thought at that time of forming a national fraternity. The first meeting for the purpose of organization was held February 8, 1899, the following students of the dental department of the University of Michigan being present: A. A. Deyoe, L. C. Thayer, W. F. Gary, G. G. McCoy, E. Waterloo and W. H. Booth. On April 4th the following students, in addition to the above named, were present: G. Theurer, A. W. Mueller, C. E. Collman, F. C. Eberbach, F. I. Ball, M. Stever and P. A. Mercer.

At this meeting the organization was completed and the following officers elected: President, L. C. Thayer; Vice-President, G. Theurer; Secretary, W. F. Gary; Treasurer, C. E. Collman.

From 1889 to 1892 the life of the society was uneventful and with varying success and adversity it passed into the second stage of its existence, the era of expansion. On May 3, 1892, Articles of Association of the Alpha Chapter of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity were duly filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state of Michigan, and upon the determination, by unanimous

vote of the active members, after careful consideration, the establishment of chapters in other schools and colleges of dentistry was authorized.

The change from a local to a national organization necessitated a thorough revision of the constitution and by-laws. This important task was delegated to a committee, which also rewrote the ritual.

The first application for a charter to organize a subordinate chapter under the new constitution came from the New York College of Dentistry, which was approved by the mother chapter, Alpha—made supreme by its new laws—and Beta Chapter was formed on December 4, 1893.

The Philadelphia Dental College next applied for a charter, and the petition being favorably received, Gamma Chapter was organized. The establishment of Delta, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Epsilon, University of Iowa Dental Department; Eta, University of Maryland Dental Department; Zeta, Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and Theta, Indiana Dental College, marked the year 1893 as the banner year of the society's growth.

Until this time nothing had been done toward the organization of chapters in schools and colleges of the Western and Middle states. The petition from the dental department of the University of California marked the beginning of the Western extension. A charter was granted to this school, constituting and establishing Iota Chapter. Kappa Chapter followed next at the Ohio Medical University, and March 14, 1896, Lambda Chapter was formed at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Mu and Nu Chapters followed in rapid succession at the University of Buffalo Dental Department and the Harvard Dental School, respectively.

Omicron Chapter, organized March 25, 1899, is the only chapter of the fraternity outside of the United States, and is located at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ontario.

For the next five years the growth of the fraternity was slow, but steady. March 13, 1900, Rho Chapter, at the Northwestern University dental school, was added to the list. A little more than a year elapsed before Tau Chapter was founded at the dental department of Washington University.

At this time the growth of the fraternity had assumed such proportions that the mother chapter, Alpha, realizing that the affairs of a national fraternity could not be handled properly by an individual chapter, set about to revise its laws and call a meeting of the subordinate chapters in national convention.

This meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 16-17, 1901, and the proposed new constitution, with many amendments, was adopted, dividing the fraternity into a Supreme Chapter and subordinate chapters, the former to

be composed of the alumni and one delegate elected annually by each subordinate chapter to represent that chapter in the national meeting. Dr. G. L. Millberry, of San Francisco, was chosen president, and Dr. C. C. Markey, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The officers of the Supreme Chapter, together with presidents of the Greek letter chapters, compose the Supreme Council, whose duty it was to transact all business between the meetings of the Supreme Chapter. This council was dissolved at the annual meeting in 1903 and a board of directors composed of nine members took its place.

Early in 1900, M. H. Houghton, E. M. Brown and C. C. Markey, of Alpha Chapter, undertook the publication of a fraternity paper known as the Xi Psi Phi Quarterly, which has been issued with "cheerful irregularity" since that time.

The Supreme Chapter granted a charter to petitioners from the dental department of the University of Illinois October 1, 1902, thereby establishing the third chapter in the city of Chicago, which is known as Sigma.

During this year Zeta Chapter, founded at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, was disbanded owing to a falling off in membership. Its place was taken, on March 20, 1903, by Zeta Chapter at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, making the fraternity represented by three chapters in Philadelphia.

The fraternity did not begin its Southern extension until 1904. March 26th of that year Xi Chapter was organized at the University College of Medicine, at Richmond, Va.

After a lapse of three years students of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery again petitioned for a charter, and on January 27, 1905, Upsilon Chapter was formed there.

During the year 1905 four more chapters were formed, viz.: Phi, University of Minnesota dental department; Chi, Western Dental College; Psi, Lincoln Dental College; Omega, Vanderbilt University dental department. March 2, 1906, Alpha-Alpha Chapter was established at the Detroit College of Medicine, making in all twenty-five chapters, with a membership, active and alumni, of more than 3,000.

The ritual of the fraternity was rewritten during 1905, features that had lost their significance being eliminated and much that was new added, making the ceremony of initiation, when properly conducted, unquestionably impressive.

Nearly every chapter of the fraternity is incorporated in the state in which it exists and occupies a fraternity house. Alumni chapters have been

formed in Chicago, Toronto, New York, Buffalo, San Francisco, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

The fraternity has recently been incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, with Dr. W. J. Montgomery as Supreme President, and Dr. C. C. Markey as Supreme Secretary-Treasurer. The affairs of the society in the future will be conducted by a board of directors consisting of ten alumni with headquarters in the city of Chicago, where there are some sixty-five alumni in practice and three subordinate chapters, with a total membership of from 120 to 150 each year.

The motto of the fraternity, which freely translated, is "Hospitality is the life of friendship", is exemplified to its fullest meaning among the members of the fraternity wherever they may be met. The emblem is a four leafed gold badge, each leaf set with three stones—either pearl, opals or diamonds—or any combination of the three—and surmounted in the center with a diamond shaped black enameled piece which bears the three Greek letters, "Xi Psi Phi". The fraternity colors are lavender and cream.

As is evident by the large membership, composed of the students and faculty members of the larger dental schools and colleges where Xi Psi Phi exists, the fraternity has the respect of all. As a fraternity it strives to promote the best friendship and good-fellowship among its members and to stimulate them to the performance of the best college work of which they are capable and to imbue them with the strongest loyalty to their alma mater.

Xi Psi Phi as a whole is a factor of no small importance in college life and in the practice of the profession. Its influence is elevating and the standing of its active and alumni members in the professional world speaks for the marked success with which its efforts have been achieved.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ORTHODONTISTS.

BY FREDERICK S. MCKAY, D. D. S., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

The object of this society is to advance orthodontia as a science separate and distinct from dentistry, and its establishment as an exclusive specialty.

Its membership, therefore, is limited to teachers and those who practice orthodontia as a specialty.

The first steps towards organizing a society distinctly for orthodontia were taken at a banquet tendered the teachers by the students at the close of

the first session of the Angle School of Orthodontia, at St. Louis, in June, 1900.

During the course of some remarks made at this gathering by Dr. Edward H. Angle, the idea of forming such a society, with the gentlemen present as a nucleus, was first brought out, and meeting with approval, it was moved by Dr. Richard Summa, of St. Louis, that a temporary organization be formed, and Dr. Angle was elected president and Dr. Milton T. Watson, of Detroit, secretary.

Those present were: Charles B. Blackmarr, Jackson, Mich.; Frank A. Gough, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick C. Kemple, Erie, Penn.; Henry E. Lindas, Great Bend, Kan.; Lloyd S. Lourie, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas B. Mercer, Minneapolis, Minn.; Grafton Munroe, Springfield, Ill.; Herbert A. Pullen, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Rafter, Gardiner, Me.; Richard Summa, St. Louis, Mo., and Milton T. Watson, Detroit, Mich.

In this way the American Society of Orthodontists owes its beginning as a direct result of the Angle School of Orthodontia.

The president appointed F. W. Rafter, Thomas B. Mercer and F. C. Kemple a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. By unanimous consent it was arranged to hold the first annual meeting in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1901.

During the time which elapsed the executive committee applied themselves toward gathering material for a program to be presented at the coming meeting, which convened in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, June 11, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by President Edward H. Angle at 10 a. m., and the constitution and by-laws, as formulated by the committee, were adopted. The charter members are the following: Edward H. Angle, William J. Brady, Henry E. Lindas, Anna Hopkins, C. Gertrude Locke, Richard Summa, Milton T. Watson, William Ernest Walker, Grafton Munroe and Lloyd S. Lourie.

The program presented was as follows:

President's address, "Orthodontia—its outlook" Edward H. Angle, M. D., D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

"Disproportionate development of the upper and the lower jaw"—a method of determining their supra or sub-normality—W. O. Talbot, D. D. S., Biloxi, Miss.

"Greeting," by Dr. W. Booth Pearsall, Dublin, Ireland.

"The laws of articulation in orthodontia," Herbert A. Pullen, D. D. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Some points concerning occlusion," Wm. J. Brady, D. D. S., Iowa City, Ia.

"A critical review," Richard Summa, D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

"The ground-work of orthodontia essential to the general practitioner," Wm. Ernest Walker, D. D. S., M. D., Pass Christian, Miss.

"The power of specialization," L. W. Beardsley, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"The arch," Grafton Munroe, D. D. S., Springfield, Ill.

"Is orthodontia justly represented by its teachings?" Lloyd S. Lourie, D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

"The four intermaxillary bones, hare-lip and the morphological value of the upper incisor teeth of man," Prof. Paul Albrecht, Dr. of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchement, Dr. of Philosophy.—Translated from the French by Miss Dorothy K. Pearsall, May, 1901.

"The study of comparative occlusion in its bearing upon orthodontia," Alton H. Thompson, D. D. S., Topeka, Kan.

"The structure of the human face," Prof. Edmund Wuerpel, Director of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.

"Degeneracy in the maxilla resulting from disease," Henry E. Lindas, D. D. S., Great Bend, Kan.

"Some recent discoveries in orthodontia," Edward H. Angle, M. D., D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

At this meeting Dr. Norman W. Kingsley and Dr. W. Booth Pearsall were unanimously elected to honorary membership in the society.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Edward H. Angle; Vice-President, Wm. J. Brady; Secretary-Treasurer, Milton T. Watson; Chairman of the Board of Censors, Richard Summa.

Henry E. Lindas and Wm. Ernest Walker were elected to the Board of Censors to serve two years and one year, respectively.

The second annual meeting was held in Philadelphia, Pa., commencing October 8, 1902, continuing three days, and the following program was presented:

President's address, Edward H. Angle, M. D., D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

"Orthodontia from the standpoint of the student," Anna Hopkins, D. D. S.

"Nasal occlusion and septal deviation in their relation to antral development and facial expression," Royal S. Copeland, A. M., M. D.

"Deformities of the superior maxilla from the standpoint of the rhinologist," C. H. Kohler, M. D.

"A comparative study of mandibular protrusion," Edward C. Kirk, D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Normal and pathological anatomy of the alveolar process and adjacent tissue," M. H. Cryer, M. D., D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Distal movement of molars and bicuspids," Lloyd S. Lourie, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill.

"Fixed and movable appliances alone and in combination," Herbert A. Pullen, D. D. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Malocclusion of the teeth among ancient Peruvians," Alton H. Thompson, D. D. S., Topeka, Kan.

"Variation in human dentition," John Humphries, M. D. S.

"Retrusion of both jaws with a single appliance," R. Ottolengui, D. D. S., New York.

"Art in relation to orthodontia," Edward H. Angle, M. D., D. D. S.

"Some observations on mouth breathing," Wm. J. Brady, D. D. S., Iowa City, Ia.

At this meeting the following were elected to honorary membership in the society: Prof. Edmund Wuerpel, St. Louis; C. Van der Hoeven, The Hague; C. Whitthaus, Rotterdam, and A. A. H. Hamer, Amsterdam.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Milton T. Watson; Vice-President, Lloyd S. Lourie; Secretary-Treasurer, Anna Hopkins; Member of the Board of Censors, Frank M. Casto.

Eighteen names were added to the list of active members.

The third annual meeting convened in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing December 31, 1903, and continuing three days.

The annual meeting of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics was in session during the same time at Buffalo, and the courtesies of the floor were extended to the visiting members of the society.

The program was as follows:

President's address, Dr. Milton T. Watson, Detroit, Mich.

"Artificial substitutes for missing teeth in orthodontia," Hart J. Goslee, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill.

"Conformation of the face in relation to the development of the eye," F. Park Lewis, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The first great class of malocclusions," Herbert A. Pullen, D. M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The influence of the premolar on the profile," Clark L. Goddard, D. D. S., San Francisco, Cal.

"The relation between orthodontia and prosthodontia," Frederic A. Peeso, D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

"A case of unilateral luxation of the mandible of long standing, and its correction," Robert Dunn, D. D. S., San Francisco, Cal.

"Artificial substitutes for missing teeth in orthodontia," Joseph Head, M. D., D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

"How much orthodontia should we attempt to teach students in dental colleges?" N. S. Hoff, D. D. S., Ann Arbor, Mich.

"The orthodontia of the old school," Anna Hopkins, D. D. S., St. Louis, Mo.

"A classification of the principles of retention," Martin Dewey, M. D., D. D. S., Keokuk, Ia.

"Report of two cases in orthodontia," A. H. Ketcham, D. D. S., Denver, Colo.

"Report of cases," F. C. Kemple, D. D. S., Erie, Pa.

"Report of case," Norman G. Reoch, D. D. S., Boston, Mass.

"The importance of specialization," Mr. Elbert Hubbard, East Aurora, N. Y.

"A study of occlusal relations in cleft palate cases," R. Ottolengui, M. D. S., New York.

"A study of the periodental membrane from the orthodontist's standpoint," Frederick B. Noyes, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Lloyd S. Lourie; Vice-President, R. Ottolengui; Secretary-Treasurer, Anna Hopkins; Member of the Board of Censors, Edward H. Angle.

An important feature of this meeting was contained in the president's address to the effect that membership in the society would thereafter be limited to teachers and those engaged in the practice of orthodontia as an exclusive specialty.

Another important matter was the society's action, taken with a view to the establishment at the National Museum at Washington, of a collection of plaster casts illustrative of the different phases of malocclusion. This collection to be composed of duplicated models from the practices of the various members.

The society took action also to merge its next annual meeting into the section of orthodontia of the Fourth International Dental Congress to be held the following year in connection with the Universal Exposition at St. Louis.

The society convened during the forenoon of the first day of the congress for the purpose of holding a short business session, at which, among other things, it was voted that the officers then serving continue in office until after another regular election, which would be held at the next annual meeting.

In this way the fourth annual meeting, held in Chicago, Ill., at the Stratford Hotel, September 28, 29 and 30, 1905, was an adjourned meeting, at which the program was as follows:

President's address, Lloyd S. Lourie, Chicago, Ill.

"The first molar as a basis of diagnosis in malocclusion," Edward H. Angle, St. Louis, Mo.

"Heredity as an etiological factor in malocclusion," Martin Dewey, Kansas City, Mo.

"A few thoughts concerning the teeth and their osseous base," Richard Summa, St. Louis, Mo.

"Orthodontic problems of the X-Ray," Varney E. Barnes, Cleveland, O.

"Foreible eruption of retarded teeth," R. Ottolengui, New York. (This title was changed to "Ankylosis of living teeth with the successful correction of one case.")

"Art in model making," Alfred P. Rogers, Fall River, Mass.

"Normal occlusion, vs. Normal dental relation," Herbert A. Pullen, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Lecture on facial art," Mr. Carl T. Werntz, Chicago, Ill. (Director of the Academy of Fine Arts.)

"Duplication of models," Walter H. Ellis, Buffalo, N. Y.

"A critical contrast between the old and new schools of orthodontia," Frederick S. McKay, St. Louis, Mo.

"The influence of inheritance on malocclusion," Wm. J. Brady, Iowa City, Ia.
Subject to be announced, Dr. Axel Lundstrom, Goteberg, Sweden.

The evening session of the first day was given over to clinics as follows: R. Ottolengui, New York; Wilson Foster, Cincinnati, O.; Herbert A. Pullen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lloyd S. Lourie, Chicago, Ill.; Martin Dewey, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter H. Ellis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Willard Flint, Pittsburg, Pa.; Norman G. Reoch, Boston, Mass.; E. Ballard Lodge, Cleveland, O., and S. E. Dodson, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following members made reports of cases: F. M. Casto, Cleveland, O.; Louis P. Bethel, Columbus, O.; S. E. Dodson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles A. Hawley, Columbus, O.; A. H. Ketchan, Denver, Colo.; Guihlermina P. Mendell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Norman G. Reoch, Boston, Mass., and Wm. O. Talbot, New Orleans, La.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, R. Ottolengui; Vice-President, Herbert A. Pullen; Secretary-Treasurer, Anna Hopkins (who, before final adjournment presented her resignation as secretary-treasurer, and Frederick S. McKay was elected to fill the vacancy); Member of the Board of Censors, Milton T. Watson.

At this meeting three members were added to the society, the active membership at present standing 52.

The proceedings of the annual meetings from the first have been published in the *Items of Interest* and afterwards bound, and constitute the most valuable library on orthodontia that has ever been written, illustrated profusely as they are with a character of illustrations far in advance of anything that has ever appeared.

These transactions, with their illustrations, have been one of the factors to which orthodontia has owed its rapid advancement, and have, undoubtedly, been of great influence in stimulating the promotion of specialization.

This society has labored earnestly to impart the true spirit of orthodontia and raise it to the dignity befitting its value and its possibilities, and, in fact, the real progress that this science has made, has come through the meetings of this society, or through the individual efforts of its members.

It has been characterized since its inception by its search for the truth, its desire to eliminate everything savoring of the empirical, and its aim to reduce the science, which it represents, to simplicity. Its efforts in these respects have been of the most potent influence in drawing the sharp differentiation between the "old" and the "new" schools, which differentiation marks an important epoch in the history of orthodontia.

International Dental Congresses and International Dental Federation

PARIS DENTAL CONGRESS.

THE idea of holding a world's dental congress had its birth in the opportunity afforded by the organization of the universal exposition which was held in Paris in 1889.

In an editorial in the "Dental Cosmos," published in 1888, credit was given to the Society d'Odontologique de France and to the Societe d'Odontologique de Paris for having developed this idea, and for creating an international dental congress.

An invitation to participate was extended to dentists throughout the world. They were asked to "unite in the presentation and discussion of such matters as will illuminate and advance odontological science, and contribute to the development of the art of dentistry."

The editorial referred to says:

"The project seems to have been conceived in a fraternal spirit and if carried out must produce beneficial professional results. The time seems opportune for such a convocation as is now proposed. To insure harmony in this it would seem to be a prerequisite that certain qualifications should be prescribed as conditions of membership. The reasons for such requirements are not far to seek, but the mere enumeration of some of them would be likely to arouse a spirit of controversy and lead to more or less acrimony in their discussion. There has already been displayed a marked diversity of opinion as to the advisability of a distinctive dental congress, since there has so recently been held a co-national medical congress which included dentists in its organic membership, and another such congress is to be held in 1891.

The question of expediency appears to have been so far settled by so considerable a part of the dental profession in this and other countries that an independent dental congress will probably be convened. The question of what is necessary to constitute a person a dentist in fact and in law is a matter of fundamental importance, and is yet very far from a solution. It would, therefore, seem to be a very proper function of a co-

national congress to discuss, and, if possible, to define the terms and boundaries of the question. As a preliminary to such discussion it might be well to discriminate clearly the dentist in fact from the dentist in law, including a consideration of the modifying influence of locality determining the status. * * *

We commend the subject to the calm consideration of the co-national congress, which, we hope, will contribute greatly to the solution of these conflicting problems.

In the "Cosmos" for 1888, volume 30, there appears a communication over the signature of Dr. C. Stoddard Smith, written at Chicago on April 9th, from which it appears that the dental profession were not wholly in accord with reference to the desirability of forming an international dental congress. This communication was written in criticism of an editorial in the March number of the "Dental Review" of that year, which urged the necessity of immediate steps for the convening of an international dental congress. The writer of this communication, who was then a prominent figure in the dental profession of Illinois, questioned the propriety or desirability in these words:

How any separate congress could in any way add to the interests, dignity, or usefulness of dentistry is not manifest, nor is it evident that the indications are plain that such a congress is demanded. The main argument advanced for it is that certain matters can only be considered in a dental congress, but why is not a dental section in a medical congress to all intents and purposes a dental congress?

There is absolutely no need for a dental congress, and no demand apparent, except such as may have been or may be excited by parties having their own ideas as to its management and control. That any such need will exist, so long as a dental section is a recognized part of the medical congress, is not at all probable. That this section will be perpetual, there is no better authority than Dr. N. S. Davis, president of the recent medical congress held in Washington.

To hold a dental congress in Paris in 1889, then a section in Berlin in 1890 (equivalent to a dental congress), and then a dental congress in the United States in 1892, as the "Review" proposes, would be virtually holding three international congresses in four years, one every eighteen months. Unless the real object of the projectors of the dental congress is to prevent the organization of a dental section in the next medical congress, the proposition is short-sighted and absurd. If, however, such is the object, it will hardly receive the support of right-minded men.

The International Dental Congress was held at the Palace of the Trocadero in Paris, beginning September 2, 1889. More than four hundred members attended the meeting. The officers of the congress were: President, G. Gailard, M. D. Vice-Presidents, M. M. Poinat and Saussine. Secretary-General, Dr. Pourchet; Secretaries, Dr. Bloeman, M. Godon, D. E. D. P.; Treasurer, M. Kuhn, M. D.

The congress was divided into four sections, viz:

- I. Dental anatomy and physiology—normal and pathological.
- II. Operative dentistry, special materia medica and therapeutics.

III. Prosthetic and orthopedic dentistry.

IV. Dental deontology and hygiene.

Many papers were read and discussed and practical demonstrations were also given in clinical form. Representatives from many countries participated and contributed to the interest of the congress. Very extensive extracts from the transactions were printed in volumes 31 and 32 of the "Cosmos." Among the papers read was one by Paul Dubois, D. E. D. P., of Paris, on "The Teeth of Frenchmen." In this was contained a statistical study of the number of exemptions from military service on account of deficiencies of the dental organs in the French army from 1850 to 1886. The loss of the incisor teeth constitutes such a disability. It was found that in one geographical department out of 100,000 young men examined, the medical commissioners rejected only forty on account of deficiencies of the dental organs; while in another, at a distance of four hundred miles from the first, out of 100,000 examined, 5,129 were exempt. It was stated that these two districts were inhabited by people of different origin, and it was claimed that descendants from the same ancestors residing elsewhere, presented the same percentage of dental deficiencies.

R. Heide, D. E. D. P., of Paris, presented a paper on "The Filling of Teeth with Pieces of Enamel Derived from Natural Teeth," which process was fully described, the author stating that he has used fragments of natural enamel for the filling of cavities in the anterior teeth, the results obtained having been very encouraging, the filling being much superior to any cement filling. "The enamel pieces are, of course, to be prepared and adjusted in advance," he wrote, "to make them hold better in the cavity when fixed with cement. Little side-faces are filed on each side." The technic of the operation was fully described. This, perhaps, antedates the modern method of inlay work.

George Cunningham, M. D., D. D. S., of Cambridge, England, advocated the treatment and filling of pulpless or abscessed teeth at one sitting, and fully described his methods. Dr. Oscar Amoedo, of Havana, presented a paper on a similar subject, as did also Dr. Dubois, D. E. D. P., of Paris.

: Dr. Grosheintz, of Paris, presented a plan for dental shorthand writing, with the purpose of establishing international dental symbols.

A paper by Professor Redard, M. D., of Geneva, Switzerland, treated on "Amalgam and the Mode of Testing its Retraction." Arthur Hugenschmidt, M. D., D. D. S., of Paris, read a paper on "Implantation of Teeth."

M. Guerini, of Naples, Italy, wrote on "Obturation or Filling of Teeth by Means of Fragments of White Coral." The method described is similar to that of the inlaying of enamel.

Arnim Rothmann, M. D., of Budapest, gave a paper on "The Pathological

Histology of the Pulp." Prof. Poinso, of Paris, furnished a communication entitled "Accidents Produced by Dead Teeth Kept in the Mouth." M. Bleichsteiner, of Austria, treated the subject of "Injections of Cocaine as means of Producing Local Anaesthesia." Dr. Poinso, Richard Chauvin and Arthur Hugenschmidt further elaborated that subject in papers.

D. Dunogier, M. D., of France, considered the subject of "Internal Treatment of Odontology." M. Bruegger, of Switzerland, read a paper on "Modifications of Obturators with the View of Obtaining Normal Phonation." Dr. Franck, of Vienna, described a new plate for spreading the arch. Dr. Kuhn, of Paris, treated the subject of "Applications of Electricity and Compressed Air to the Instruments Used in Dentistry." Dr. G. A. Bonwill, of Philadelphia, described his Anatomical Articulator. Dr. Gaillard, of Paris, treated the subject of "A Special Plate for Regulating Teeth." Dr. Michaels, of Paris, presented a paper on "The Use of Non-conductors Before Introducing Fillings." He also read an article on "A Rapid Method of Making Gold Plate," which method he demonstrated.

M. Godon, D. E. D. P., of Paris, presented a paper on "Dental Education." His conclusion was that a dental school was the best method for giving a thorough education to a dental student, and much superior to professional preceptorship, which is only useful so far as to prepare a student to follow with profit a course in a dental college. He also advocated the necessity of a preliminary higher education before taking up the special professional studies, and suggested that three hours a day should be devoted to clinical instruction in mechanical dentistry throughout the course, which should be extended over three years, and he advocated that every dental college in the world should require from its candidates similar examinations before they can obtain degrees.

Dr. A. W. Harlan, of Chicago, presented a communication from the dental societies of his city extending an invitation to hold the next meeting of the congress in Chicago in 1892.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN DENTAL CONGRESS.

The World's Columbian Dental Congress had its origin at the meeting of the Southern Dental Association held at Atlanta, Ga., in July, 1890, which was further developed in the meeting of the American Dental Association held at Excelsior Springs, Mo., the following month. Dr. A. O. Hunt, of Omaha, Neb., served as secretary of the executive committee which had the matter in charge from its beginning until the completion of the work.

The second international dental congress, known as the World's Columbian Dental Congress, was held in Chicago from August 14 to 19, 1893. Dr. L.

D. Shepard, of Boston, was president of the congress. The other officers were as follows:

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville, Va.; Dr. W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. A. L. Northrop, New York; Dr. W. W. Allport, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Louis W. Lyon, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. J. Taft, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. W. O. Kulp, Davenport, Ia.; Dr. C. S. Stockton, Newark N. J.; Dr. E. T. Darby, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. H. J. McKellop, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Hatch, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. J. B. Patrick, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. John C. Storey, Dallas, Tex.

Secretary-General.—Dr. A. W. Harlan, Chicago.

Assistant Secretaries.—Dr. Joseph Bauer, New Orleans, La.; Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Louis Ottogy, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. E. M. S. Fernandez, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer.—Dr. J. S. Marshall, Chicago, Ill.

There were honorary officers representing Great Britain, Canada, Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, South and Central American States, Mexico, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, India, China, Japan and Ceylon.

The work of this congress was divided into Department A, devoted to science, and Department B, devoted to applied science.

Department A was divided into four sections.

Section 1 was devoted to anatomy and histology of which Dr. R. R. Andrews, of Cambridge, Mass., was chairman; Dr. E. P. Beadles, of Danville, Va., vice-chairman, and F. T. Breene, of Iowa City, Ia., secretary.

Section 2 was devoted to etiology, pathology and bacteriology. Dr. G. V. Black, then of Jacksonville, Ill., was chairman; George S. Allen, of New York, vice-chairman, and E. S. Chisholm, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., secretary.

Section 3 comprised chemistry and metallurgy, with Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, of Nashville, Tenn., chairman; J. S. Cassidy, of Covington, Ky., vice-chairman, and E. V. McLeod, of New Bedford, Mass., secretary.

Section 4 was devoted to therapeutics and materia medica, with Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, of Baltimore, Md., chairman; N. S. Hoff, of Ann Arbor, Mich., vice-chairman, and George E. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

In Department B, applied sciences, there were also four sections.

Section 5 was devoted to dental and oral surgery, with T. W. Brophy, of Chicago, Ill., chairman; M. H. Cryer, of Philadelphia, Pa., vice-chairman, and W. E. Wardlaw, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary.

Section 6, on operative dentistry, with Dr. William Jarvie of Brooklyn,

chairman: Daniel N. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, vice-chairman and Henry W. Morgan, of Nashville, secretary.

Section 7 dealt with prosthesis and orthodontia, with Dr. C. L. Goddard, of San Francisco, Cal., chairman; T. S. Hacker, of Indianapolis, vice-chairman, and R. T. Oliver, of Indianapolis, secretary.

Section 8 on education, legislation and literature, with Dr. J. J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill., chairman; H. L. McKellops, of San Francisco, vice-chairman, and W. H. Whitslar, of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary.

Many papers were read which drew forth extensive discussions. All of these were preserved in two volumes, covering nearly 1,100 pages. The membership of this congress numbered 1,074, of which 942 came from the United States, forty-four states, territories and the District of Columbia being represented. There were 132 members who came from thirty-two foreign countries. The summary of membership by countries published in the volumes setting forth the work of this congress shows the world wide interest in the progress of dental science so graphically that it is here reproduced.

UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Illinois | 215 | Wisconsin | 14 |
| New York | 91 | Maine | 13 |
| Pennsylvania | 52 | Kansas | 12 |
| Ohio | 50 | South Carolina | 12 |
| Iowa | 47 | Vermont | 12 |
| District of Columbia | 11 | Washington | 7 |
| Georgia | 10 | Colorado | 5 |
| Alabama | 9 | Mississippi | 5 |
| Virginia | 9 | Louisiana | 4 |
| Kentucky | 8 | North Dakota | 4 |
| Missouri | 43 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Minnesota | 36 | Delaware | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 36 | New Hampshire | 2 |
| Indiana | 31 | Florida | 2 |
| California | 31 | Arizona | 2 |
| New Jersey | 28 | Arkansas | 2 |
| Tennessee | 24 | West Virginia | 2 |
| Maryland | 22 | Nevada | 1 |
| Michigan | 17 | South Dakota | 1 |
| North Carolina | 17 | Montana | 1 |
| Texas | 17 | Oregon | 1 |
| Connecticut | 16 | | |
| Nebraska | 14 | Total | 942 |

FOREIGN.

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------------------------|-------|
| Canada | 40 | British West Indies | 1 |
| Germany | 16 | Denmark | 1 |
| England | 10 | Scotland | 1 |
| France | 10 | New South Wales | 1 |
| Spain | 7 | Uruguay | 1 |
| Switzerland | 6 | Philippine Islands | 1 |
| Austria | 5 | Paraguay | 1 |
| Italy | 4 | Egypt | 1 |
| Mexico | 3 | Bulgaria | 1 |
| Hawaiian Islands | 3 | Republic of Colombia | 1 |
| Russia | 3 | Japan | 1 |
| Greece | 2 | Straits Settlement | 1 |
| Chili | 2 | Roumania | 1 |
| Holland | 2 | Isle of Trinidad | 1 |
| China | 2 | Brazil | 1 |
| Cuba | 1 | | |
| Bermuda Islands | 1 | Total | 132 |
| United States | | | 942 |
| Foreign | | | 132 |
| Total | | | 1,074 |

THIRD INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS.

The Third International Dental Congress convened in Paris, from August 8 to 14, 1900. In January of that year a circular was issued over the signature of the committee on organization which was published in the "Cosmos" for April, announcing that the congress had been arranged for, to take place in Paris during the universal exposition of 1900. This circular announced that the co-operation of the British Dental Association had been promised for England, of the National Dental Association for the United States, of the Central Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte for Germany, and also of the national associations of Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Japan, etc. "It results from this organization that the great corporate demonstration of 1900 will be a complete and regular presentation of the dental associations of the new and the old world," the announcement said, "and that consequently the matters discussed will be such as are engaging the attention and constitute the aspirations of the entire dental world."

Membership in the congress was divided into two classes:—Titulary members paid an admission of twenty-five francs and participating members fifteen francs. Titulary members of the congress consisted of legal practitioners of dentistry in their own country who practiced ethically, and participating members were composed of the wives of members, students in dental surgery,

physicians, pharmacists, chemists and all persons not practicing the dental art.

The "Cosmos" said of this congress editorially:

We need not explain our professional ideals and the methods we are pursuing for their attainment in education, legislation, dental science and art. The opportunity is a great one, and should not be lost. The dental profession of Europe will support the congress by bringing to it the best it has to offer; the dental profession of the United States cannot afford to do less, if we are to retain the prestige we have attained and the advanced position we have claimed.

International relations in dentistry have been pressing to the front for satisfactory adjustment. We are asking the nations of the Old World to recognize our dental degree as the badge of a professional culture and training equivalent to their own. Whatever the facts may be, or regardless of the justice of our claims, the adjustment of the differences of opinion which have hitherto prevented adequate recognition of the educational value of our degree in foreign countries can never be brought about until a mutual basis of understanding has been achieved through a careful presentation of the subject in all its details, and an intelligent study of them by the parties in interest.

Volumes might be written setting forth our standards of professional education, or the development of our art, and yet fail to bring us any nearer to a basis of unification on these important questions; while, on the other hand, the opportunity for conference and mutual study of our basal problems might easily lead to their satisfactory settlement. It is this opportunity which the International Congress in Paris will in large measure afford. * * *

The International Dental Congress is not to be confused with the stomatological section of the International Medical Congress to be held in Paris shortly before the dental congress. As will be seen from the circular, the stomatological section of the medical congress is open only to dentists holding the medical degree, while the dental congress is open to all accredited ethical practitioners of dentistry.

The congress was divided into eleven sections, the first embraced anatomy, physiology and histology; the second, special pathology and bacteriology; the third, operative dentistry and special therapeutics; the fourth, general and local anaesthetics; the fifth, prosthesis, dental orthopedia and facial restorations; the sixth, teaching and history of the dental art; the seventh, legislation, jurisprudence and ethics; the eighth, hygiene and public dental service; the ninth, practical demonstrations of prosthesis; the tenth, practical demonstrations of operative dentistry; the eleventh, various practical demonstrations, fitting up of dental offices and laboratories, electrical appliances, and dental book-keeping.

The papers and discussions presented before this congress are pretty generally reproduced in Volumes 42 and 43 of the "Cosmos." The report of the proceedings of the congress was also published in three volumes, containing about 1,800 pages. Many interesting clinics were given during this congress

by clinicians from every section of the world and in every department of dental practice.

The work accomplished by this congress was editorially reviewed in the "Dental Cosmos." From this we extract the following, as it graphically sets forth a situation of historic value:

The time is past when dentistry can be regarded as a local or even a national calling. Good dentistry, dentistry of the highest class, is found among all nations, and the differences of opinion existing among the professional leaders of thought and action seem to be concerned mainly with the methods by which certain ends are to be attained, rather than what those ends shall be as representative of our highest ideals.

The congress has served to bring about a better knowledge of these matters, and it is most gratifying to note that among those who are informed upon the subject the warmest and most cordial sentiments prevail with respect to the work done by American practitioners, and especially the ideals we are seeking to attain.

Ample evidence as to this cordial attitude of international relationship was furnished in the social intercourse of the delegates from England and America, at which a degree of sympathy and good fellowship was manifested which effectually put at rest any question as to the harmony of interest and aim which should and must characterize the professional relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

France, in true harmony with her history and traditions, was not only the gracious hostess, but in her character as exponent of dental art and science gave an exhibit of her learning, skill and ingenuity which was fully in keeping with her reputation as the mother of modern dental art. Germany, Holland, Spain and Italy each gave evidence of an activity in all departments of dental science, art and history, which, taken together, definitely fix our profession upon a cosmopolitan basis, and make it necessary in future for us to adapt our plans and ideas to that conception of our profession which regards it as universal in extent and, like science everywhere, knowing no limitations of language, and neither political nor geographical boundaries.

It is this advance toward a broader catholicity, higher professional ideas, and international courtesy which is the unrecorded and not the least important work of the third international congress of dentists in Paris.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Fourth International Dental Congress had its inception among the members of the National Dental Association of the United States at the annual meeting assembled at Niagara Falls in August, 1902. Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe, of St. Louis, made the suggestion that an international dental congress be instituted in connection with the world's fair which was to be held in St. Louis in 1904. This congress was to set forth the existing status of dental science and art. It was placed under the patronage of the exposition and under the auspices of the National Dental Association as host. This association adopted a resolution deciding that such a congress would be held; that in the conduct of this congress the importance of the work of the Federa-

tion Dentaire Internationale should be recognized and, therefore, a resolution looking to the affiliation of this federation in the establishment of the Fourth International Dental Congress was adopted. An invitation to the International Dental Federation was conveyed by three commissioners, Drs. Eugene H. Smith, Truman W. Brophy and W. C. Barrett. It was accepted by this federation which appointed a commission of nine members to represent it in the work of organization. The adjustment of the relations between the committee of fifteen appointed by the National Dental Association and the committee of nine appointed by the International Dental Federation naturally consumed some time and difficulties were encountered. These, however, were amicably settled by the intervention of the directory having control of the congresses of the exposition. Twenty-seven countries were represented by the delegates at this congress, which had a membership of 1,600, which was much in excess of any previous dental congress. There were many papers read in all the departments of the sciences and art of dentistry and two of the days were given over to clinics, in which the advances made in dental technics were fully demonstrated. Matters that were especially considered and emphasized in this assemblage of the world's dentists were the necessity of dental service to the inmates of charitable institutions; the need of qualified dentists by the armies and navies of the governments of the world; the great service that the press might render in the development of a hygienic care of the mouth and teeth, and especially among the children of the public schools. The question of dental education and legislation in its connection was thoughtfully considered. This congress, while it may not have exceeded preceding ones in other particulars, certainly did not fall behind these in encouragement to higher aspirations, and for higher attainments, of dental practitioners. It contributed largely to the extension of mutual respect and consideration among the members of the profession living in the remotest parts of the world. Through the common interest of feeling and inspiration, it contributed largely to the establishment of the friendly relations which are so productive of good, in local societies.

The officers of this congress were as follows:

President.—H. J. Burkhart, Batavia, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents.—A. H. Thompson, Topeka, Kan.; J. G. Reid, Chicago, Ill.; George L. Field, Detroit, Mich.; Garrett Newkirk, Pasadena, Cal.; R. Ottolengui, New York; R. M. Sanger, East Orange, N. J.; D. N. Rust, Washington, D. C.; N. S. Hoff, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. P. Bethel, Columbus, Ohio; Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La.; Charles L. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; C. H. Darby, St. Joseph, Mo.; Cyrus M. Gingrich, Baltimore, Md.;

George E. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Reed, Topeka, Kan.; H. T. Kung, Fremont, Neb.; W. L. Reed, Mexico, Mo.; G. S. Shattuck, Detroit, Mich.; Richard Cochran, Burlington, Ia.; S. L. LeCron, Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Havestick, St. Louis, Mo.; S. H. Voyles, St. Louis, Mo.; Richard Summa, St. Louis, Mo.; B. C. Nash, New York; G. S. Vann, Gadsden, Ala.; B. F. Luckey, Paterson, N. J.; E. R. Warner, Denver, Colo.; Williams Donnally, Washington, D. C.; Frank Holland, Atlanta, Ga.; W. P. Dickinson, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. K. Wedelstaedt, St. Paul, Minn.; V. H. Jackson, New York; J. M. Whitney, Honolulu, Hawaii; H. B. Tileston, Louisville, Ky.; J. F. Dowsley, Boston, Mass.; S. T. Bassett, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Coston, Fort Scott, Kan.; M. L. Rhein, New York; F. L. Platt, San Francisco, Cal.; H. F. Hoffman, Denver, Colo.; George Miller, Des Moines, Iowa; H. C. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; M. S. Merchant, Giddings, Tex.; John I. Hart, New York.

Secretary-general.—Edward C. Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer.—M. F. Finley, Washington, D. C.

The work of the congress was divided into the consideration of science, in which there were four sections, and to applied science, in which there were six sections, as follows:

Section 1 (Science), embraced anatomy, physiology, histology and microscopy, with M. H. Cryer, of Philadelphia, as chairman and W. C. P. Hough, of Sidney, Australia, as secretary.

Section 2.—Etiology, pathology and bacteriology, with R. F. Hofheinz, of Rochester, N. Y., as chairman, and M. L. Rhein, of New York, as secretary.

Section 3.—Chemistry and metallurgy, with Joseph D. Hodgen, of San Francisco, Cal., as chairman, and J. P. Buckley, of Chicago, as secretary.

Section 4.—Oral hygiene, prophylaxis, materia medica and therapeutics and electro therapeutics, with A. H. Peck, of Chicago, secretary.

In applied sciences there were:

Section 5.—Oral surgery, G. V. I. Brown, of Milwaukee, chairman; Arthur D. Black, Chicago, secretary.

Section 6.—Orthodontia, Edward H. Angle, of St. Louis, chairman; M. T. Watson, of Detroit, Mich., secretary.

Section 7.—Operative dentistry, C. N. Johnson, of Chicago, chairman; George E. Hunt, Indianapolis, secretary.

Section 8.—Prosthesis, Charles R. Turner, of Philadelphia, chairman, and H. W. Campbell, of Suffolk, Va., secretary.

Section 9.—Education, nomenclature, literature and history, Truman W. Brophy, of Chicago, chairman; Winthrop Girdling, of Chicago, secretary.

Section 10.—Legislation, William Carr, of New York, chairman; A. Ashley Faught, of Philadelphia, secretary.

In all these sections valuable papers were submitted, which were thoroughly discussed, and considerable attention was also given to clinical demonstrations. The labors of this congress have been preserved and perpetuated in three volumes of transactions covering nearly 1,600 pages.

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION.

With reference to the formation of the International Dental Federation, an editorial in the "Cosmos" for 1901, volume 43, tells us that the idea of having an international dental federation had its origin at a meeting of the Copenhagen Dental Society, held during August, 1894, at which Dr. Haderup, of Copenhagen, presented a proposal for the foundation of an international society for forwarding dental education, which is said to have been suggested by Dr. George Cunningham, of Cambridge, England.

At the International Dental Congress in Paris, in 1900, this idea was developed in a more practical form and the organization placed on a definite working plan.

This international dental congress determined that an international dental federation should be created, and that this federation should be composed of the existing national committees of the congress, which should be represented by an executive council and that this executive council should consist of nine members, who were appointed by the congress at its general meeting on August 14th, and that the powers of this council should expire at the opening of the Fourth International Congress which it was to organize. Messrs. Aguilar, Cunningham, Foerberg, Godon, Grevers, Harlan, Hesse, Pickler and Sauvez constituted this council, which held its first sitting at the Ecole Dentaire de Paris, on August 15. Mr. Godon was selected to be chairman of this committee, and Mr. Sauvez as secretary and treasurer. It was decided to establish the office of the executive council at the Ecole Dentaire de Paris, 45 Rue de la Tour-d'Auvergne at Paris, France, and in other countries at the address of each member of the commission. The council consisted of the members elected by the congress and of such additional members as were chosen after consultation with the national committees. The council appointed an international education committee consisting of: Aguilar, Madrid; Askovy, Buda-Pesth; Brophy, Chicago; Burne, Sydney; Cunningham, Cambridge; Godon, Paris; Grevers, Amsterdam; Guillermin, Geneva; Giuria,

Genoa; Hesse, Leipzig; Kirk, Philadelphia; Limberg, St. Petersburg; Martinier, Paris; Paterson, London; Queudot, Paris; Rosenthal, Brussels; Sandstedt, Stockholm.

The meeting of this council in 1901 was held in London at the time of meeting of the British Dental Association.

An editorial in the "Dental Cosmos" comments upon this meeting of the federation in a most interesting way. As it is a mental photograph of the session made at the time, it is in part reproduced here as a mile stone marking the progress of dentistry as a coalescing world's profession, and of the growth of a comity that neither geography, politics, race, religion nor language can stop in its development. The community of interests that began in the joining of a few members in a small locality less than two generations back has born a rich fruition in the establishment of a world's brotherhood, joined by the ties of a common science, a common art and common aspirations for the service of humanity. The editorial was as follows:

Sixty delegates, representing seventeen countries, assembled in the physiological theatre of the university museums at Cambridge, and were welcomed by Sir Michael Foster, M. P., professor of physiology and deputy vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, in an address on dental education which in many respects we regard as the most noteworthy statement which has yet been made of the professional status of the dentist and the principles which should govern his education. * * * The problem of the relation of dentistry to medicine was comprehensively stated in his classification of the dentist as a "healer within the limitations of his special sphere of activities" and in his recognition of the necessity for so much of education in the sciences upon which the healing art is based as is necessary to perfect him as a scientific dentist. While the dental profession doubtless has much to gain in a close alliance with the medical profession, yet one object, and one object only, ought to be the aim of the training of the dentist, *i. e.*, to make him as sure and as efficient a workman as possible.

So frank a recognition of the special character of the training needed by the dentist and the disregard of ancient precedents clearly implied in the ideal of dental education which he has formulated, is at least novel, but, coming as it does from not only a high medical authority, but an authority on medical education as well, is unique, and will carry with it a force which will not fail to make its inherent truth felt in a practical way. The response to Professor Foster's address was made by Dr. Godon, of Paris, president of the federation, and was a further argument in favor of the special education of the dentist for his professional work. At a later meeting, held in the hall of Trinity College, a general discussion of Sir Michael Foster's address took place, and was participated in by Professor Griffiths, professor of surgery in Cambridge University Medical School; professor Sims-Woodhead, of the same institution; Sir James Crichton Brown, Dr. J. Leon Williams, Dr. George Cunningham, Dr. Hesse, of Leipzig; Drs. Brophy, Kirk, and others. A singular and surprising unanimity of sentiment in favor of the principles of dental education, as set forth in the address of the distinguished chairman, was manifested by all the speakers. It was clearly shown that

whatever might be the future organic relation of dentistry to medicine, one central conception and ideal must dominate dental education, viz., that the special and definite character of dental practice demands a system of education for the dentist equally special and definite, and that the best educational system is that which will make the best dentist in the broadest meaning of the term.

The need for a better understanding in an international way has long been recognized, but no suitable occasion has heretofore offered outside of the international congresses. The meeting of the federation was brought about for the avowed purpose of supplying the opportunity for a better and closer international relationship in matters dental, and in that respect it was a success beyond all the expectations of its promoters.

It has established a condition of international respect and regard which will certainly strengthen the work of dental education and our professional status the world over by familiarizing each with the national conditions in all other countries, and we trust will finally lead to the evolution of an ideal dental curriculum worthy of universal adoption.

Meetings of this federation have since been held annually in various cities in Europe.

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